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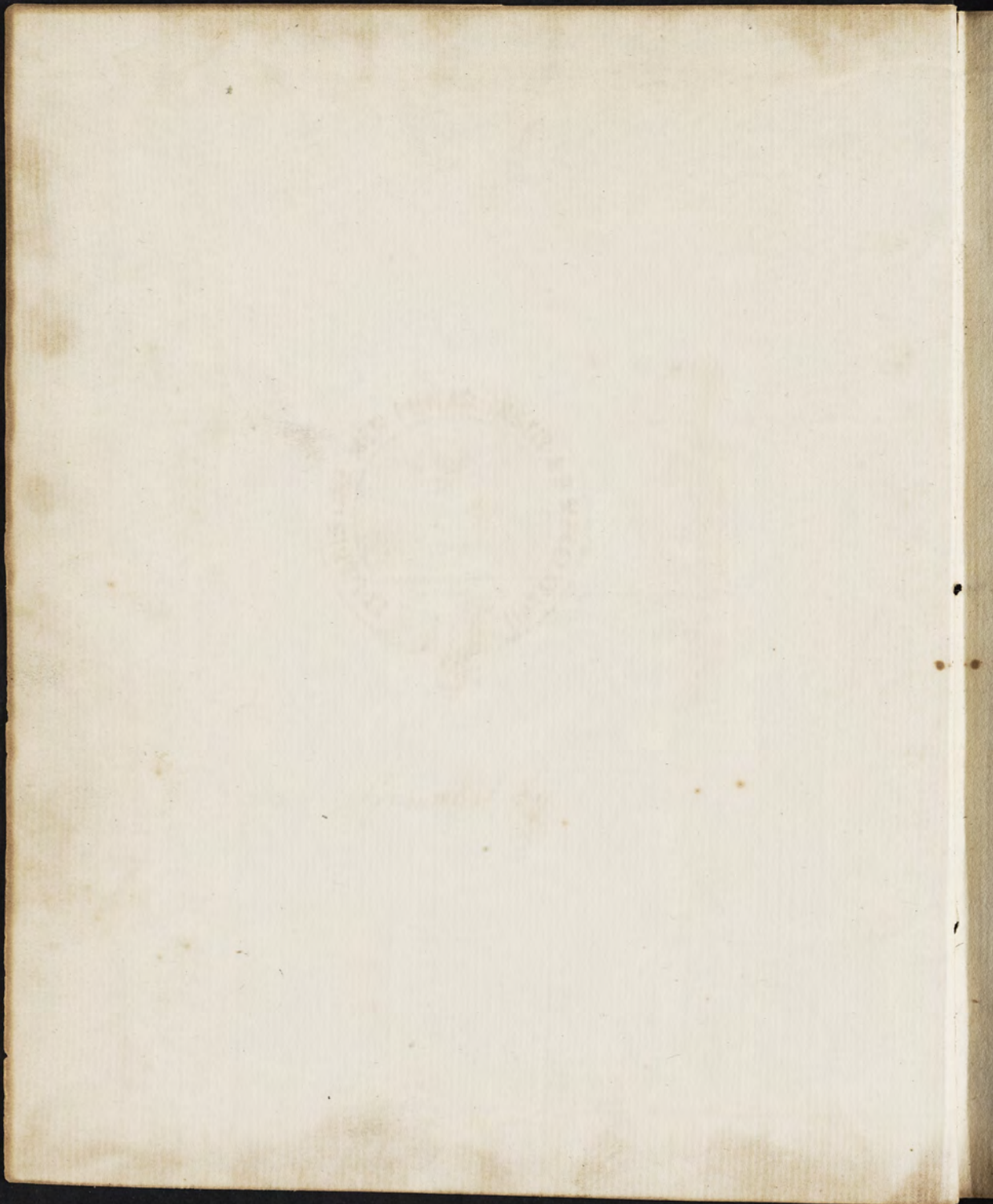
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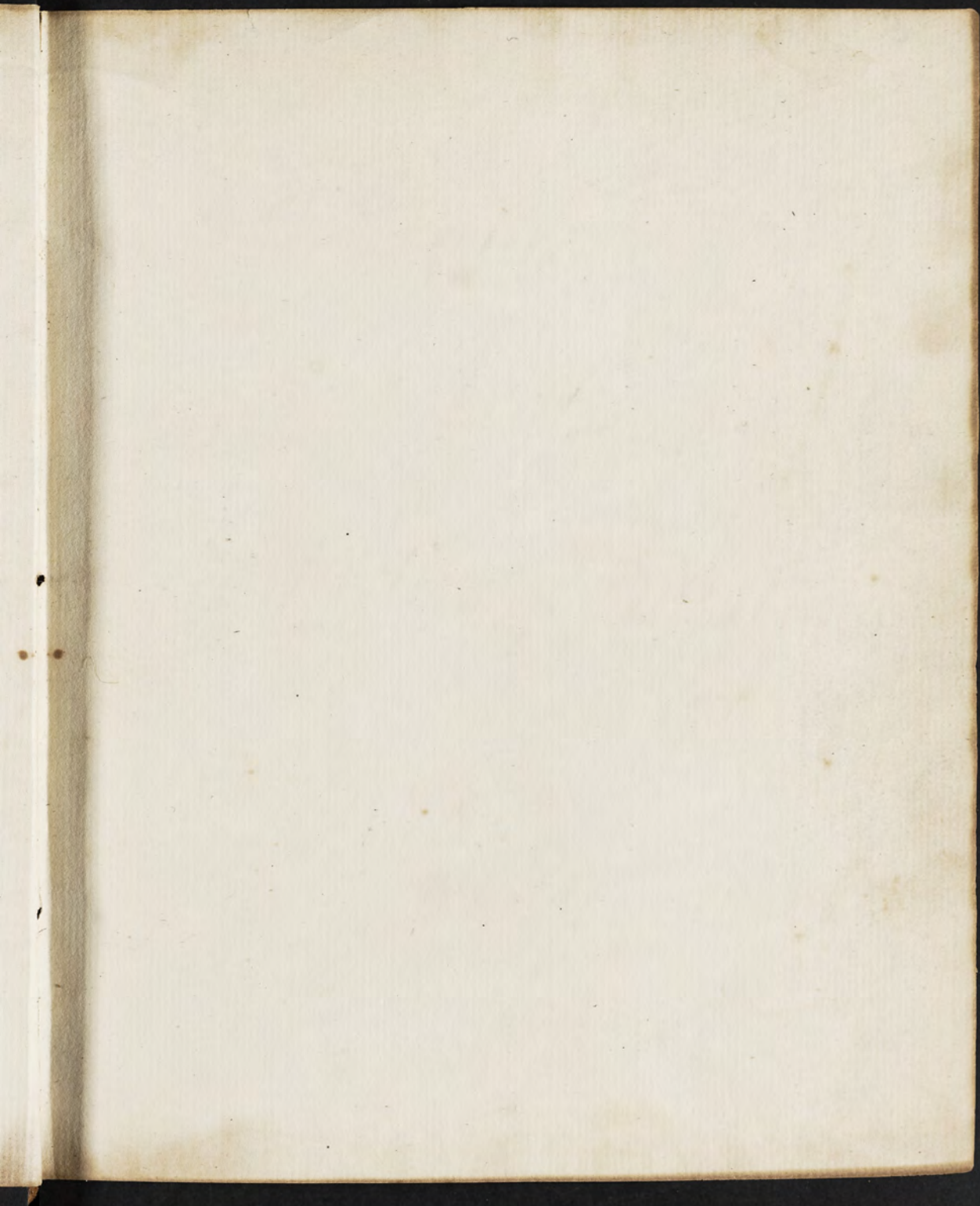
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Letters

in the

Practice of the Law

By

Wm. H. Thompson

vol 2.

Lectures,

on the

Practice of Physic.

By

N. Chapman, M.D.

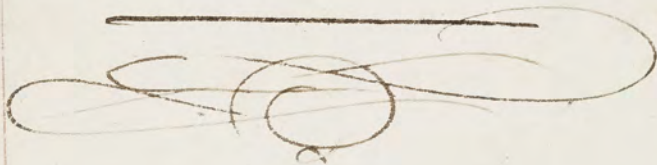


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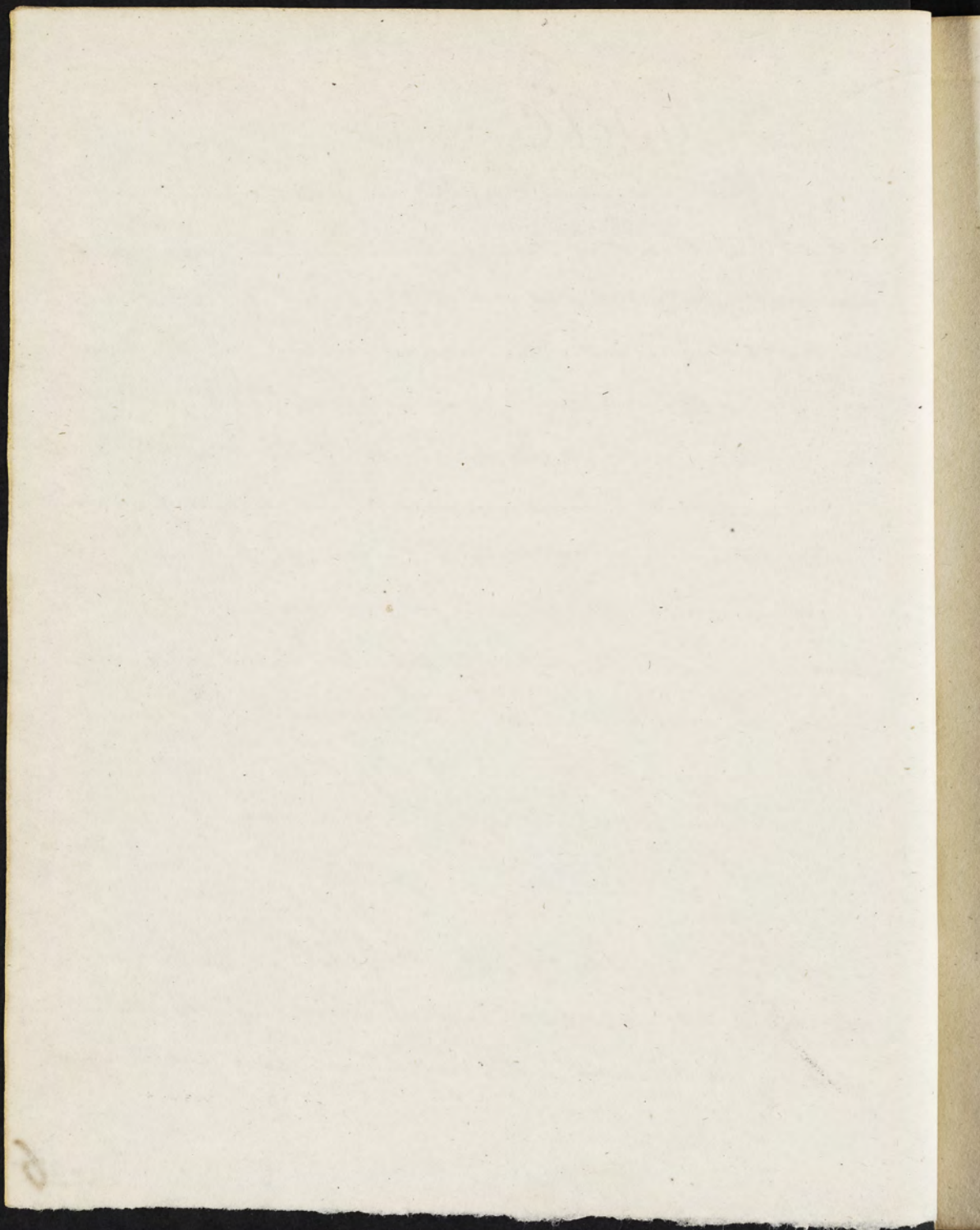


Colic

This is a very common & distressing affection & frequently demands all the resources of our art, It consists in a painful distention of the epigastric region, a sense of twisting at the umbilicus with nausea & vomiting obstinate constipation & spasm of the abdominal muscles - Nosologists have divided this in numerous classes some of which are extremely obscure - For the purpose of practice, which should only be attended to, I shall consider it under three heads which I think will embrace the various forms of the disease - These are

- 1st The Flatulent Colic
- 2nd The Bilious Colic and
- 3^d Colica Pictonum.

The Flatulent Colic. Is known by the constant discharge of wind which attends it & by its causes - It arises from indigestible food

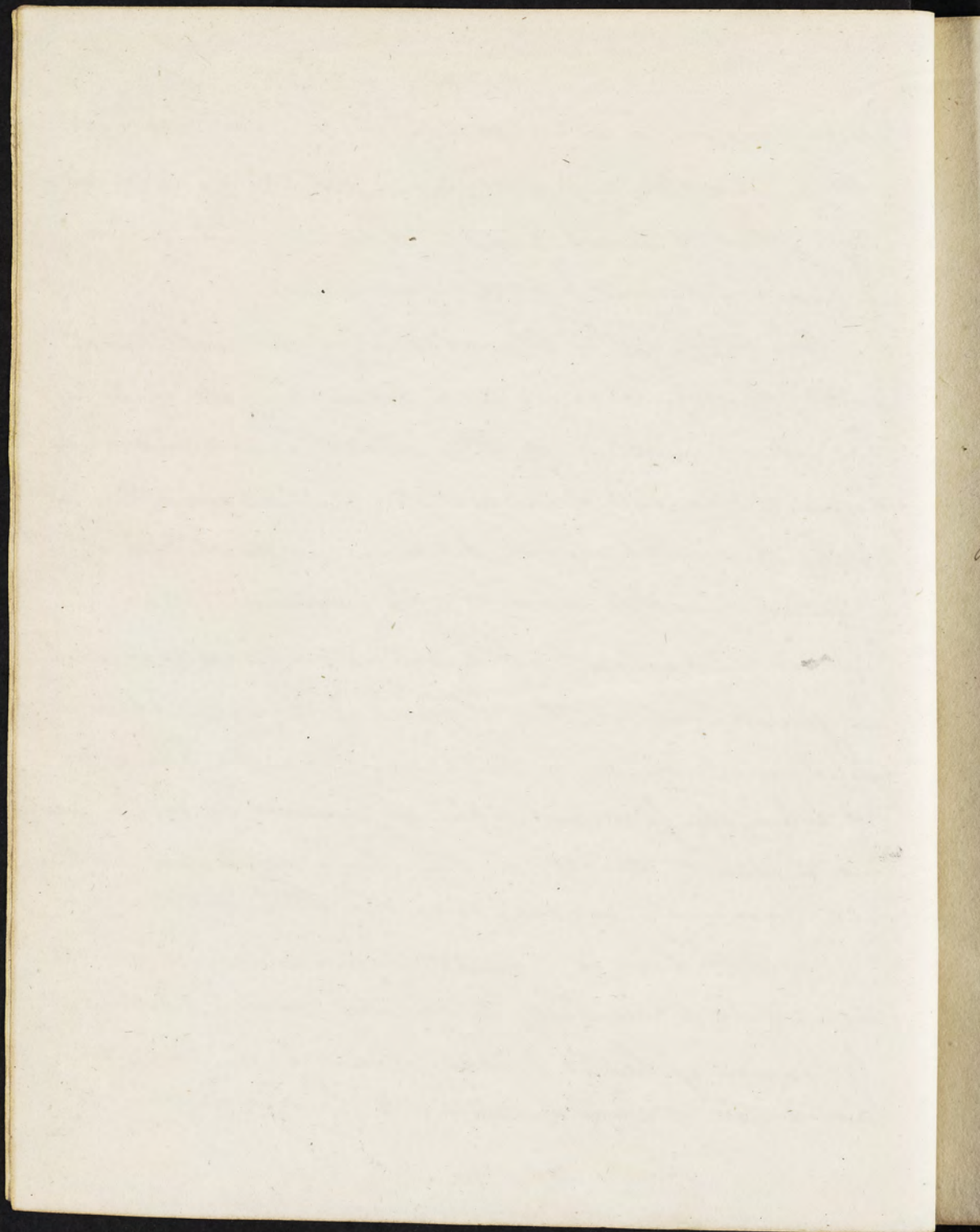


remaining on the stomach especially from cabbage also from Cold, especially from Cold to the extremities, when it arises from indigestion there is considerable sickness & spasmodic pains.

The Cure of this species is very distinctly indicated, The Stomach is to be relieved of the substances which distress it. This is best accomplished by frequent draughts of warm water or Chamomile tea - After thus emptying the stomach we must calm irritation & further vomiting by administration of Cordial Carminative & anodyne preparations, such as warm toddy, Ether, Hoffmanns anodyne, above all Laudanum, essence of Mint Cinnamon &c - &c

When the flatulent Colic is produced by Cold we are to resort directly to the above remedies without previously evacuating the stomach.

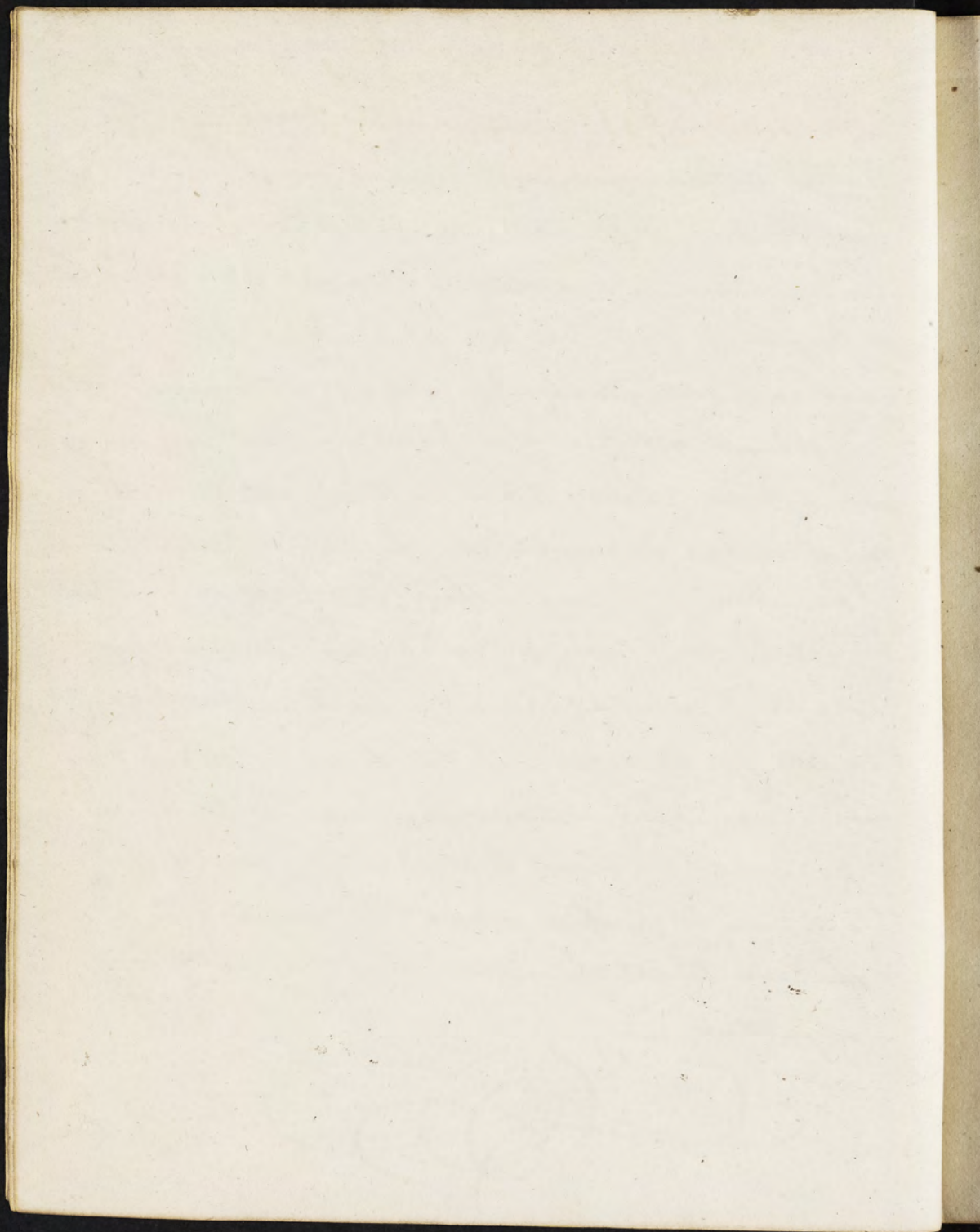
Warmth here is of great importance, it should be applied to the feet, to the stomach & abdomen by means of heated bricks, of bottles filled with hot water, of bags filled with heated ~~sterile~~ Sand,



ashes, salt chaff oats or other similar articles. — This heat often immediately relieves the symptoms, after the pain is removed & the irritability of the stomach allayed — It is then necessary to open the bowels to perfect the cure, & to prevent a relapse, the means which are best for this purpose I shall presently detail.

I must not quit this subject without reminding you of the great danger & difficulty, which often attends it very frequently the vomiting is tremendous I have known a case of the iliac passion produced by eating cabbage, in which for several hours the patient vomited pure feculent matter, upwards of a quart was discharged — this is the only case which I have ever seen of the iliac passion, previous to it I had my doubts of the existence of such a disease, the woman died as is the case in all the instances of this distressing affection —

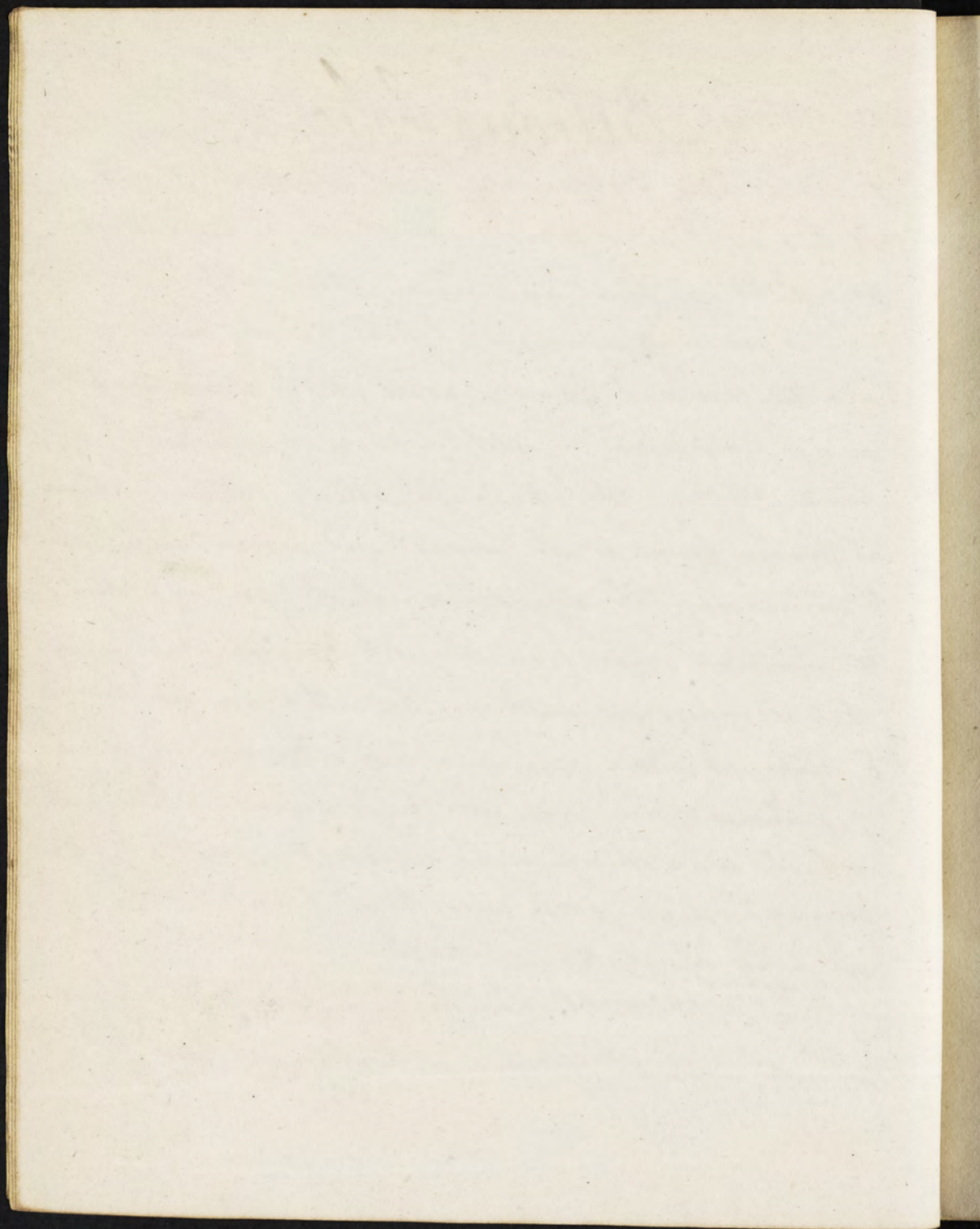




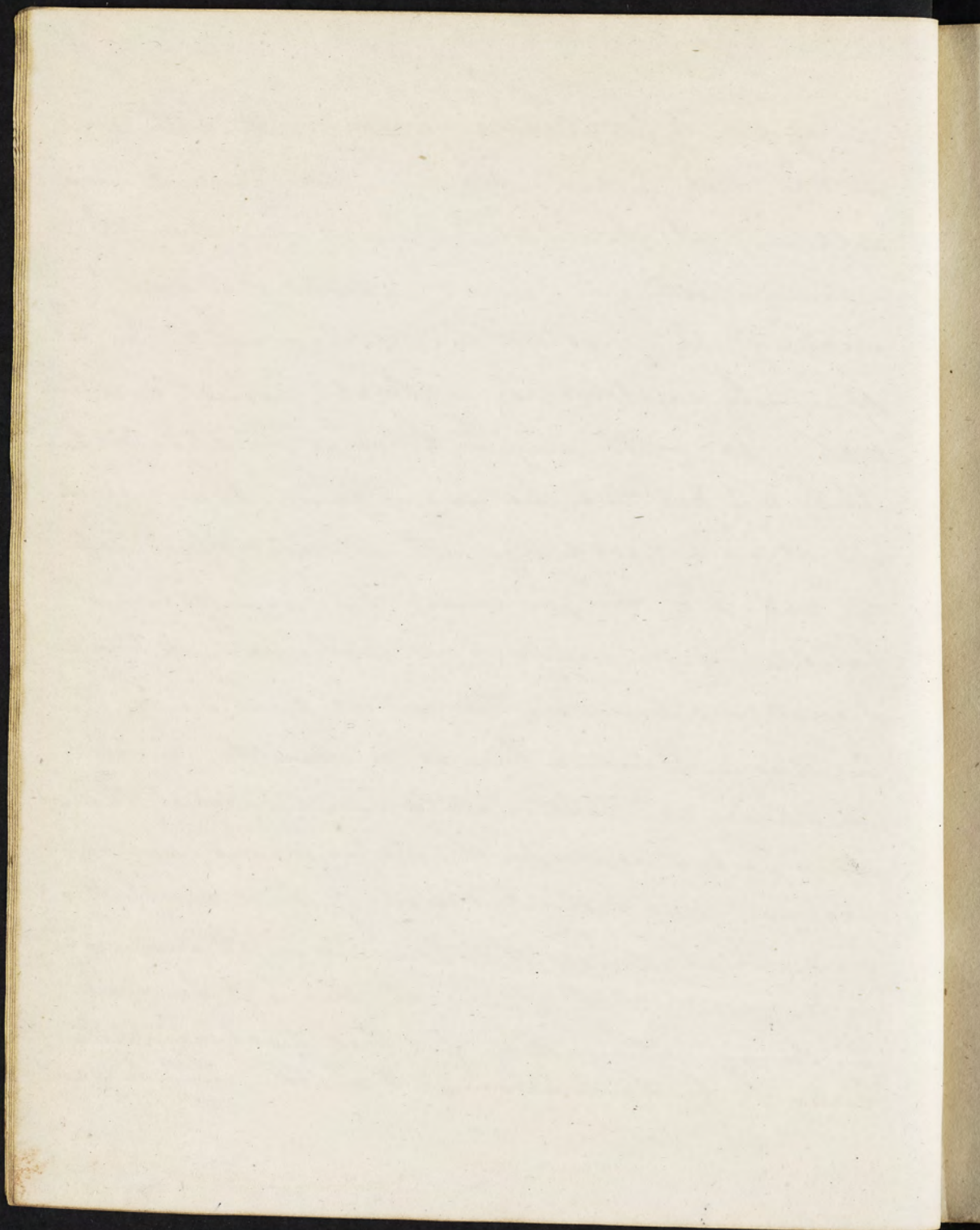
The Bilious Colic. is endemic
to our Country & especially to the Southern States—
It has as I think very correctly been considered
as a bilious fever falling on the bowels,

It is generally induced by the usual causes of
our autumnal fevers, occurs at the same season
invariably comes on with a chill, is marked by ac-
cumulations of bile & high arterial action, there
is severe pain at the umbilicus violent retching
& vomiting—The symptom which distinguishes
it in every case from the other forms of Colic is,
that it comes on with a Chill this is a uniform
& inseparable occurrence, I never knew of an attack
of Bilious Colic without the presence of this Chill
which may therefore be consid^d as a pathog-
nomic sign / this was first pointed out as
such by the late Dr Rush,

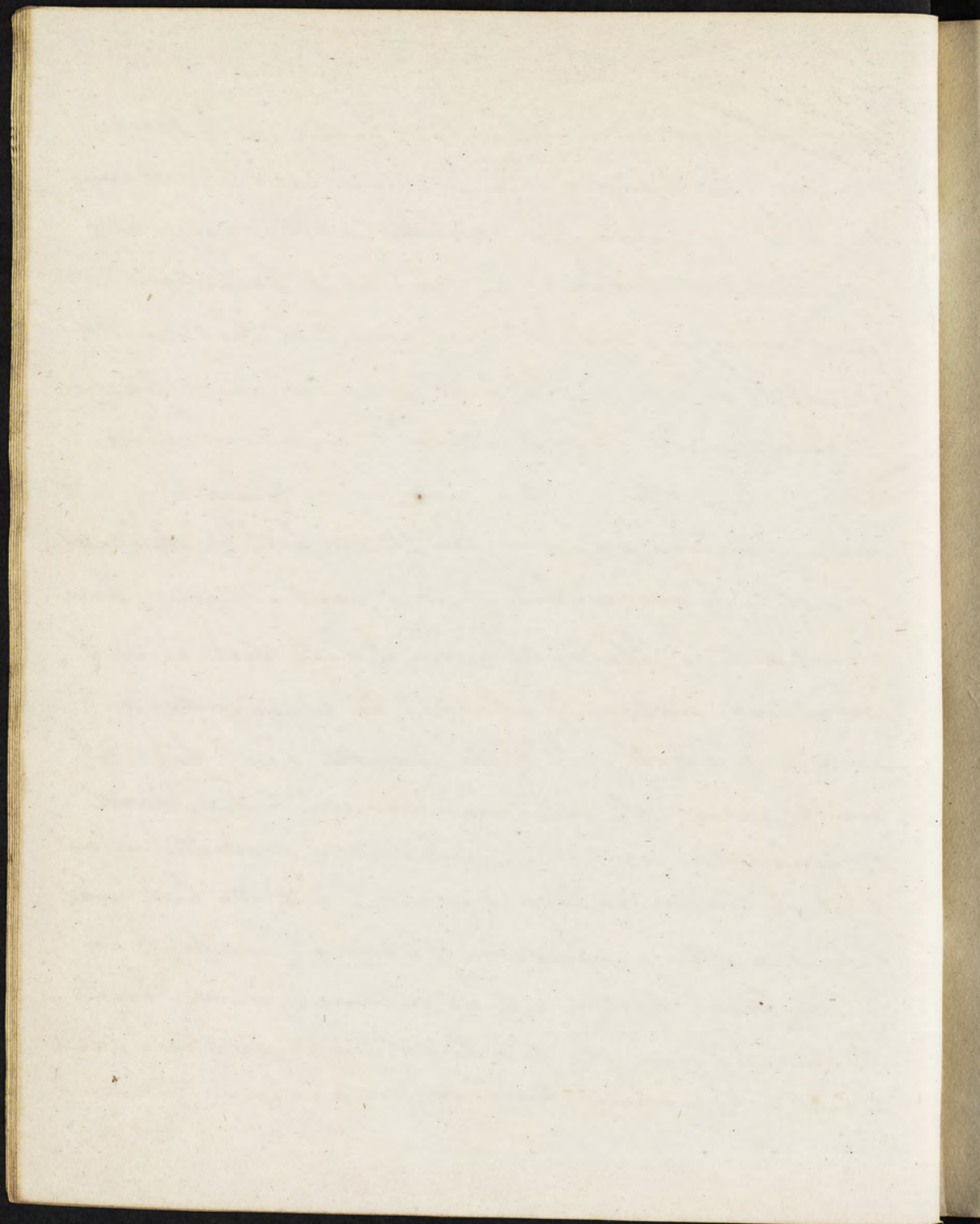
The Treatment may be laid down in a few
words—As the disease is highly inflammatory &



accompanied with Spasm, Bleeding is the first remedy & is most imperiously demanded; by a copious depletion with the lancet I have at once seen the disease arrested, and in all instances it is greatly weakened, but to obtain this result, it must not be sparingly employed, in a tolerable robust constitution ~~xxx~~ or ~~xxx~~ may be taken at one bleeding. If by this practice we do not gain all we expect we at least guard against inflammation & facilitate the action of other remedies, this circumstance of facilitating the action of our medicines will prove of great confidence in the future treatment. The leading indication here is to open the bowels which are very obstinately constipated Purgatives would here appear to be the proper means, but on account of the disturbed state of the Stomach they will not be retained therefore we must endeavour to tranquillize the Stomach this is to be done by the usual remedies for that purpose particularly by the lime water & milk, or by large

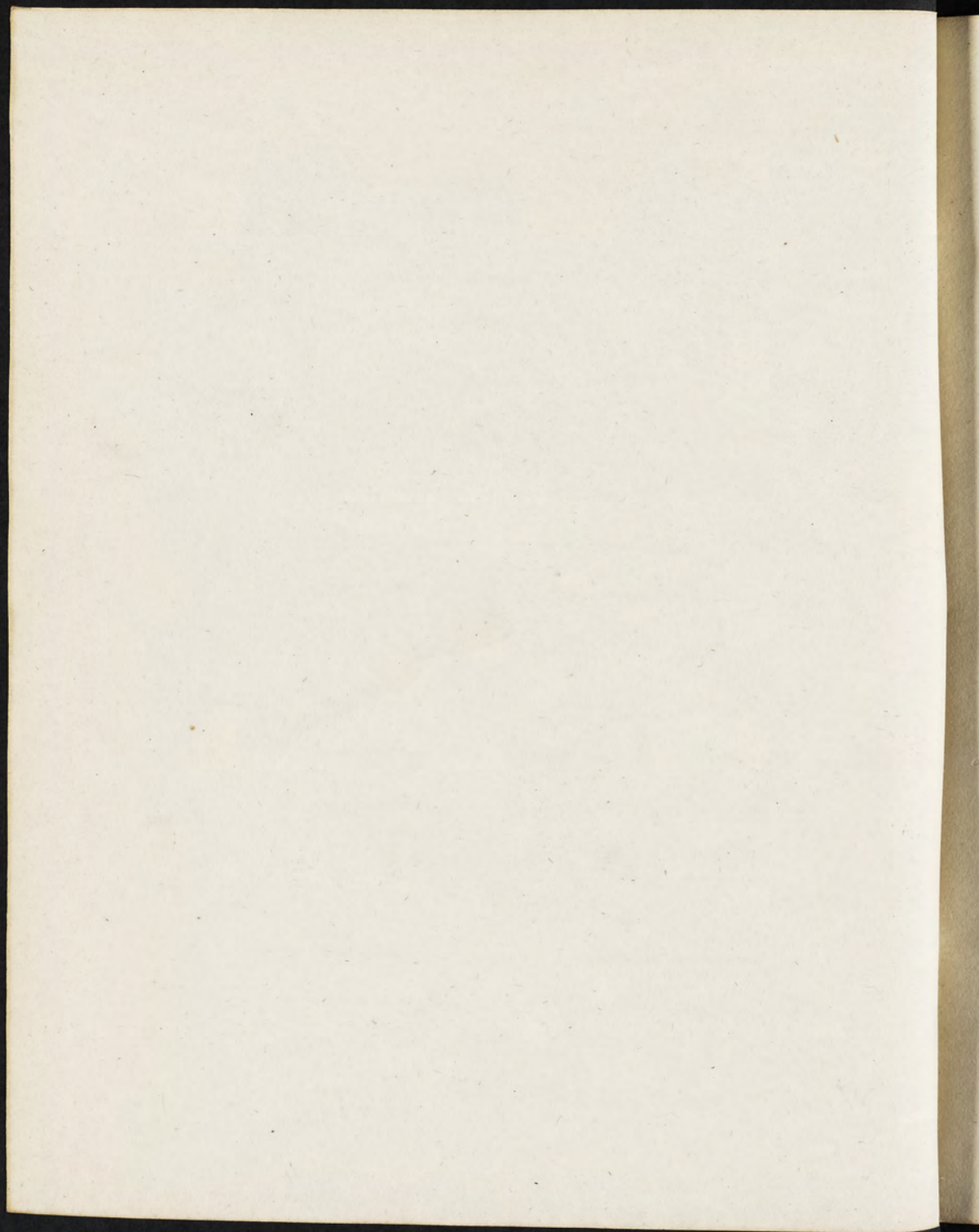


anodyne injections - Opium has been greatly recom-
 mended but I believe it must be a precarious reme-
 dy when given by the mouth as it is generally
 rejected but it should be tried as it sometimes
 has a happy effect; but recollect that Laud^m
 is not to be given, the pill is much more likely
 to be retained, especially if it has been long
 kept, Injections of Laudanum are more to
 be depended ^{up} on. - The Warm bath in these cases
 is not to be overlooked, it is of great efficacy, some-
 times acting like a charm. I have seen violent
 vomiting instantly checked by placing the patient
 in a warm bath. If these means should fail, I
 would repeat the bleeding copiously & then resort
 to enemata composed of Oil Salt or molasses in a
 pint of warm or tepid water - but the best injec-
 tion is a strong infusion of Senega, one pint or
 more being thrown up at a time - much benefit
 is derived from the terebinthinate glysters, par-
 ticularly when there is an accumulation



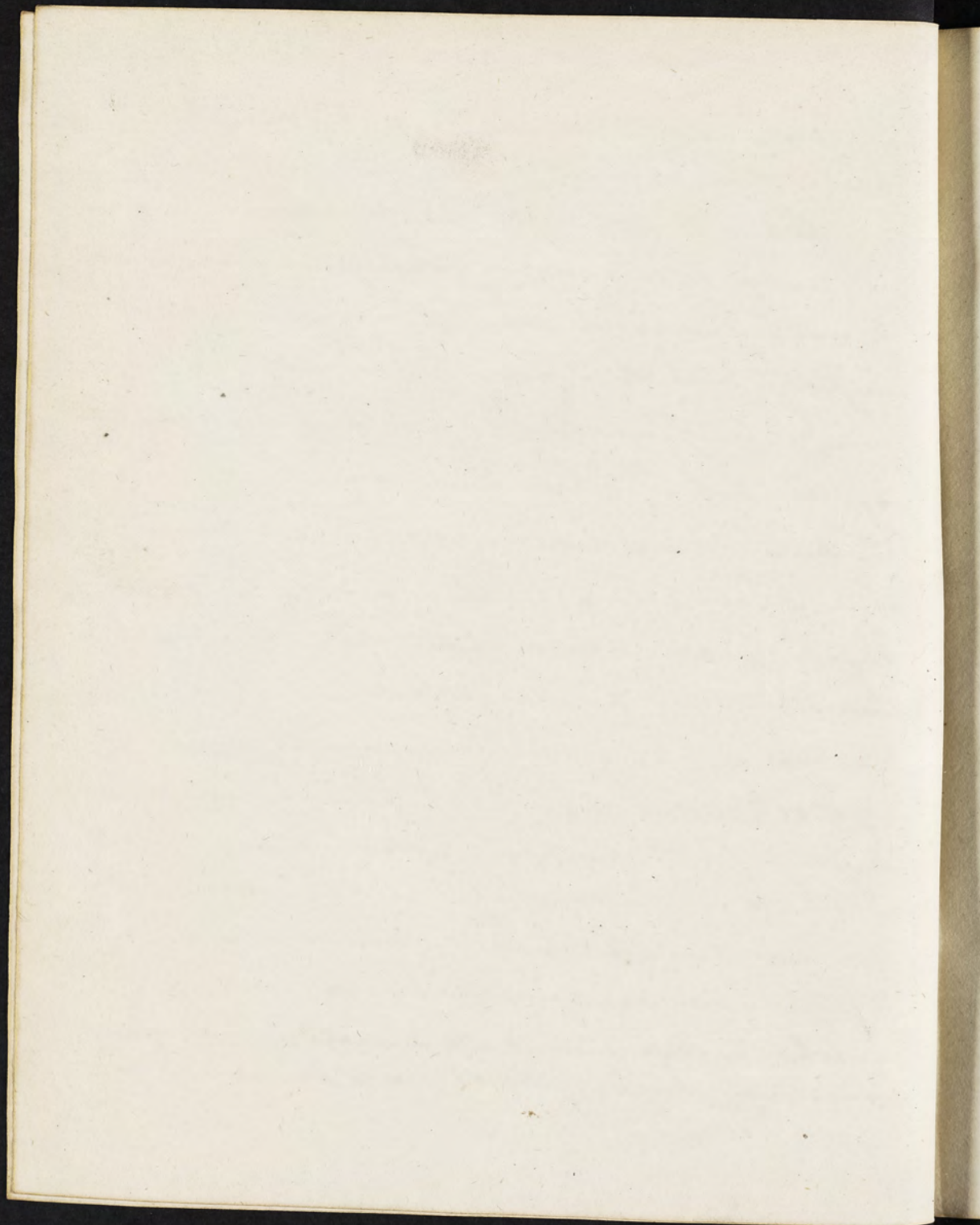
of wind, the best way of preparing it is to take one or 2 table Spoonful of the oil of Turpentine mix this with the whites of 2 or 3 Eggs & add the whole to a pint of water. as a remedy in obstinate constipation, Cold water is of great service, it is either dashed from a height on the abdomen or injected into the rectum — This last was a favourite remedy of the late Dr Rush & I have seen it very effectual in his practice as well as my own. one pint of Cold water is to be used as a glyster, the colder it is the better, cold spring or Ice water is preferable.

The Tobacco glyster have been much extolled, but they should only be used in desperate cases, as by it the vital power is sometimes very greatly depressed, I have had a case in which it required all my attention to restore my patient. It is usually prepared by infusion $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ of the leaves in a pint of hot water, but I would not use more than $\frac{1}{2}$ that quantity. Another method of using the Tobacco is by the smoke conducted into the intestines. There is a complex ap-



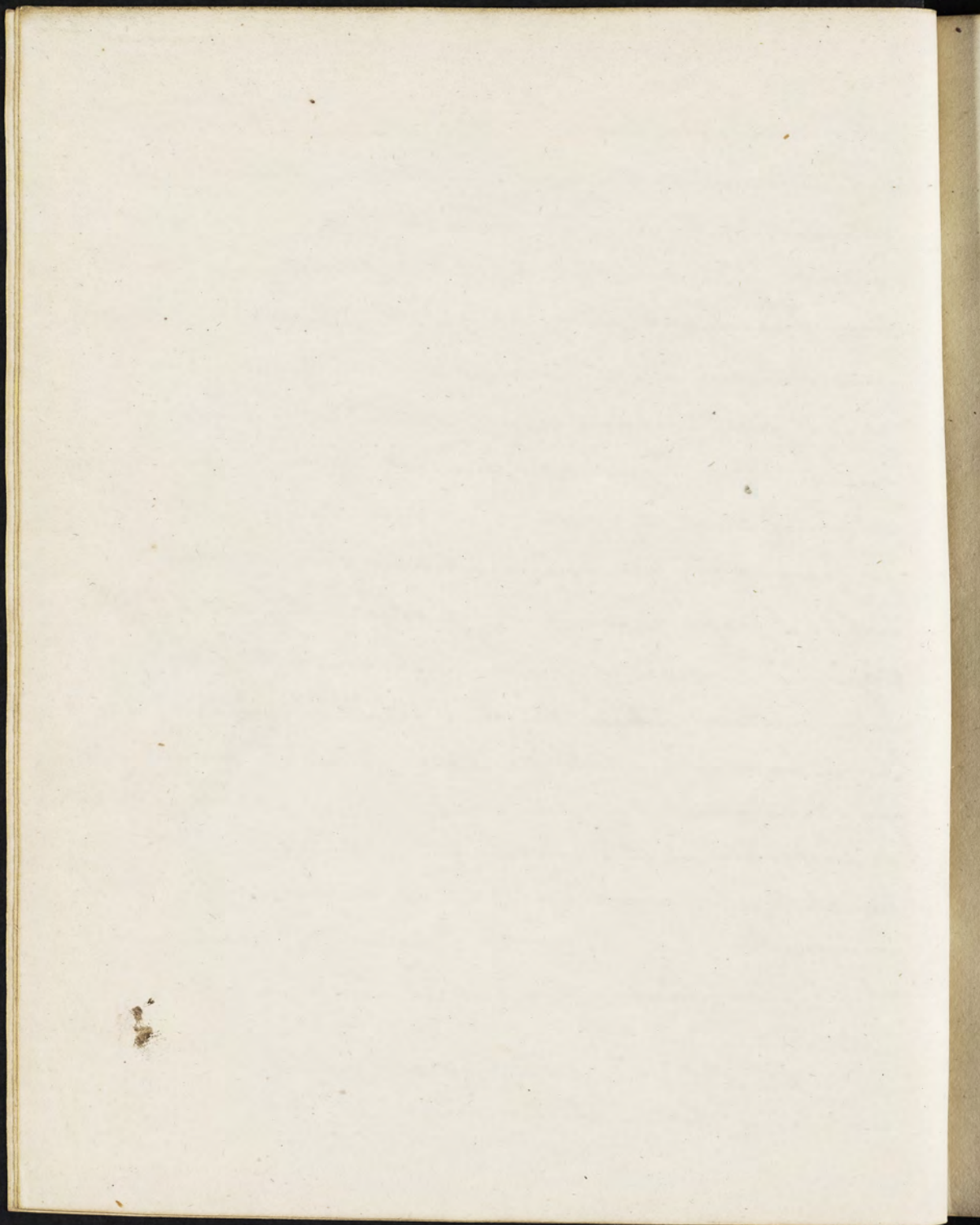
paratus for this purpose, but I have often used a common
 Tobacco pipe, the bowl is filled with the article & igni-
 ted, the pipe is introduced into the rectum by blowing
 on the bowl taking care to protect yourself from the
 fumes by means of a rag, the bowels will speedily
 be filled with the smoke, In one case I have seen
 great relief obtained by this practice - There is another
 injection which I have found very useful, that is
 a solution of Tart. Emet grs xx being dissolved in ℥ij
 or 10. I have used as much as a dram in some
 cases, this produces a greater degree of relaxation
 than other med^l & is often attended with signal ad-
 vantage - The last means to be noticed
 is Mechanical distension there is a syringe con-
 structed for this purpose, the advantage of which
 is, that it can be constantly replenished, in this
 manner 3 or 4 qts. should be thrown into the bowels,
 Cases however requiring this practice are very rare.

When by these means we succeed in allaying
 vomiting, then purgatives are to be resorted to -



It is customary here to resort to the Drastic Cathartics but in many instances I have known these to fail in evacuating the bowels when the milder ones was successful - The Magnesia & Sac. Sulphuris generally are very ^{effectual} ~~successful~~ there is very often a relation or affinity between Med^s & the state of the system, which it is of great importance to attend to this has been called Med^s Harmony & consist in the proper graduation of Med^s to existing circumstances. Cast Oil or Epsom Salt are much used in these cases - but what I prefer to every thing else is the combⁿ of Cal. & Opium - grs iij of Opium with grs x or xv of Cal - administered when there is great emergency every 3 or 4 hours - This combination I would ~~would~~ with you to remember as there is nothing which I believe is so valuable in this complaint. Blisters to the Stomach & Abdomen are often indispensable they relieve the very frequently when every thing else fails, they should be large & often repeated.

The 3^d form of the disease which I have to notice is Colica Pictonum.

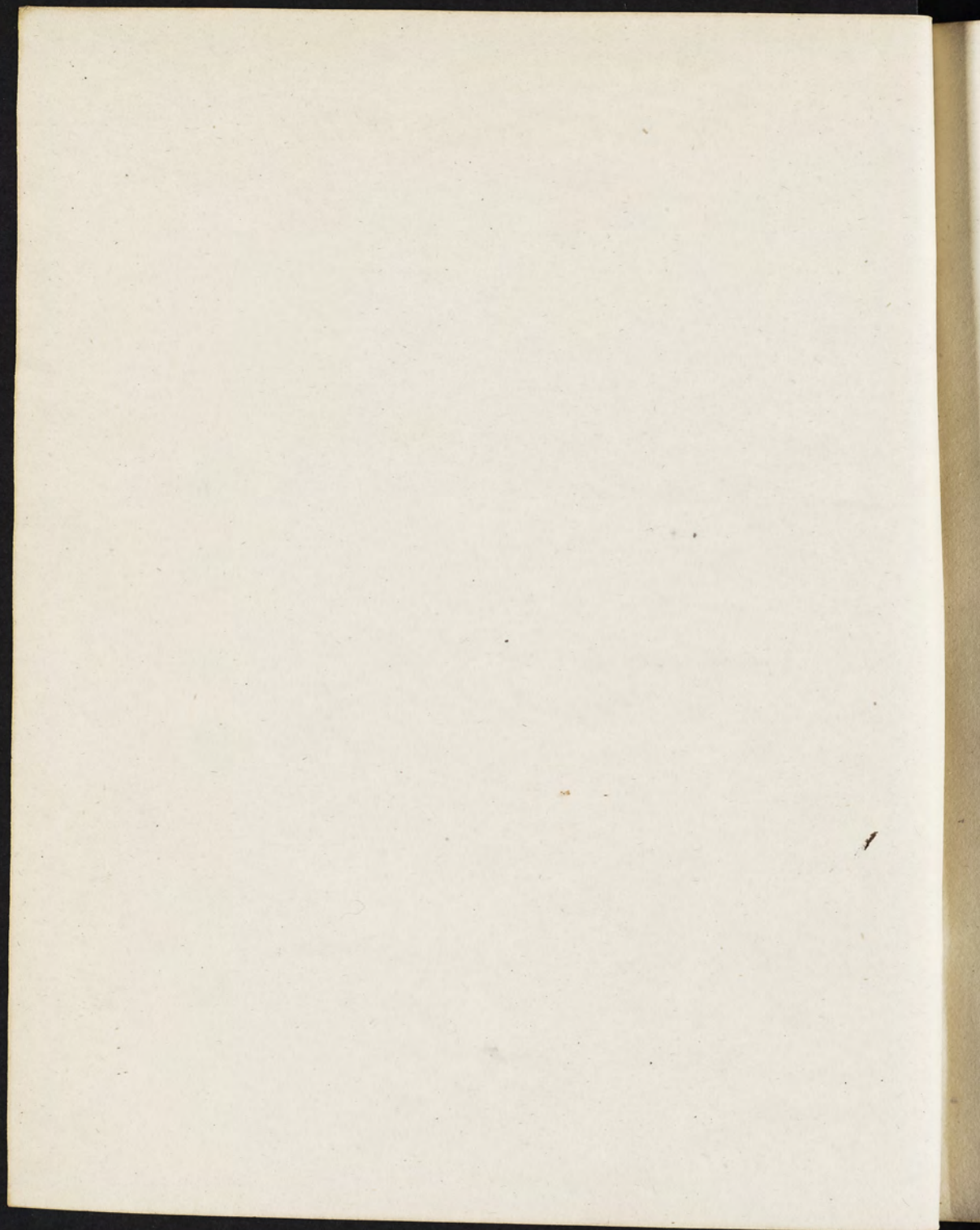


Colica Pictorum

This was formerly very common in this place but at present is very rarely to be seen, I have not had a case of it for the last 3 or 4 years —

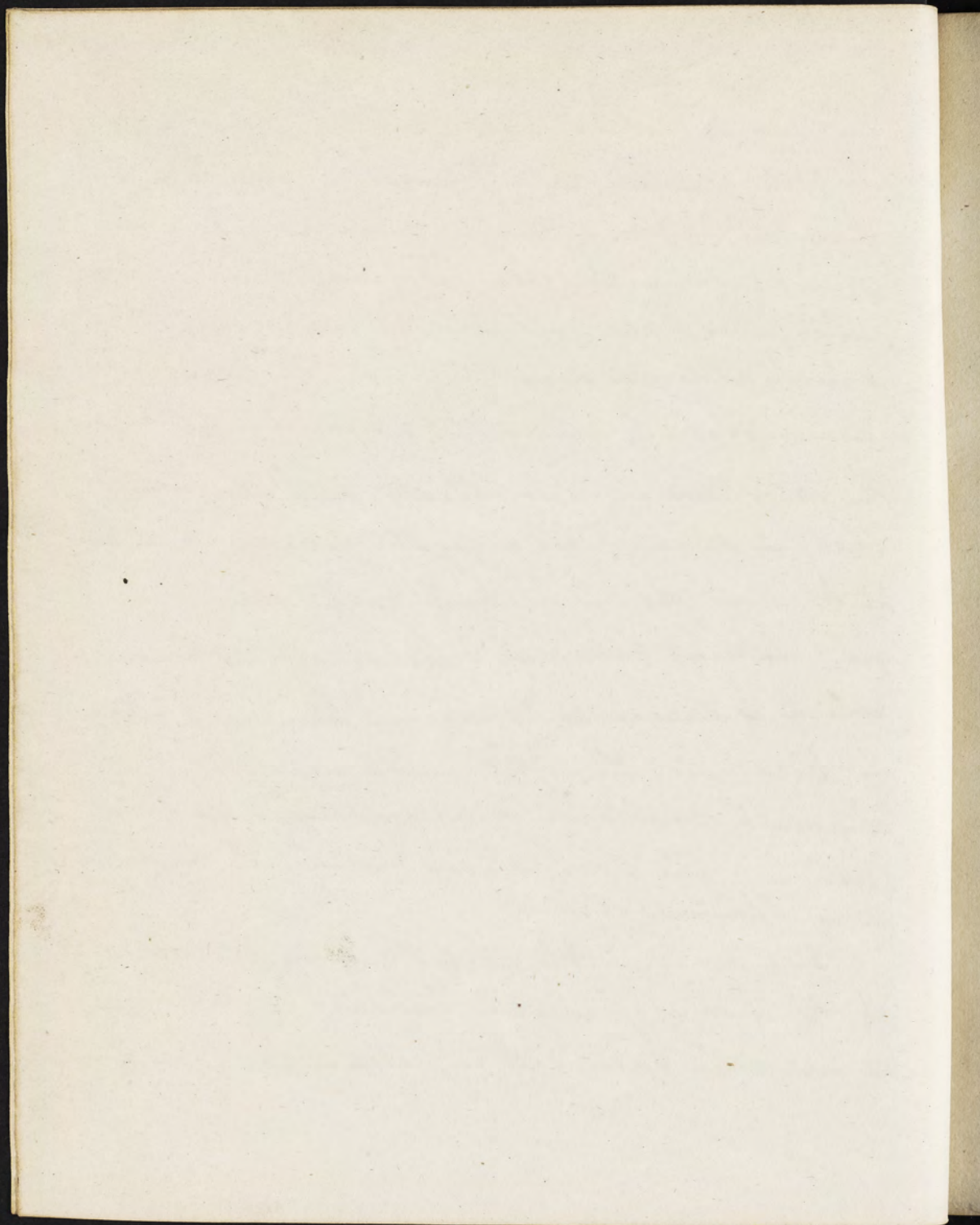
It is named from Pictou in France where the disease is endemic — In England it is called the Devonshire Colic for a similar reason — It was formerly supposed to be produced entirely by the fumes of lead, but it is now ascertained to arise from various other causes as acid drinks lemonade vinegar even Cyder & some fruits, flatulent vegetables as cold cabbage & accumulations of acid bile, the fumes of lead are no doubt most frequently the cause of it, but not so universally as has been imagined.

It comes on slowly with pain at the pit of the stomach which gradually extends downwards over the intestines, there is a sense of twisting around the umbilicus, eructations nausea vomiting, great thirst anxiety, obstinate



costiveness & at the same time a desire to go to stool. The pulse is small quick & corded in which it differs from the bilious Colic, where the pulse is full strong & voluminous - in a short time the pain increases & spreads over the whole abdomen, which becomes sore & tender. The Muscles are violently contracted & drawn into knots - The intestines are also affected with spasms so that (in some cases) a glyster pipe cannot be introduced, there is a vomiting of a dark bile, the head becomes exceedingly distressed which is succeeded by nervous tremours & often by paralysis, the sight much depraved, vision double & often total blindness being the consequence - The indications are much the same as in bilious Colic -

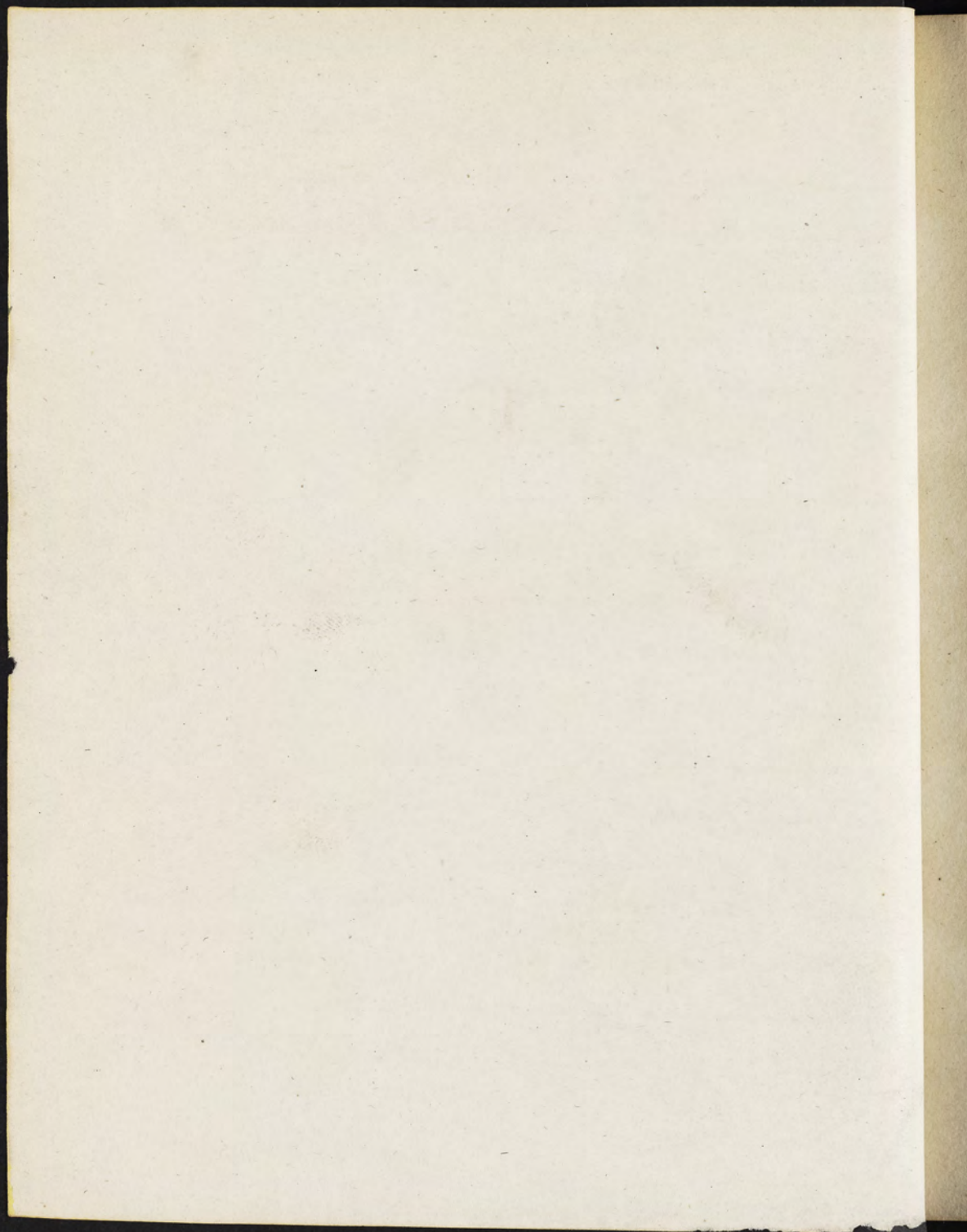
All agree in the early & copious bleeding, as the dist. is of much vehemence & danger it must be carried to a great extent - After



this the bowels are to be opened in the manner already specified — As it is a Spasmodic complaint Opium & other Antispasmodics are to be preferred to purgatives by many pract^{rs} there indeed cannot be any doubt of their efficacy in some cases, by the early exhibition of Opium the Spasm is often relieved & the disease subdued. Opium is usually selected, I however always combine it with Cal. as already detailed.

These remedies failing, we must resort to all the purgatives & other means of overcoming constipation which I so fully noticed when treating of bilious Colic, but in addition to those much has been recently said of the power of Cold applications to remove constipation, either as Cold water dashed on the abdomen or on the extremities or injected directly into the rectum.

There can be no doubt that this is often of Sectual as we have the united testimony of the most

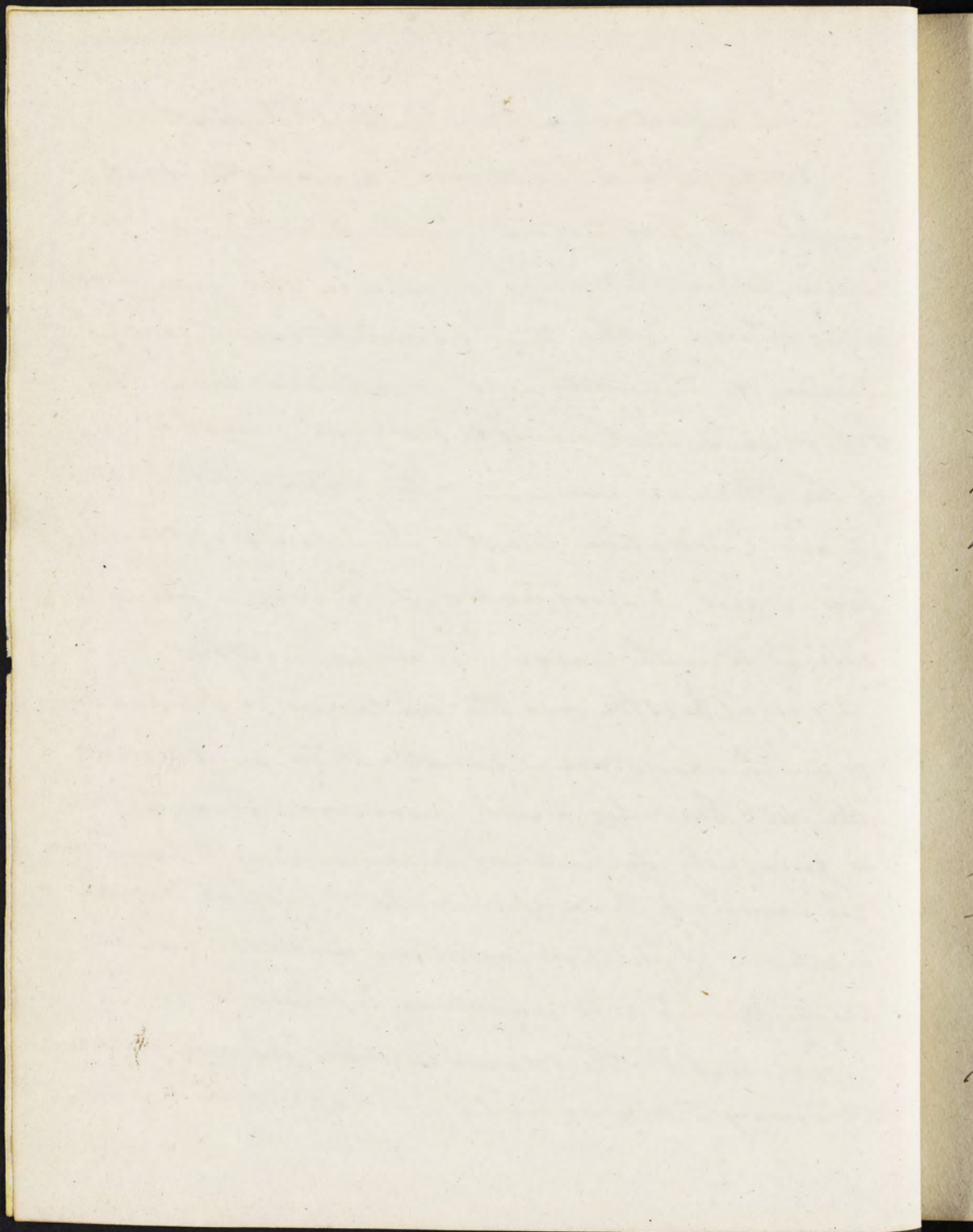


the most respectable writers of the W. Indies.

Castor Oil is (as it were) consecrated to this Complaint it is preferred by the pract^r of the W. Indies when this disease prevails to a great degree to all others. Altho' it is no doubt beneficial, I believe it infinitely less competent than the Cal: & Opium, but owing to the great irritability of the Stomach we will often be disappointed in our Purgative Med^l. - It is here that the Epsom Salts is serviceable, it may often be resorted to with unequivocal advantage.

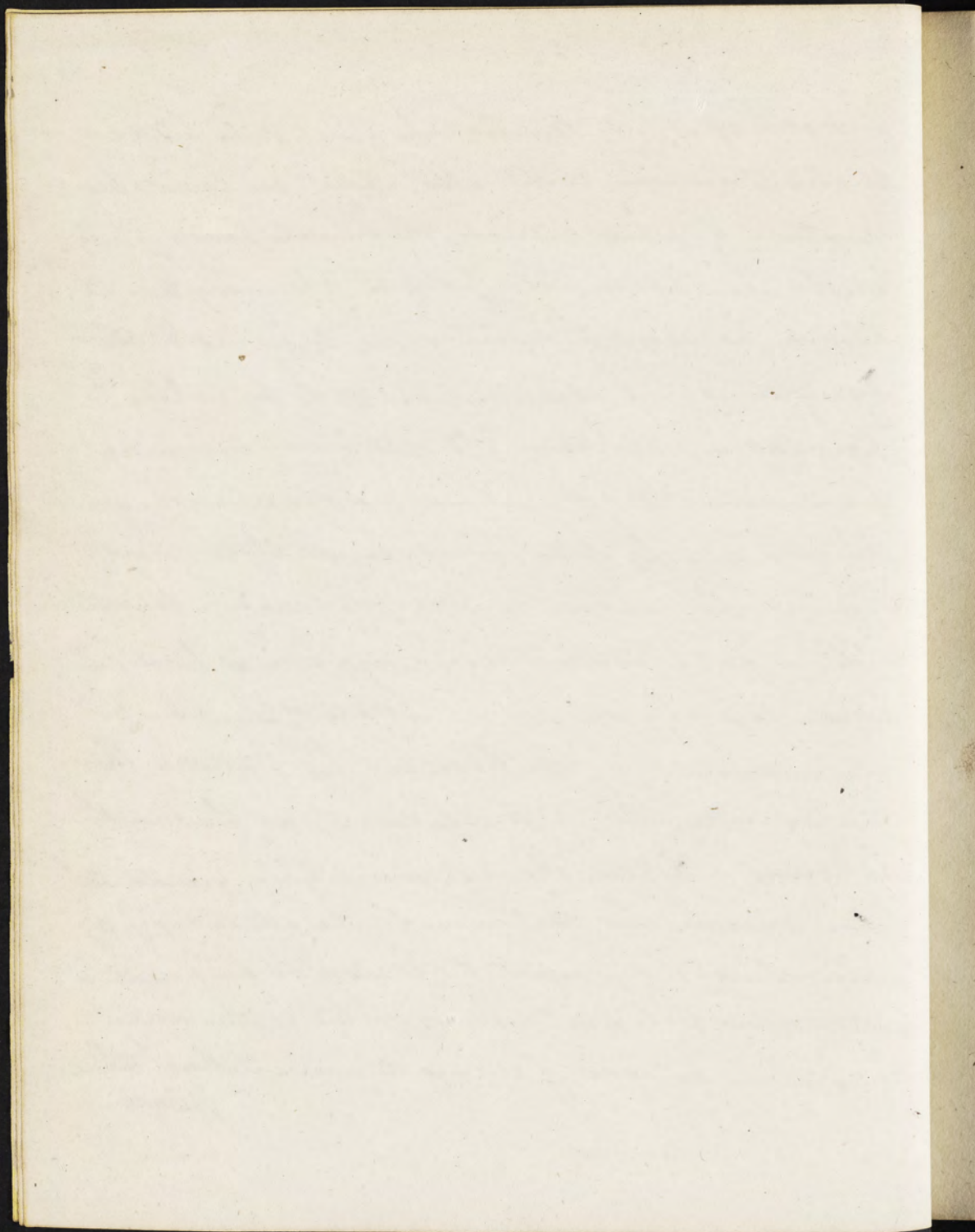
A large Blister over the abdomen is productive of much advantage - Constipation being removed the dis^e becomes much more manageable, there is generally some Spasme remaining & some Pain. To carry off these remnants of disease combinations of opiates & laxatives from the usual treatment & also anodyne injections -

Percival & others recommended Alum grs \times on \times VI every 5 or 6 hours - It has been more



insisted upon by Moseley who gives it in his vitriolic solution, contg. also about an equal proportion of white vitriol, the bowels being previously opened, the dose of this is $\frac{3}{4}$ ss every 2 or 3 hours, he says it relieves the spasms & other symptoms, he also advises it to be taken to prevent a relapse - $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of it every morning for several days - I have no experience of alum in any of its forms, in all these cases I invariably resort to Merc. to bring on a salivation.

This is new practice 50 years ago it was had recourse to by Dr Warren in wallace of London & more recently by Dr Bluttonbush & others. There can be no doubt of its efficacy, as the mouth becomes affected the dis. invariably yields I have known an instance to the contrary, by salivating we prevent the palsy so frequently attending Col. pictonum & this is the only means we possess of curing it when it has taken place.



my practice in this disease may be briefly
summoned up—

In the first instance I resort to copious bleeding, then to Calomel & Opium to evacuate the bowels & employing as auxiliaries injections & blisters— After the intestines have been ^{opened} ~~and~~ employed I salivate as soon as possible, If there be any spasm or tendency to paralyze; but If I should have another case I would begin with the Mercury early in the dis^e. Administ^r. it internally & by frictions, I would trust chiefly to it as I have been so much pleased with it in the latter stages.

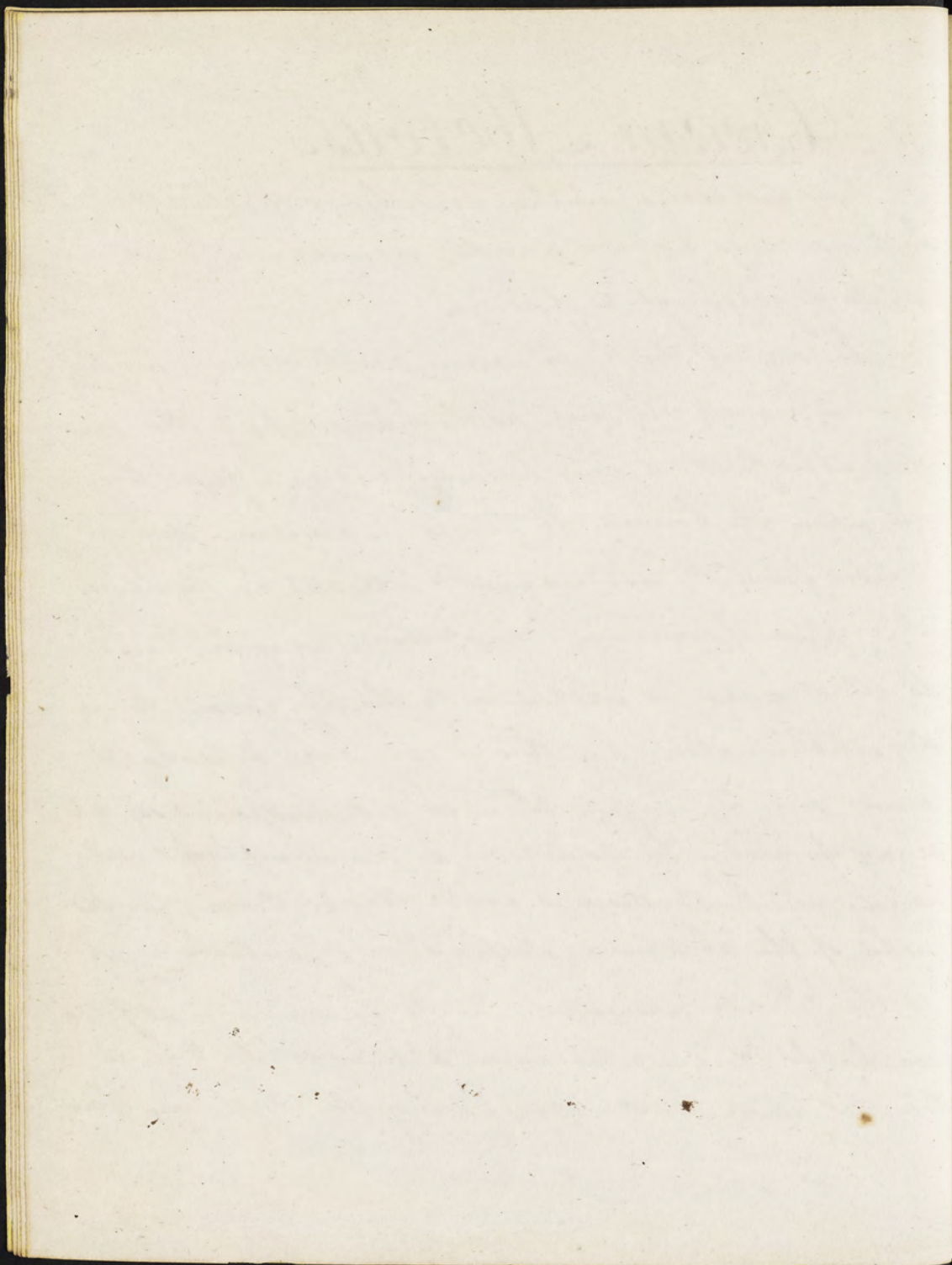
The disease is very liable to recur— a relapse is to be prevented by avoiding the exciting causes, The body & feet to be kept warm, flannel to be worn next the skin, a flannel bandage to the abdomen has been recom^d. its efficacy I can readily acknowledge, having for a long time found warmth to the abdomen very serviceable in obst^d. diarrhoea & other bowel complaints



Cholera Morbus.

This disease is marked by bilious discharges both upwards & downwards, accompanied with violent gripings & spasms.

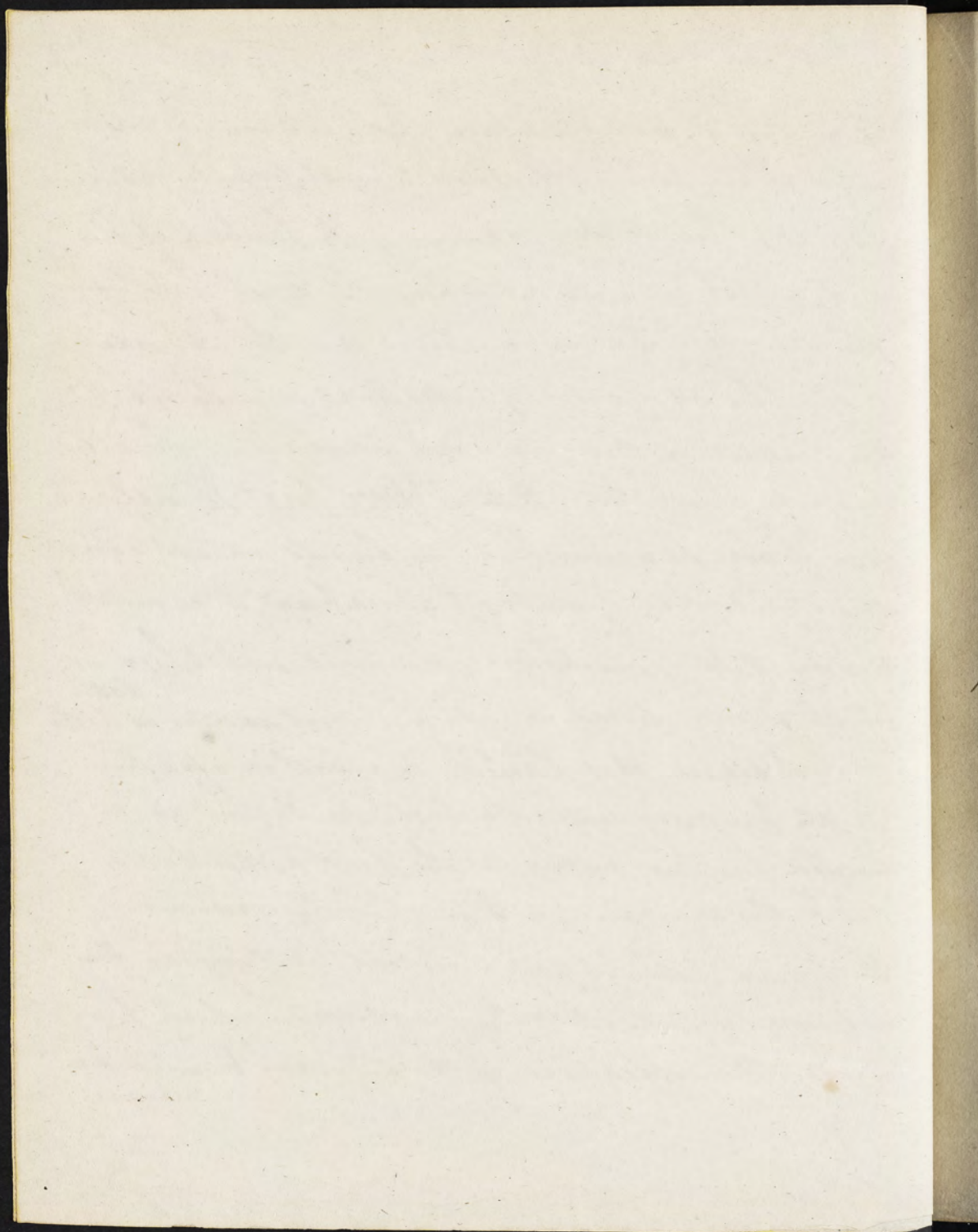
It occurs chiefly in warm weather, but is incident to all seasons & climates - as the bilious Colic & other kindred affections, it may be considered as a fever thrown in upon the bowels, It occurs in the same season arises from the same cause & is treated by the same description of remedies. Now & then it may be traced to other causes as irritation to the Alf. Canal, to indigestible matters, but this is very rare & perhaps never occurs unless there is a predisposition already formed - In addition to the symptoms already mentioned there is considerable pain, tenderness of the abdomen distension & flatulency? As the disease advances, the pulse which is at first weak & fluttering becomes still more so & is attended with great depression of the system, there



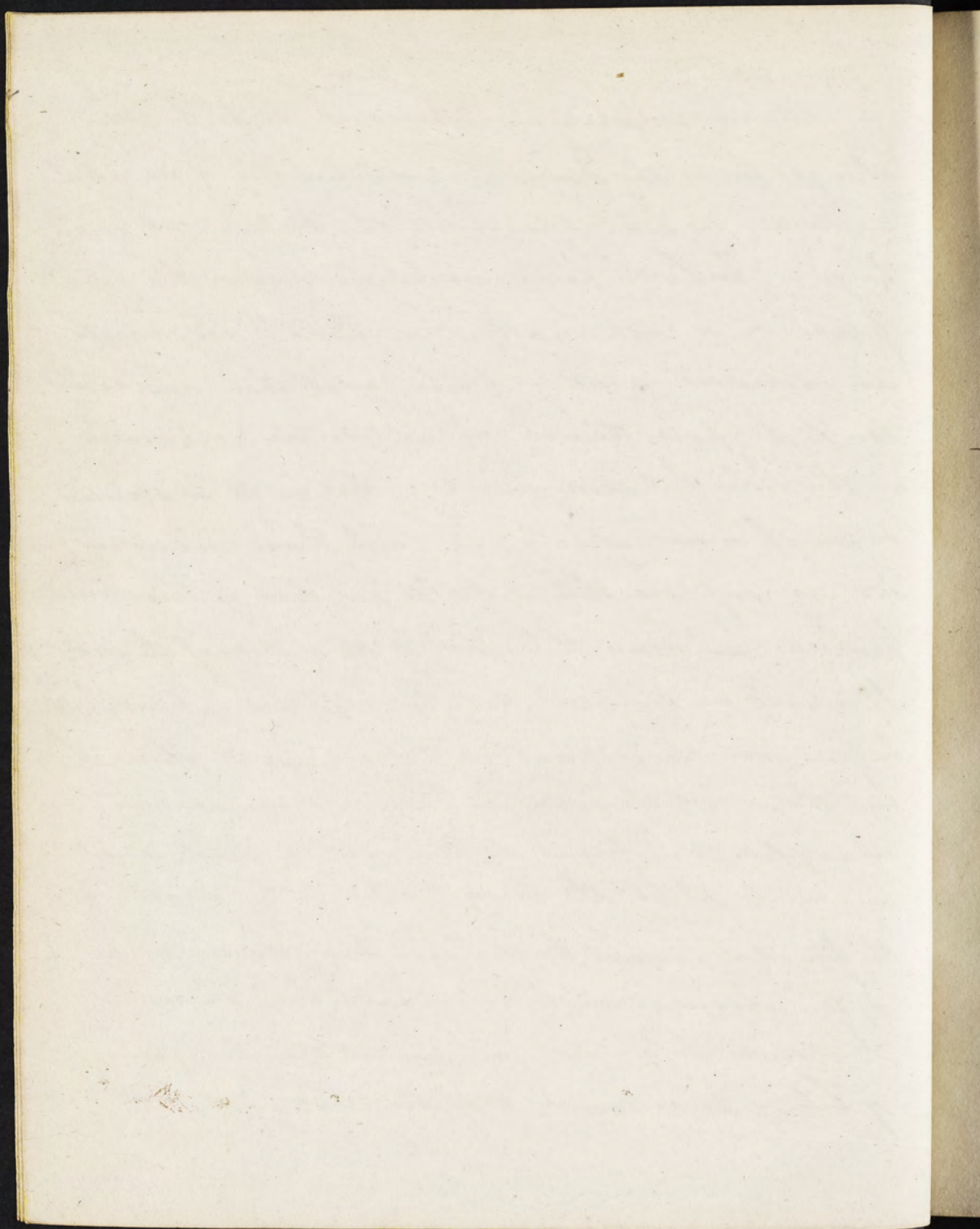
is a damp, pallid surface, Cold extremities disordered respiration restlessness & considerable gastric distress - There is often spasm of the limbs & of the abdominal muscles attending this stage of the complaint - It has been remarked that this disease resembles other cases of intestinal complaints & the symptoms show a great analogy - There is however something that is peculiar It differs from Colic in as much as the bowels are not constipated, & from dysentery & diarrhoea in as much as pure bile is discharged unmixed with blood as in the former disease, or with faeculent ^{last.} matter as in the

I believe that Cholera is a gastric affection in the primary instance & the irritation is extended by Sympathy to the liver & other parts.

To this conclusion I am led, by considering the causes of this disease, as cold constricting the extreme vessels, Marsh Miasmata which produces other affections of the stomach & intemperance

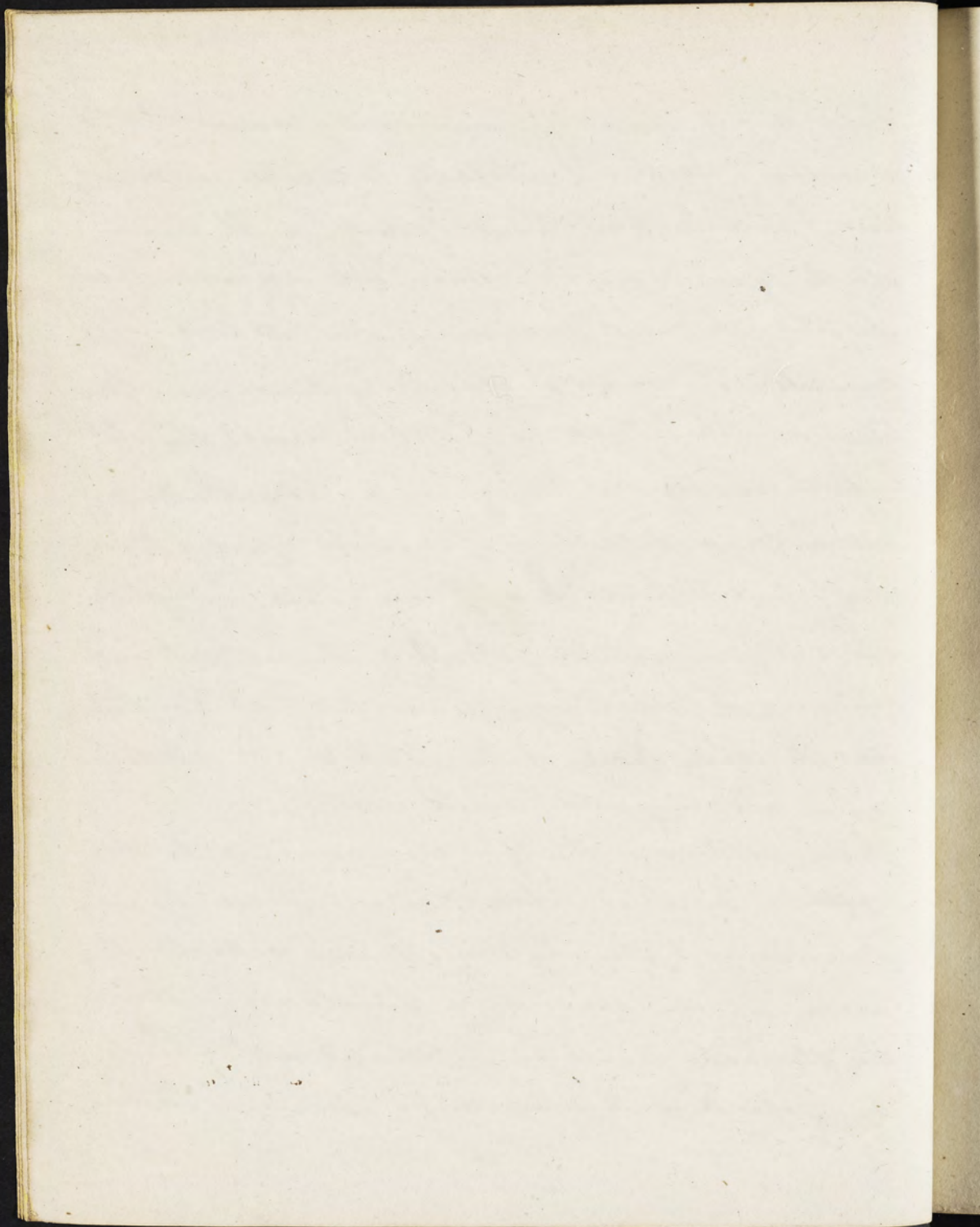


in eating or drinking — Moreover the first discharges from the Stomach consist solely of its usual contents, no bile appears till the subsequent vomitings — The Liver being once placed under this impression is continually stimulated & discharges an increased quantity of bile, nor is there any reason to suppose there is any unusual acrimony in this bile but remembering that as it is secreted so much more rapidly & in such large quantities, we may suppose that it possesses less of these acrid properties — From this view of the nature of the disease It might be supposed that the only indication would be to remove the original irritation from the Stomach, but this is not the case, — There are numerous examples to be found in the Hist. of Medicine in which altho' the theory is perfectly correct, yet the practice cannot be deduced from it, in none is this observation better exemplified than in the disease before us, in general the secretion of bile is so copious, that the disease will not



yield, ⁱⁿ this is carried off, occasionally however this is reversed & all that is necessary is to calm irritation, thus I have known Opium by itself quickly relieve all the symptoms of the disease, but in common cases the stomach must be divested of all its irritating contents - This object is effected by almost every Practitioner by the copious use of diluent drinks they sh^d. be freely employed. The practice is very ancient it will be found detailed in the earliest record of Med^{ic}. But whatever Credit it may have gained, or whatever merit it may actually possess it was certainly instituted on a false theory; it was supposed that bile was the whole cause of the dis^e. & that it was to be removed as any other acrid matter -

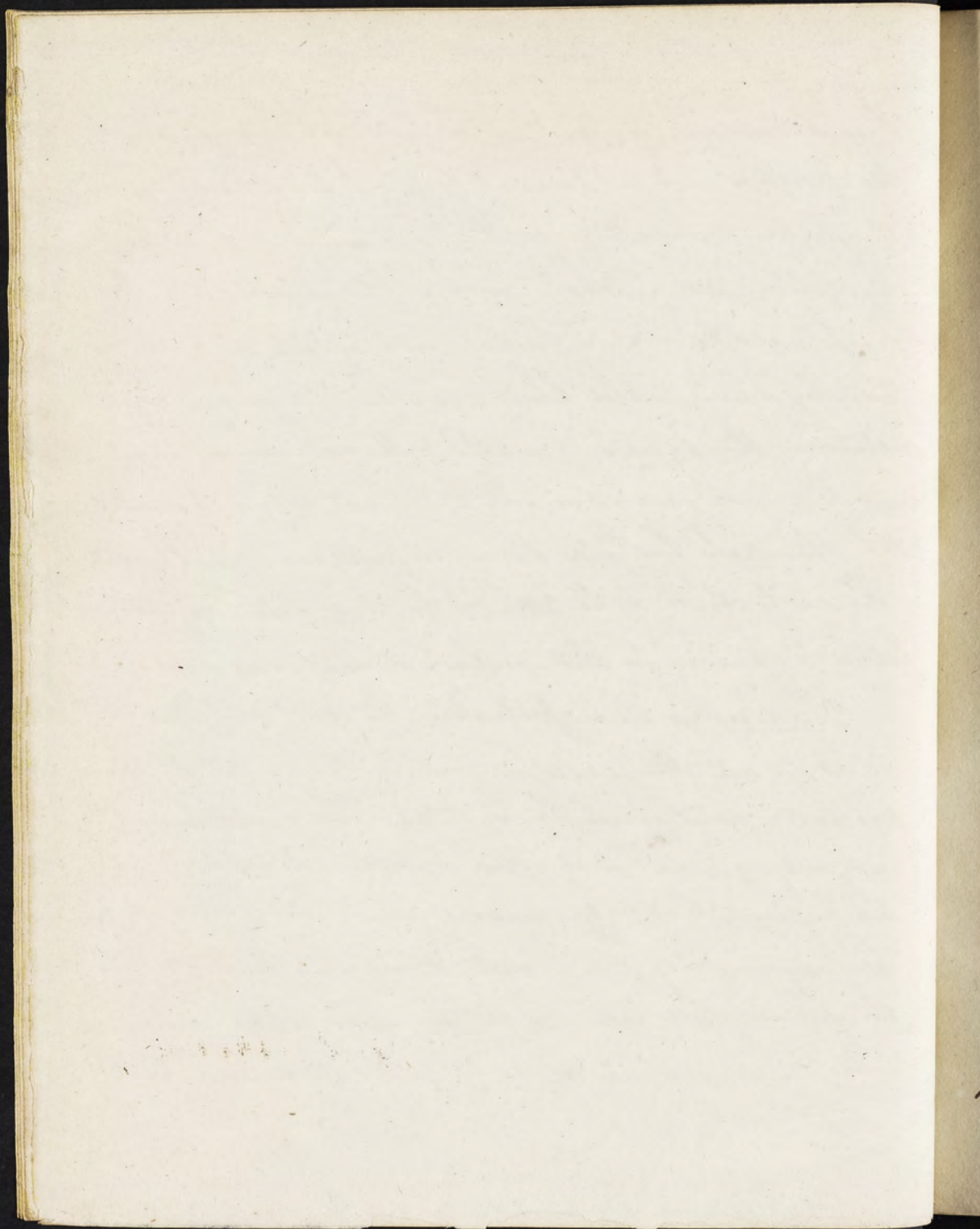
The Treatment is therefore very similar to that which is pursued when poisonous articles were swallowed & the whole object was actually to wash out this offending substance. Why the stomach should be so deluged with fluids in preference to evacuating directly by Emetics



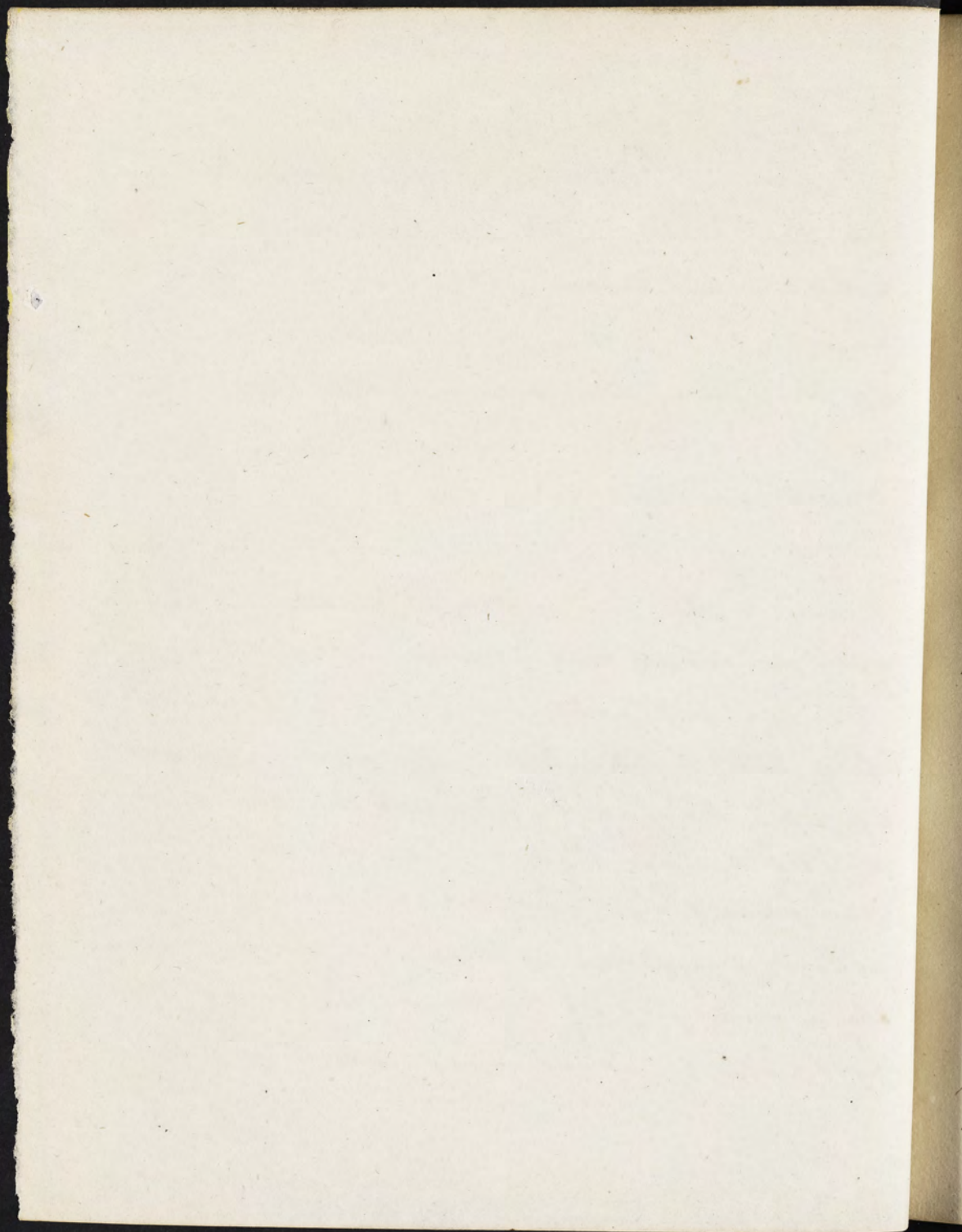
I could never discover. — I however determined to try Emetics and in several trials I have never found the slightest objection to their use. Called to a formidable case of Chol. Morbus I immediately prescribed grs XV or XX of Specac. and assist its operation by some mild fluids, by this the stomach is relieved, the system reacts & the case comes infinitely more manageable. It not only evacuates the stomach but also possesses antispasmodic powers.

The next object to be attended to, is to calm the irritation & spasm, for this we have several remedies —

Bleeding is indisputably the most important here as in all other cases, it is to be regulated by the present condition of the system. The pulse is not our only guide, it is often small & depressed, if the patient has only an ordinary degree of vigour we may employ the lancet & we will find that the pulse will rise on the occasion — You may take it as a general rule without a single

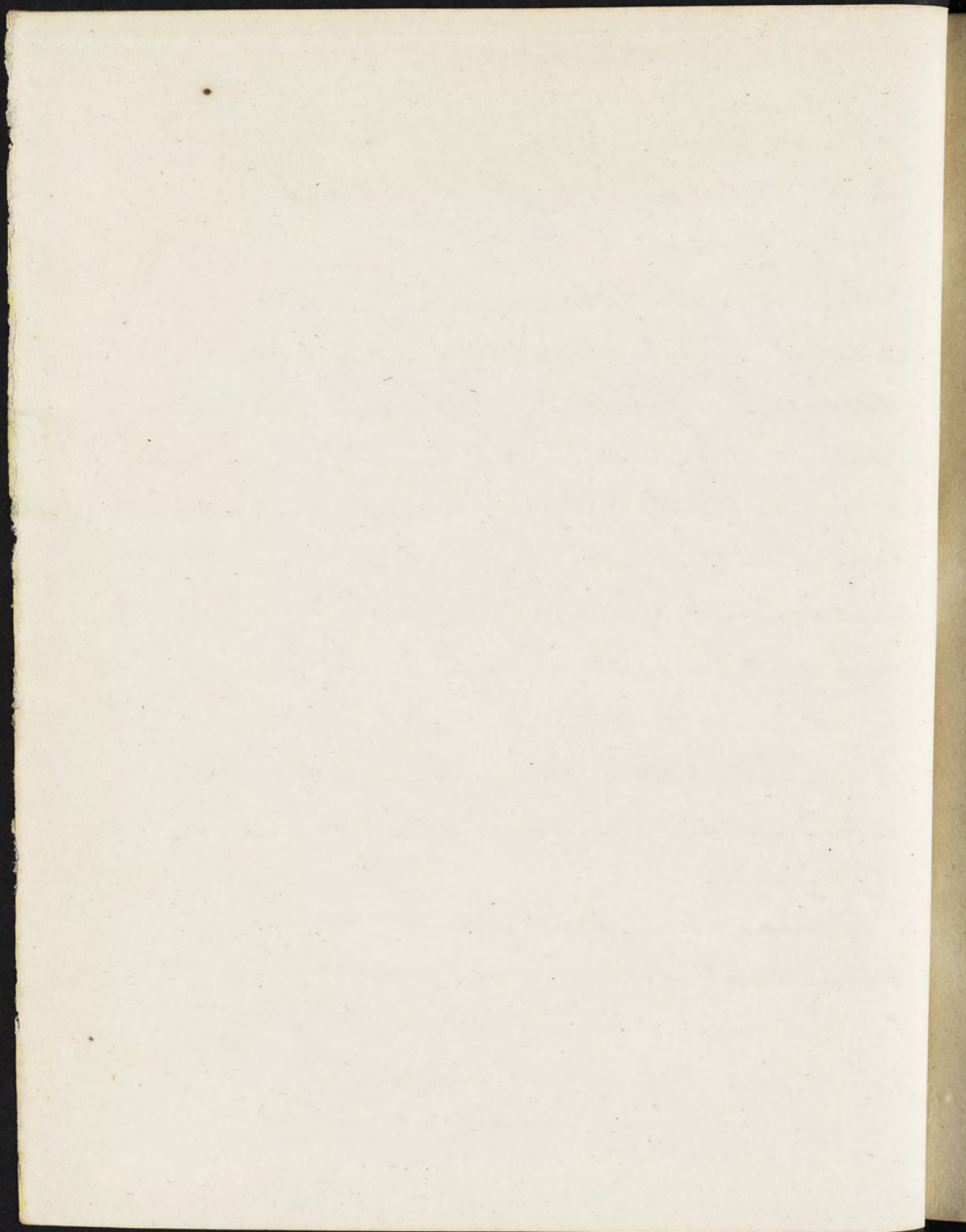


exception. that in the early stages of all diseases
 where there is much pain & a weak pulse that
 this weakness does not arise from a state of ex-
 haustion but from a depression of the system
 which is to be overcome by depleting remedies,
 but this evacuation is to be conducted with
 caution as in some cases the system does not
 re-act immediately or that the accumulations
 in the large viscera are too great to be suddenly
 removed, here a sudden evacuation would be
 very dangerous and in some instances has been
 attended with fatal consequences - I have known
 the patients die before the arm could be removed
 tied up - therefore the bleeding should be con-
 ducted slowly & allow time for the restora-
 tive powers of the system to be brought into
 action, a few ounces should be taken at a time
 the arm be tied up & after a few hours the
 propriety of taking more will be determined,



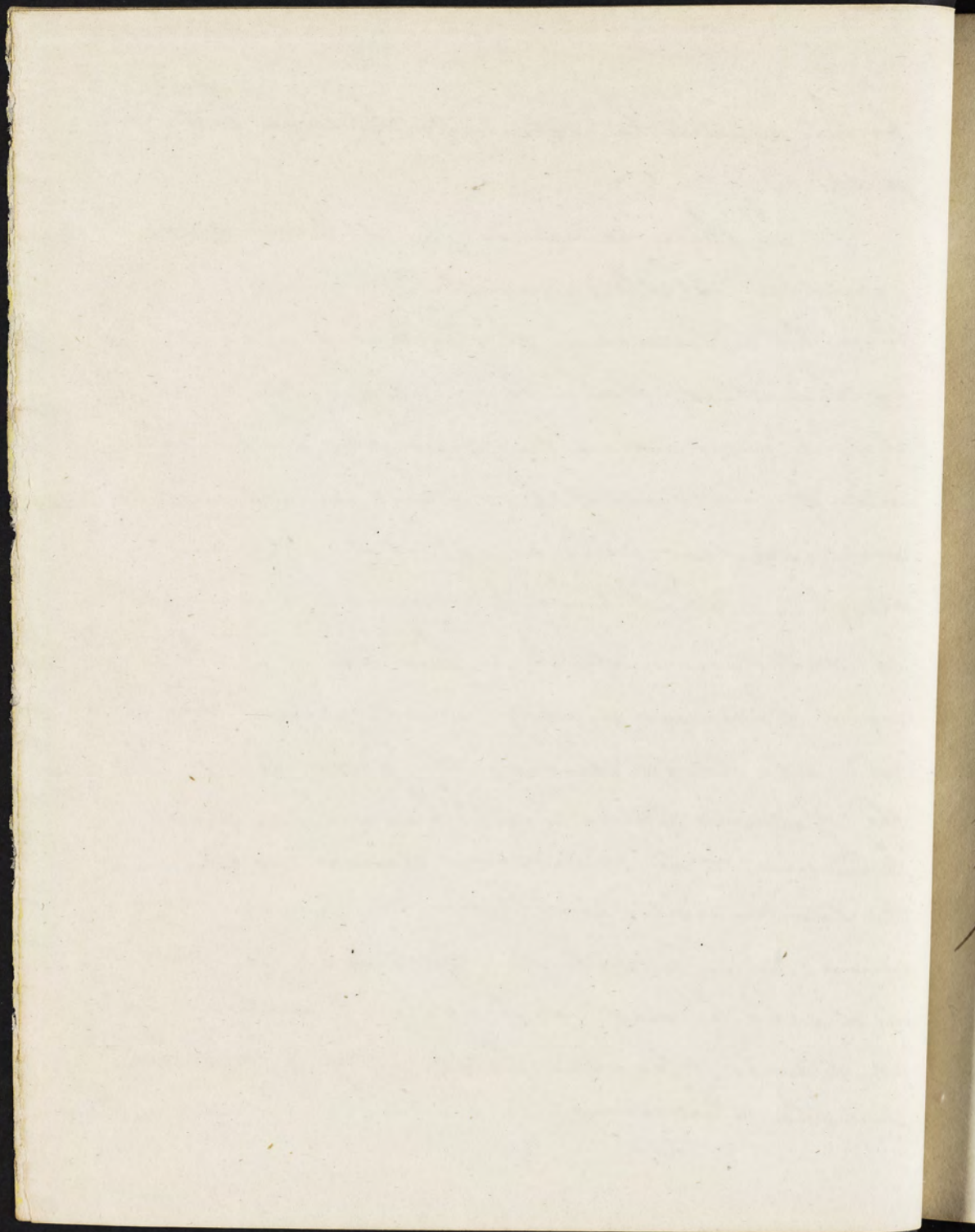
It will be more prudent (in doubtful cases) to employ the warm bath, to this case it is peculiarly suited, as by the universal impression which it makes, the system is usually roused & a relief is afforded to the spasm & other distressing symptoms, much has been said of the powers of opium in this complaint & very correctly it is given either at once or after evacuations have been premised, but I think it is most advantageously employed in the form of enemata every 2 or 3 hours when from any circumstance we administer it from the mouth, the solid state is to be preferred, an opium pill will often be retained where laudanum would be immediately rejected —

To ~~same~~ and warm fomentations are administered with decided advantage, they are always comfortable to the part & are sometimes of permanent utility. Most of the remedies for checking vomiting are to




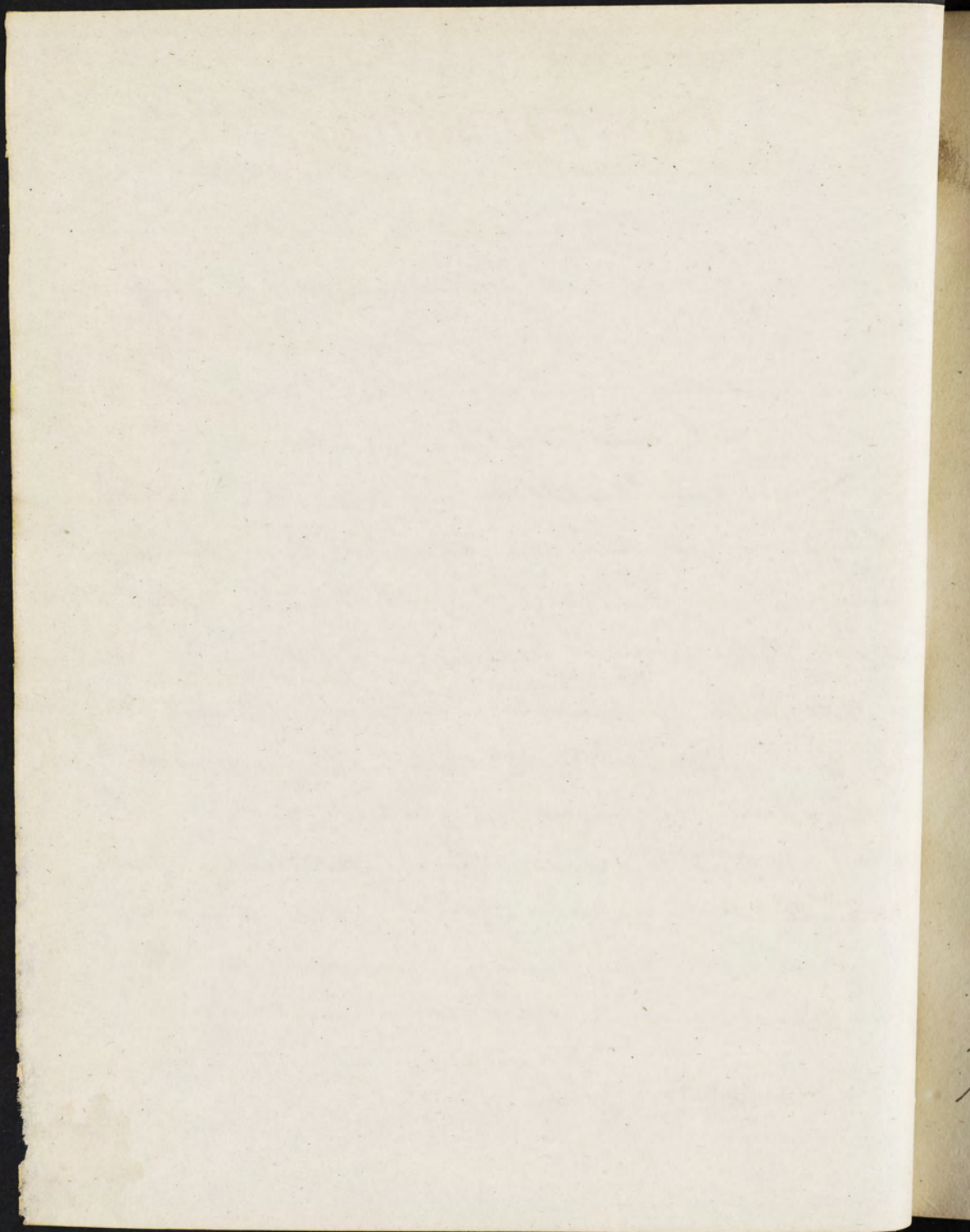
be had recourse to, especially the lime water & milk

If these remedies should fail we must resort to Blisters over the Stomach, & if there be a tendency to sinking also to the extremities. In a large majority of cases these means when judiciously employed will prove successful, but sometimes all our resources will be called for & often in effectually—I have known the disease to terminate in a few hours, these were however a very malignant kind and occurred during the prevalence of the Yellow fever—I have however known it in ordinary ~~cases~~ occasions to terminate in 24 hours; in one case even in a much shorter time, it was induced by eating largely of water melon at dinner & proved fatal at 9 or 10 o'clock in the Evening.



This Disease is one very likely to Recur, to prevent a relapse all the exciting causes are to be studiously avoided such as exposure to the Sun, to night air, also excesses of every kind, improper articles of food inordinate exercise violent passion, Cold to the extremities especially to the feet, the bowels also to be attended to & kept in a soluble state for this Magnesia & other mild laxatives are occasionally to be resorted to, we should also endeavour to restore the tone of the bowels by bitters or quassia or what is still better by Colombo - the use of flannel is not to be overlooked, It should be worn next to the skin - I know of no better preventative in this & in all other intestinal complaints than the wearing of this article. By an easy transition we pass to the consideration of Cholera Infantum





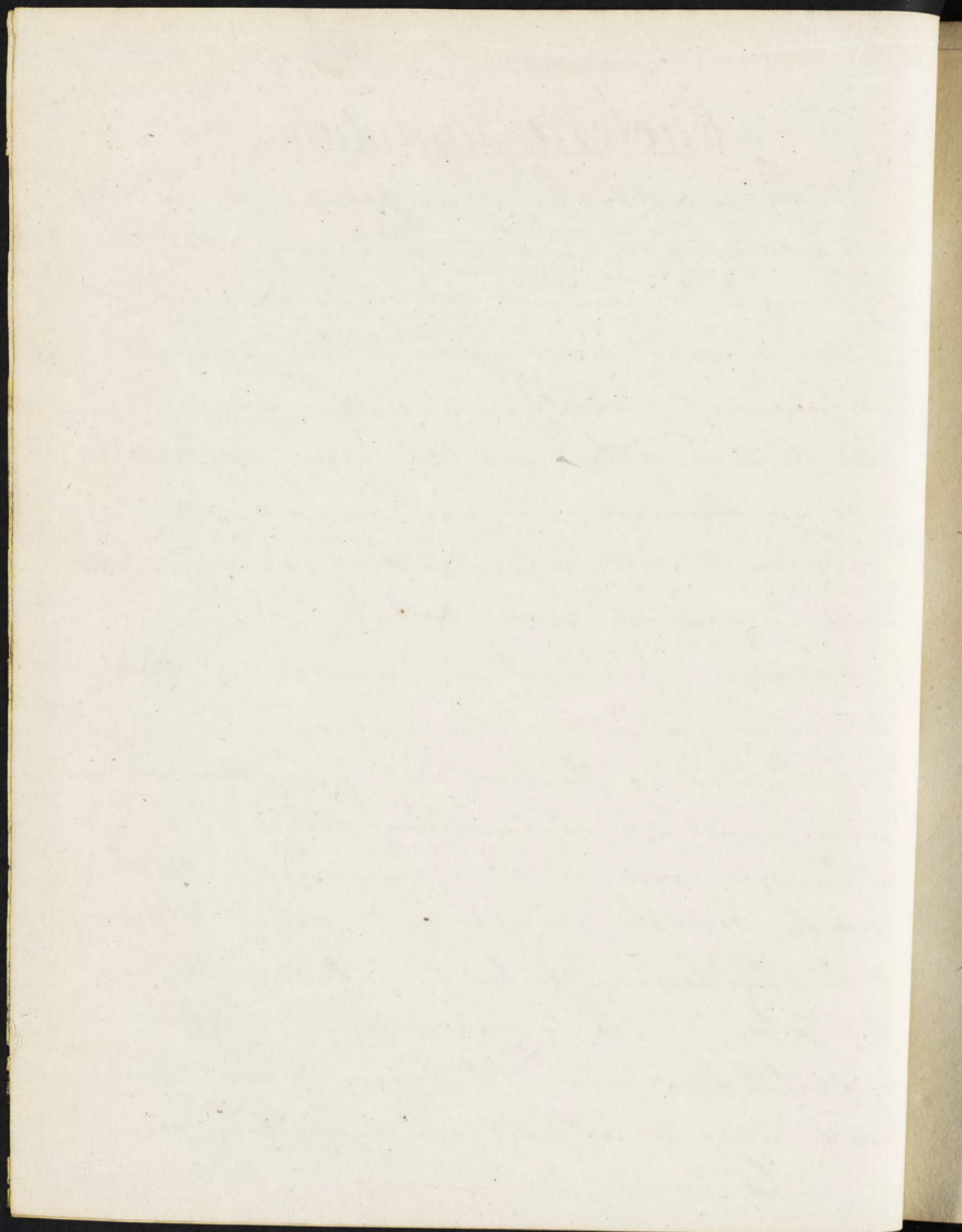
Cholera Infantum.

This is a disease almost peculiar to the United States it is seldom if ever to be found in any other Country much has been written by various authors on this disease, but in none of them do I find an account properly suited to this complaint.

At the time of dentition children in other Countries are often afflicted with various intestinal complaints, but the proper Chol. Infant. is almost endemial to this Country.

Cleghorn in his work on the diseases of Infancia has some few hints on this Subject —

Considering the Mortality of this disease our own writers have been very silent — I know of but two accounts which have been published, one by Dr Rush, the other by Dr Jackson of Boston, a third has been published by the late Dr Miller of New York — To the description of the disease as published by Dr Rush I beg leave to refer you as containing the best history which has been given.

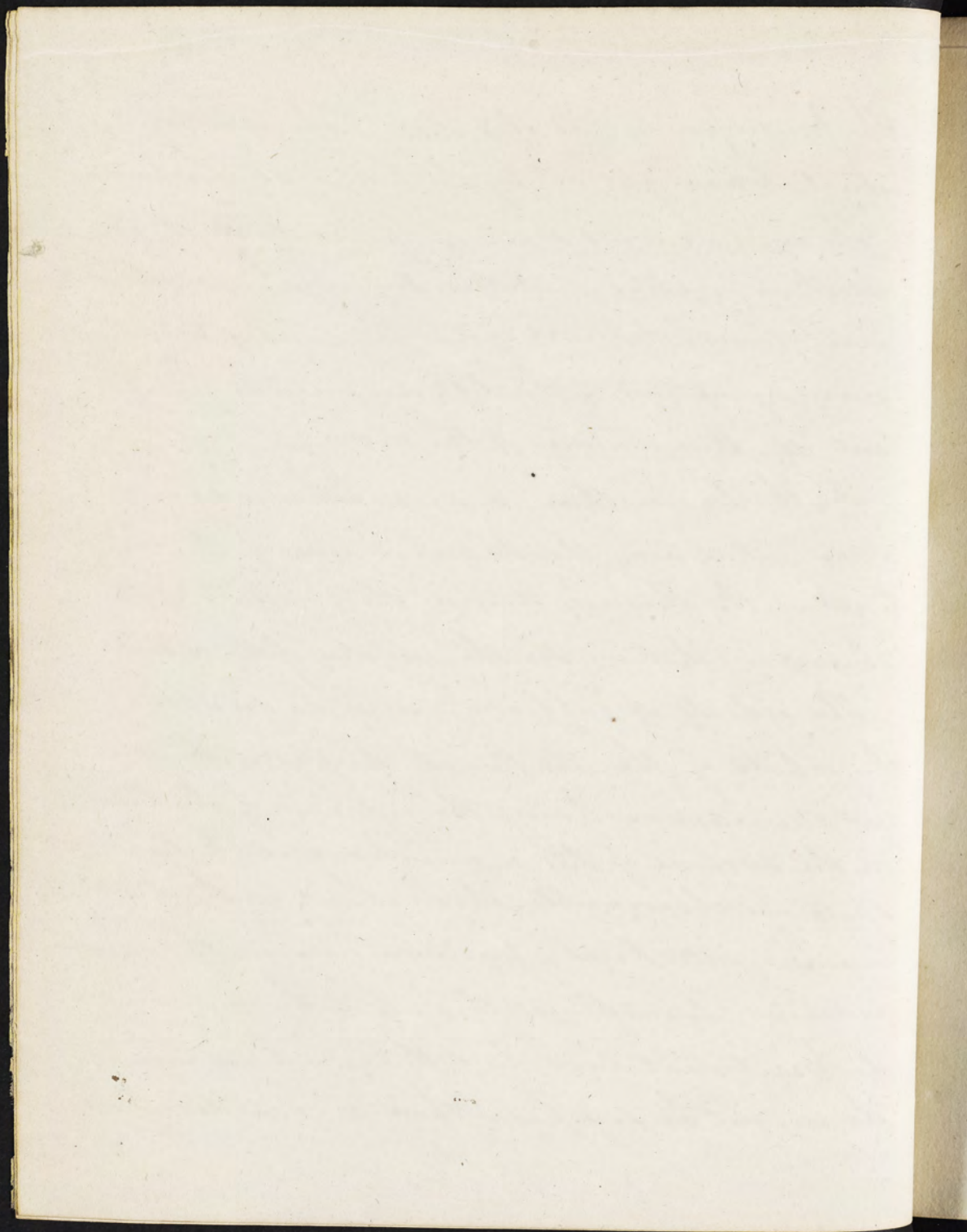


The predisposition to this dis^e is the debility which is brought on by the heated atmosphere;

The exciting Causes are, impropriety ⁱⁿ diet & clotting, worms dentition & numerous other irritations, distinct from the causes & ordinary symptoms of the dis^e. dissections point out the true nature of the dis^e. —

In the brain there is no morbid appearance whatever, the same is true of the contents of the thorax, it is in the contents of the abdomen that we see the marks of the disease

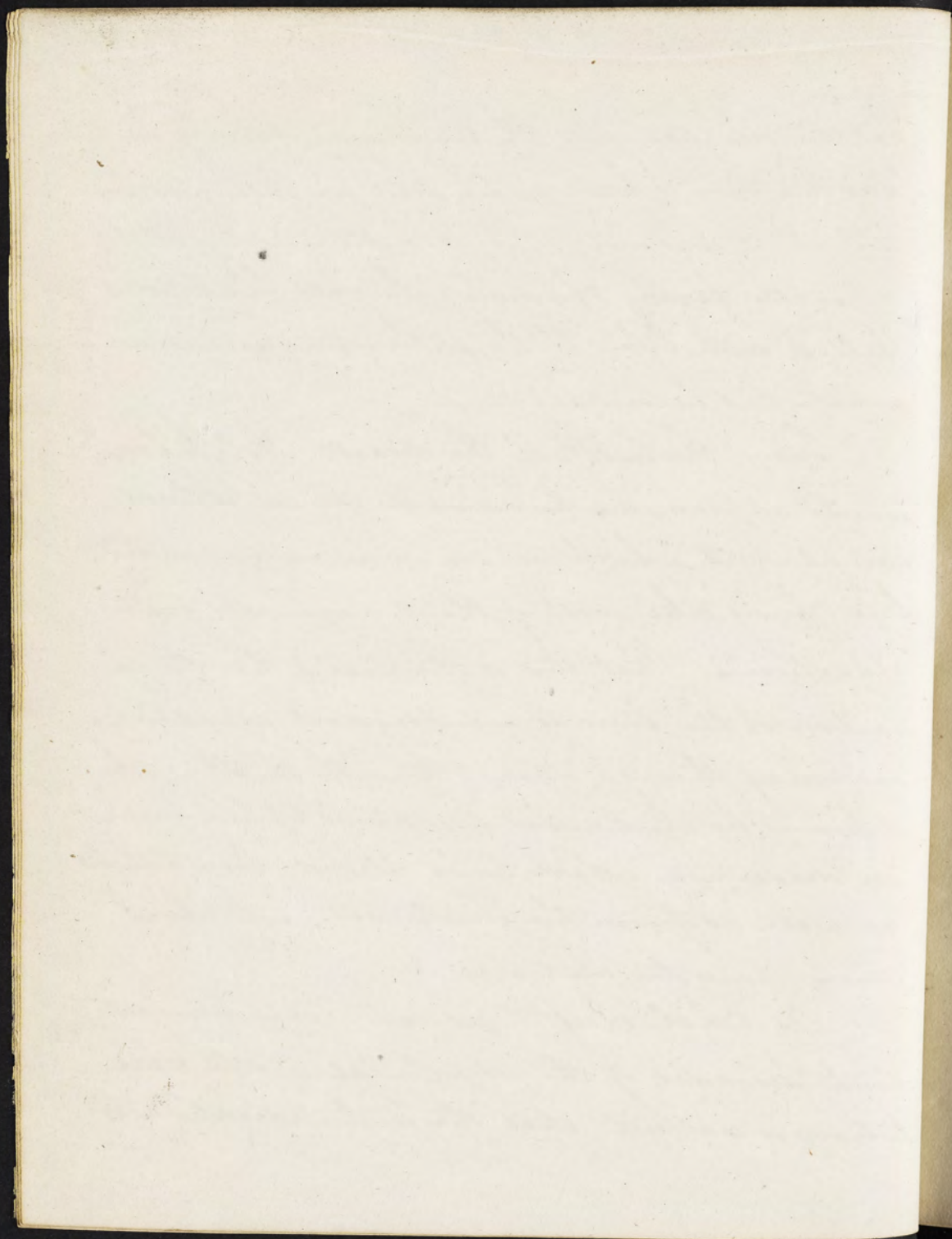
The effects of inflamⁿ may be seen in the whole of the Alf. Canal chiefly in the mucous membrane lining the interior of this tube — on the surface of this a number of dark livid spots are observable throughout in the stomach & intestines — particularly in the duodenum, sometimes they are to be seen on the peritoneal coat but this is not so common as might be supposed there is considerable



hepatic derangement, the liver is uniformly enlarged — I have never seen an instance in which it was not, it is also often indurated, generally flabby & flexible, the gall bladder is filled with bile. Of the spleen & pancreas not much has been said —

From the Hist^y of the disease Chol. Infant.^m would appear much allied to the intestinal complaints which occur in more advanced life, being like most of them originally gastric affection — That this is the case & that the affection of the liver is a subsequent complaint occurring through sympathy with the stomach is proved by the caused symptoms & phenomena on dissection which have already been noticed as well as from the Treatment which I am now to detail —

As Chol. Infant.^m usually commences with disorder of the Al^y. Canal — all practitioners admit that the first indication is

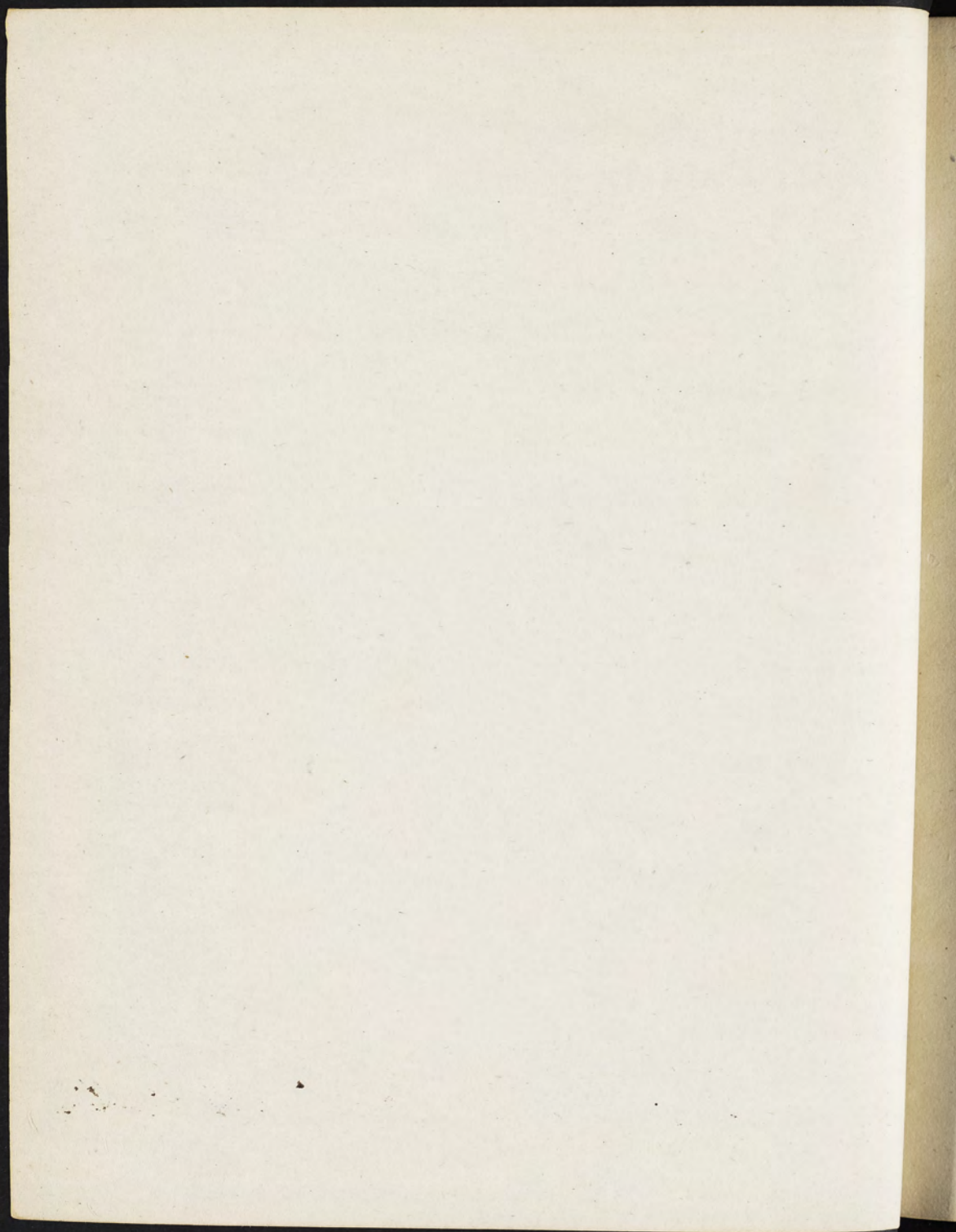


to evacuate the Stomach & bowels, but the manner in which this is to be done is not agreed upon.

It is the general custom to administer purgatives at the commencement especially the Cal. Oil.

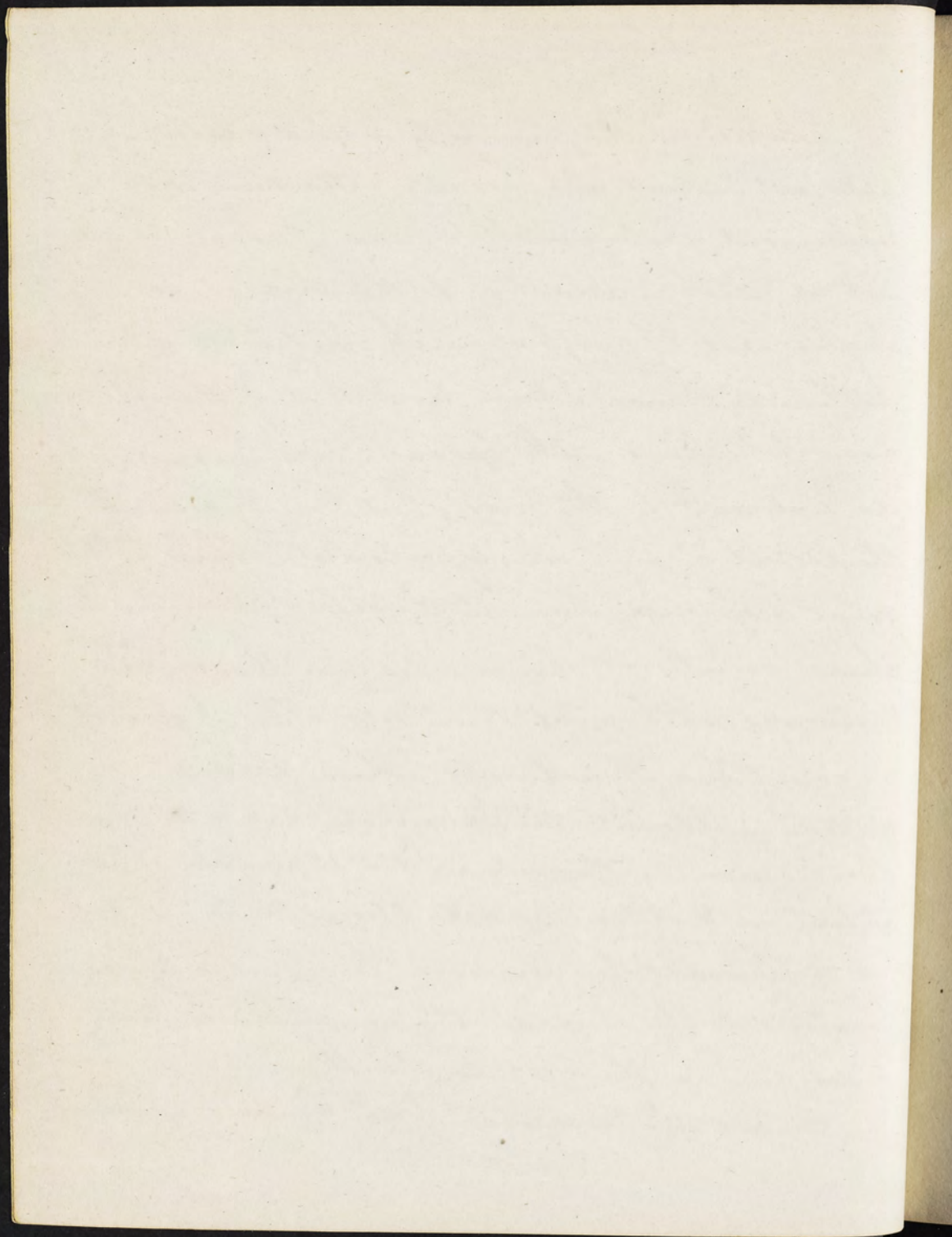
In very mild cases this treatment may answer but frequently this dis^e is so & accomp^d with such irritability of the Stomach that none of these Med^s could possibly be administered, therefore the first object must be to allay this irritability, this is done by the usual means particularly by anodyne injections, by fomentations to the abdomen & by the ^{army} W. bath.

— after this we must resort to Purgatives & here (except in very young infants) I prefer the Cal & Opium the advantage of which are that by its insipidity & smallness it may be easily administ^d & by its gravity will be easily retained on the Stomach — moreover it evacuates very effectually & at the same time abates irritation & Spasm



Adapted as this may be to ordinary cases, it will not answer universally, often there is such vehement gastric distress, that Purgatives can not be used, in addition to this there is considerable heat & fever, & a quick irritable pulse. In these instances I have no doubt of the efficacy of puking with *Specac.* all however do not act in this way, but I must believe the result of my own experience. — There is a great prejudice against the use of Emetics to check vomiting, they are seldom prescribed & always with great timidity. This I cannot account for as certainly where there is no active inflammation they cannot reasonably be condemned, they relieve the stomach of irritation & often impart strength to it, so as to prevent future vomiting, also by diverting to the surface the equalizing action & determine the dis. to the skin —

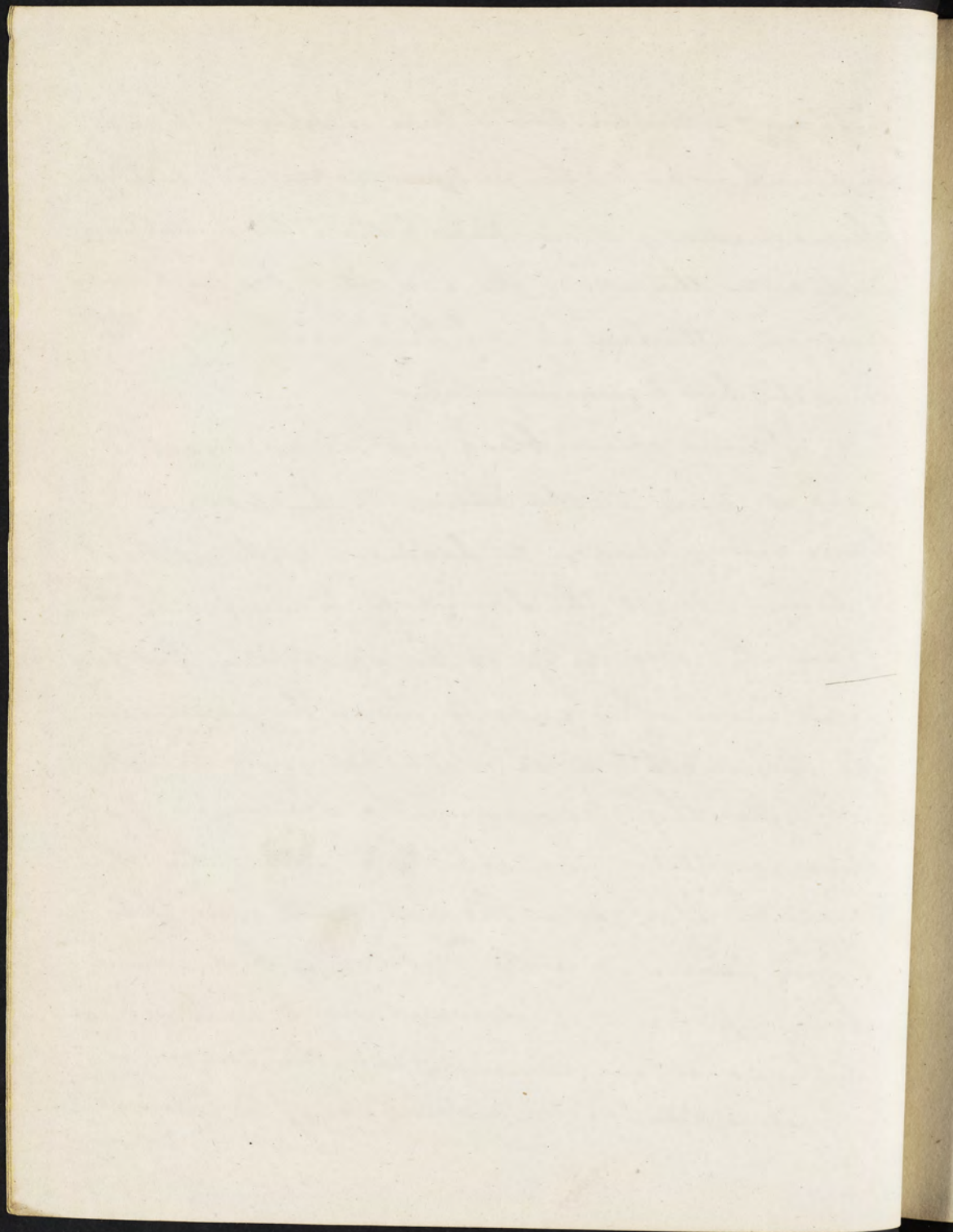
In all the diseases of the bowels in which



inflammⁿ is present N.G. is to be employed, here as in similar cases the pulse is depressed, but the phenomena of dissection & the other symptoms indicate the use of the lancet & I have known several instances in which a neglect of this remedy has proved fatal -

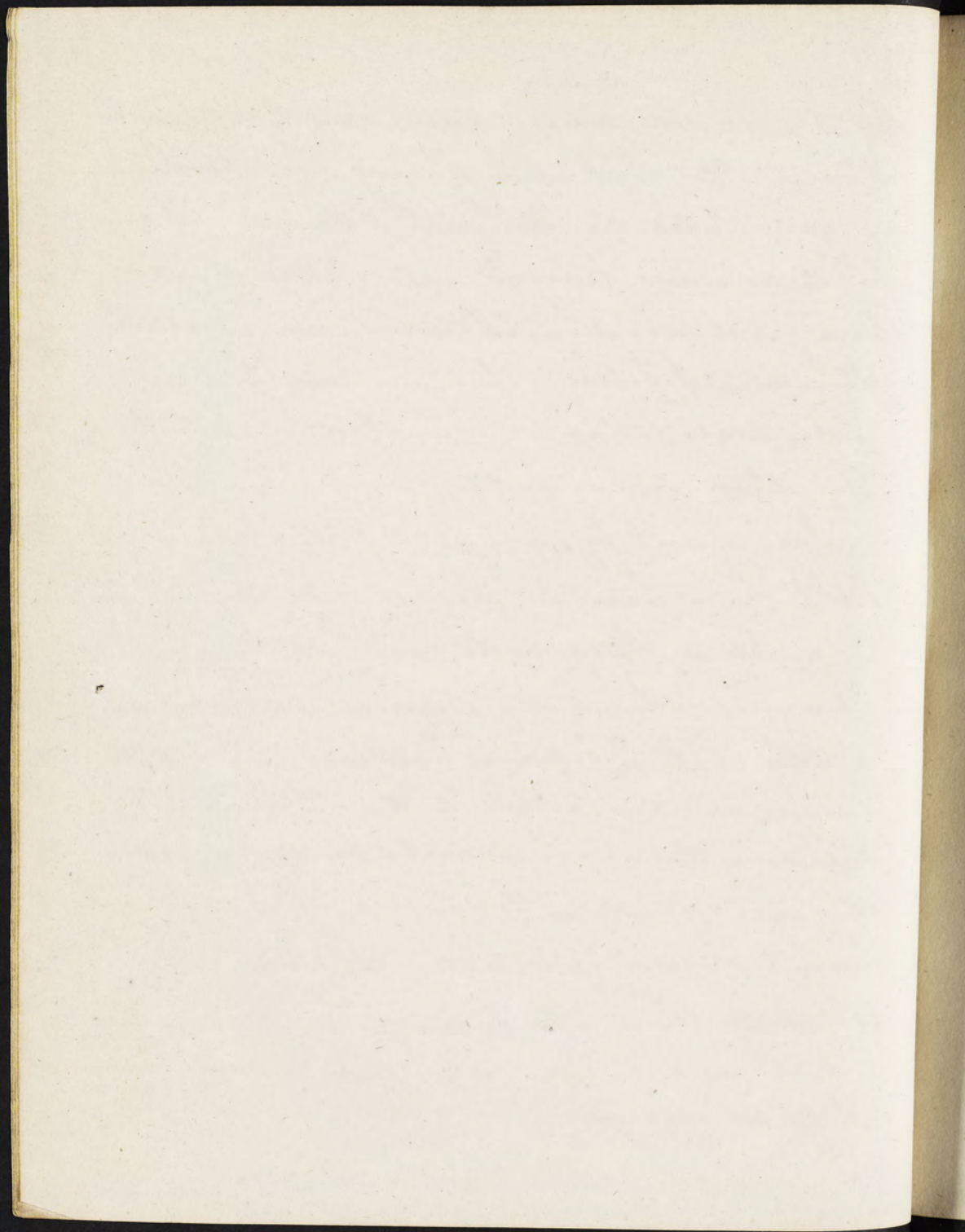
I very often bleed in these cases, even several times in the course of the disease & I have every reason to believe with utility it tranquilizes the stomach & composes the general tranquility of the system - But here as in every other case it must be directed by the soundest & most discreet judgment.

After thus preparing the stomach for their reception we may resort to the Mercurial Purges - The Cal: ~~recti~~ may be given alone or with Opium - but when from prejudice or from any peculiarities of the case we cannot give the Cal: we should administer a solution of the Epsom Salts.



this is well adapted to cases where the Stomach is irritable. But after having once thoroughly evacuated the stomach & bowels - I exhibit no more purges unless there should be a great accumulation of bile or other fluids - I believe that we have purged infinitely too much in this disease & in other intestinal complaints.

Influenced by the hum. pathology Practit^{ns} have been in the habit of keeping up a constant purging to evacuate the morbid humours which they suppose excited & keep up the dis^e. I believe however that it depends on irritation to the stomach & therefore the object should be to do away this irritation - From this view after having once evacuated the bowels, I resort to those combinations of remedies which will quiet irritation & determine to the surface of the body, much of.



the fatality of this dis^e is to be ascribed to the constant & copious purging - indeed what effect can this have on the tender frame of an Infant except to exhaust & debilitate it?

The dis^e sometimes lasts for several weeks & all this time I have seen purges administered every other day till the patient died.

I then after having satisfied my self that the bowels are completely evacuated administer Opium, Calomel & Ipecac. as follows

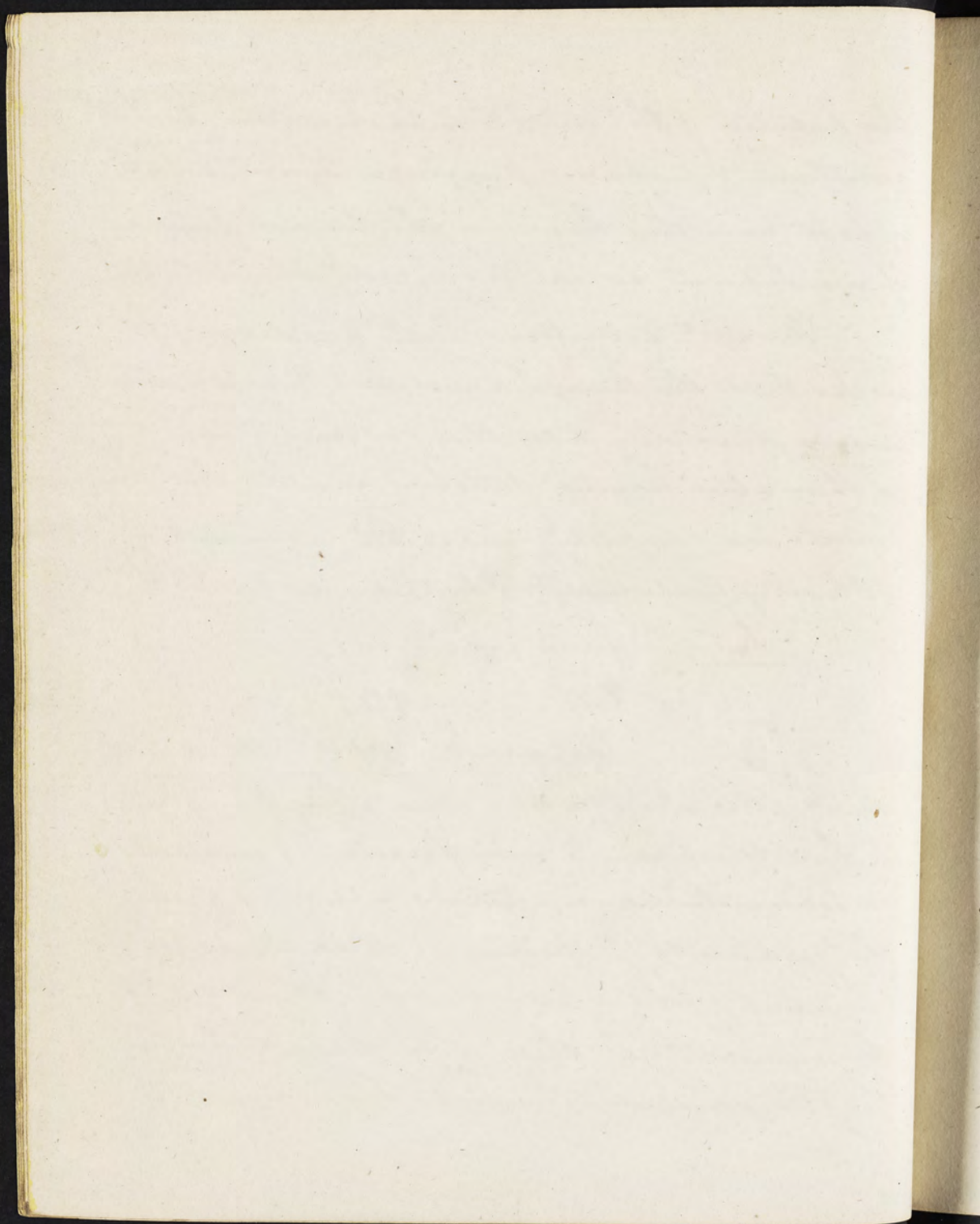
R Gum Op - grs i

Cal — — grs ii

Ipecac — grs iij Att et diu.

in Ch. No 6 — one to be taken every 2 or 3 hours.

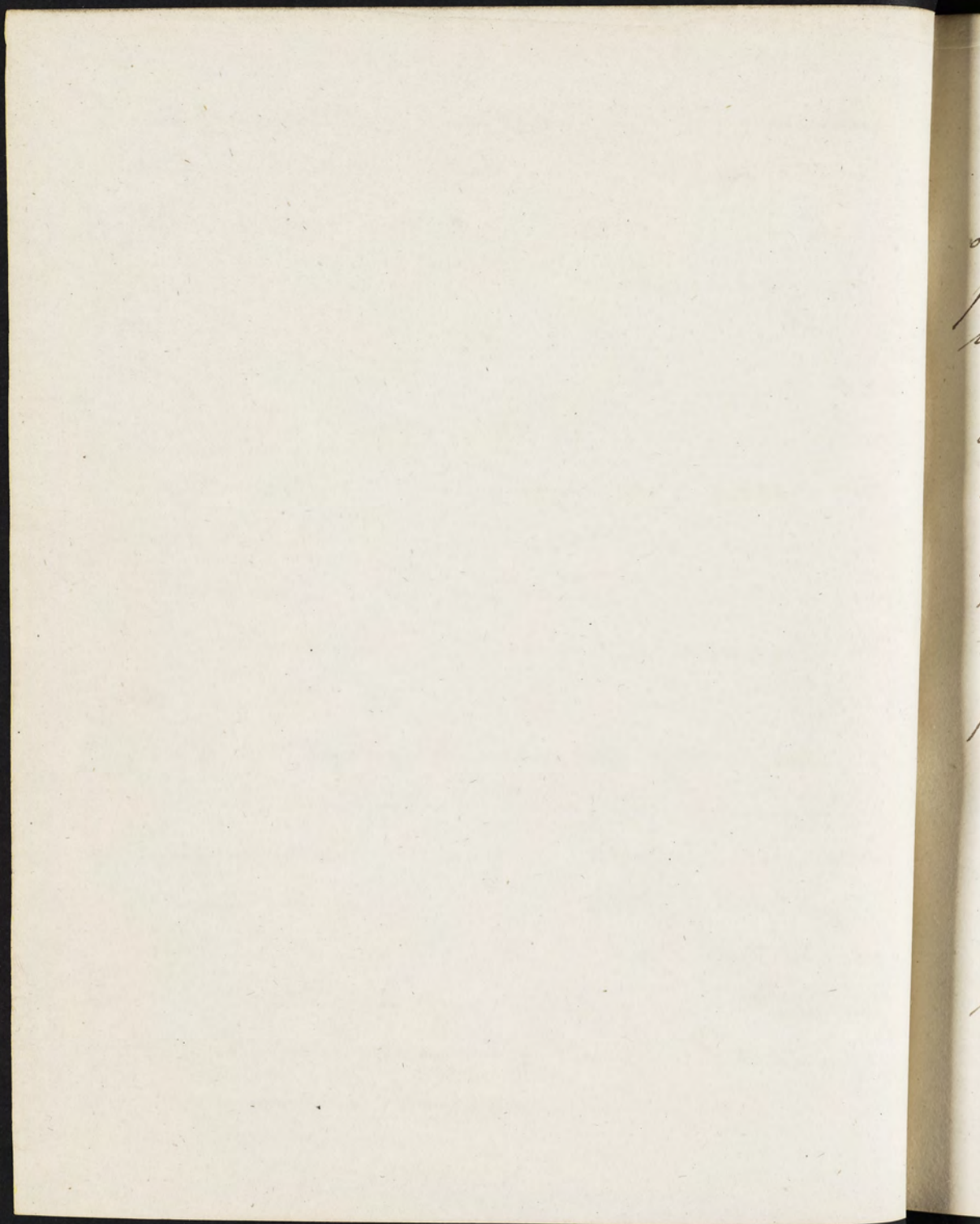
Where the pain is very frequent & violent, or when the evacuations are very great the quantity of Opium is to be increased, or what I prefer Anodyne injections are to be administered these will have to be repeated several times — These means



will calm irritation & remove the symptoms of the disease. But in addition to these remedies I am not inattentive to those remedies which act directly on the skin -

The Warm bath is serviceable not only by inducing perspiration, but for the impression which it makes on the system - There is in this discharge great irregularity of temperature, one part being very hot while another is very cold - The warm bath equalizes the temperature & gives a glow to the surface & lessens the irritation of the stomach -

But its effects are evanescent & it must therefore be repeated daily & even twice a day, sometimes where a greater impression is wanted it will be proper to add to it Salt pepper or mustard, as by these additions, effects will be obtained which cannot be by simple warm water, or what perhaps is still better, immerse



the patient in a bath of Spts, brandy &c —

To the same end Blisters should not be overlooked, they may be employed at every period of the dis? & be applied to the abdomen ^{or} extremities as may be necessary —

After a few days or weeks the disease usually terminates in a diarrhoea, sometimes accompanied with tormina & tenesmus, very often the stomach is much disordered & can not retain any medicines for restraining the discharge, here the alkaline & Cretaceous preparations are useful —

Rx of prepared Chalk on
finely powd? Oyster shells ʒij

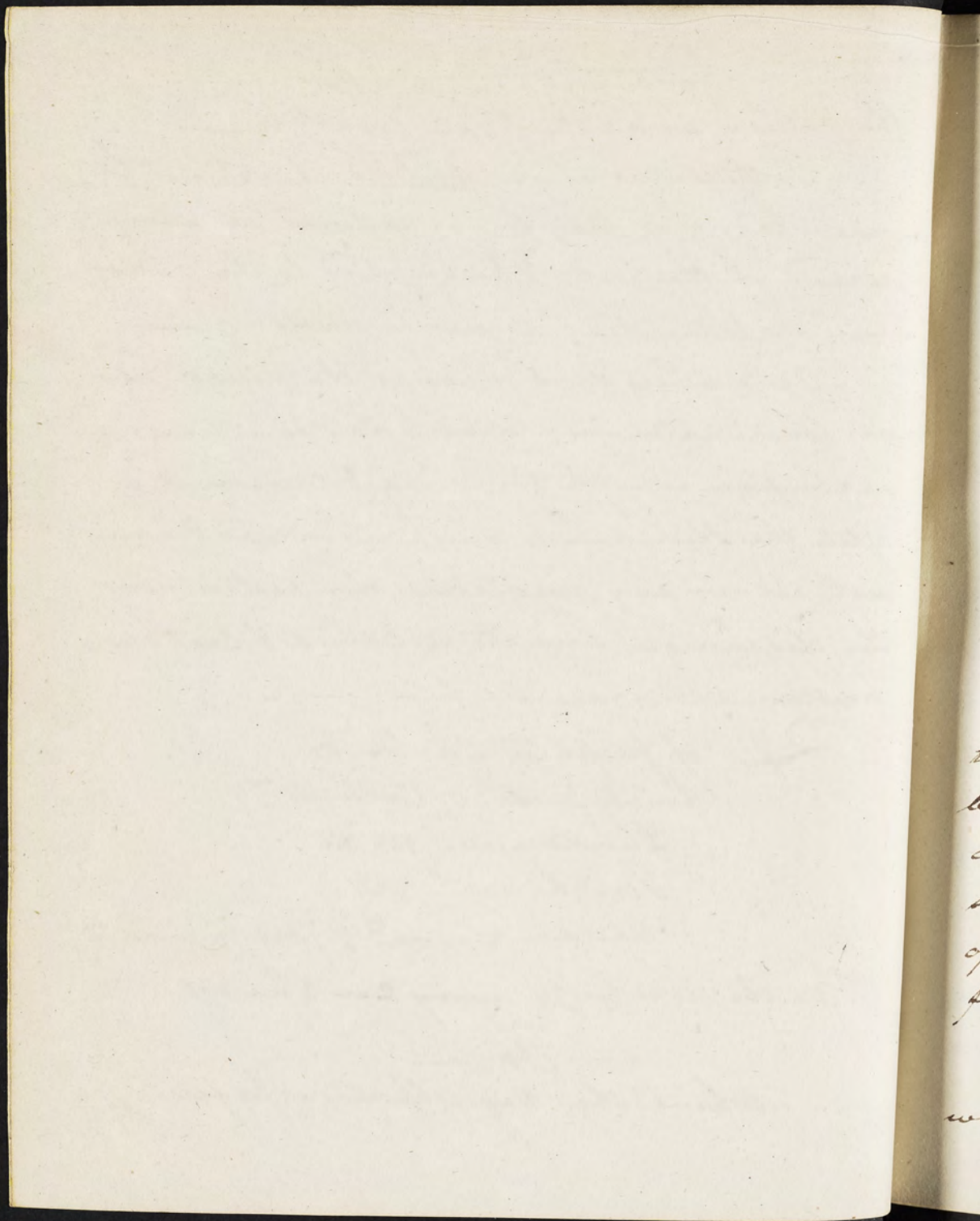
Laudanum gtt̄ xv

Lacch — ʒi

Aqua — ʒiij (see ag. Chin^m)

M. the dose is ʒij every 2 or 3 hours.

— On —
where the veg. alkali is preferred



R of pot. Ash ʒi
 Laudm — gtt̄s XV
 Sugar — ʒi

Aqua — ʒviij M. dose ʒij

as the other — Rhubarb is also very efficacious

R Pulv. Rhei — gr̄s x
 Calc. Mag. — gr̄s XL
 Laudm — gtt̄s XV
 Sacch — ʒi
 Ol. Anisi. — gtt̄s iij
 Aqua — ʒiij

Dose ʒij — every three hours —

this often relieves the tormina & teneas
 but the best remedy for this is the Anno-
 dyne glyster — Connected with these
 symptoms there is sometimes great acidity
 of the Stomach one of the best remedies is the
 following R Ol. Ricini ʒi
 Sacchar ʒi

album Ovi ʒiij rub the
 whole intimately together & then add

o
b
t
n
n
re
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bre

gradually stirring the mixture well
 Aqua Calcis 3v
 Laudm — grs. x. —

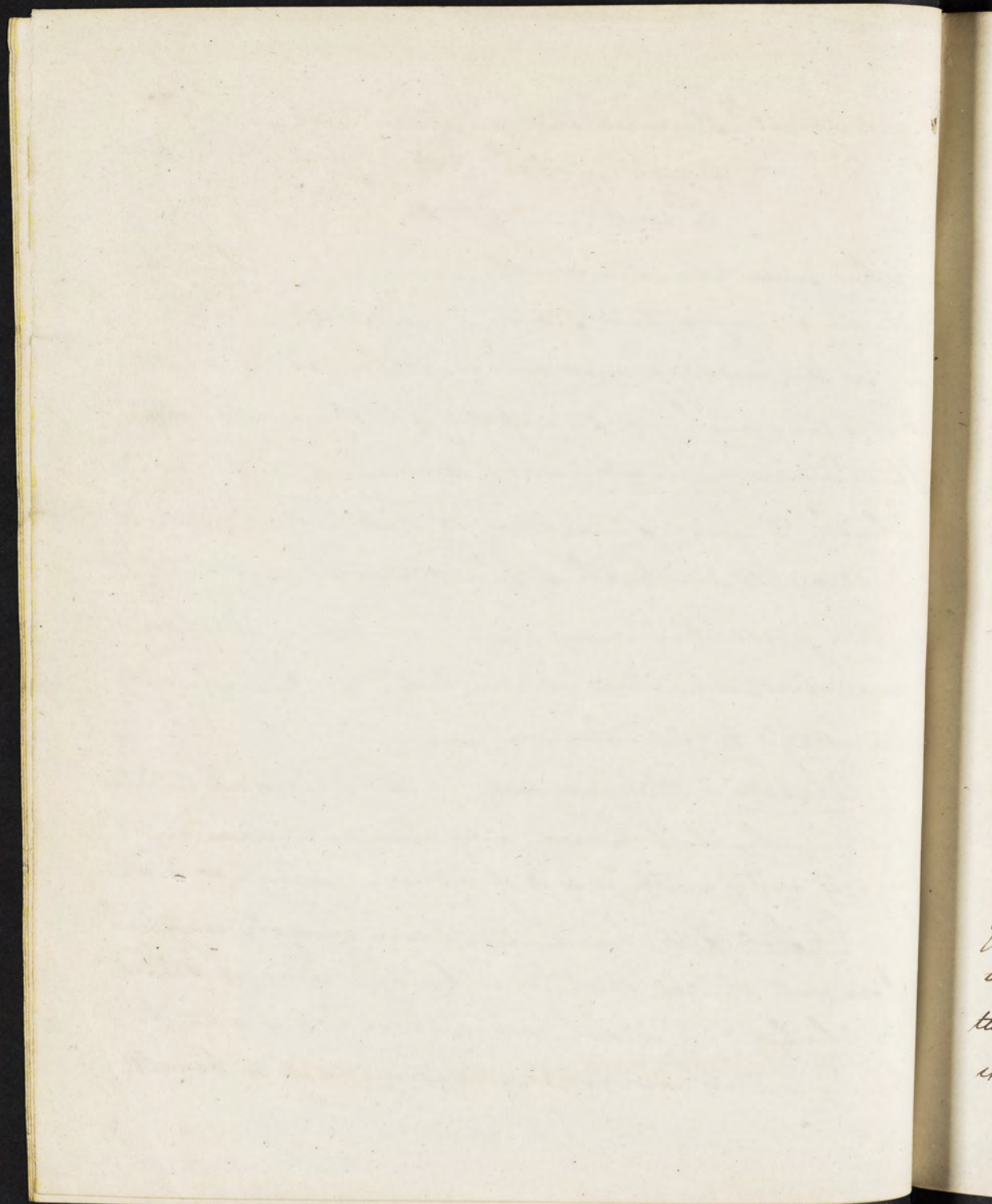
This will remain on the Stomach when the
 oil in every other state is rejected —

As the disease advances it loses its acute
 & distinguishing symptoms & then assumes
 the form of a Diarrhoea — The Cure for
 which is very similar to that which occurs
 in Adults & which I shall soon detail.

At present I may mention some of those
 remedies which are consid^d as peculiarly
 adapted to Children —

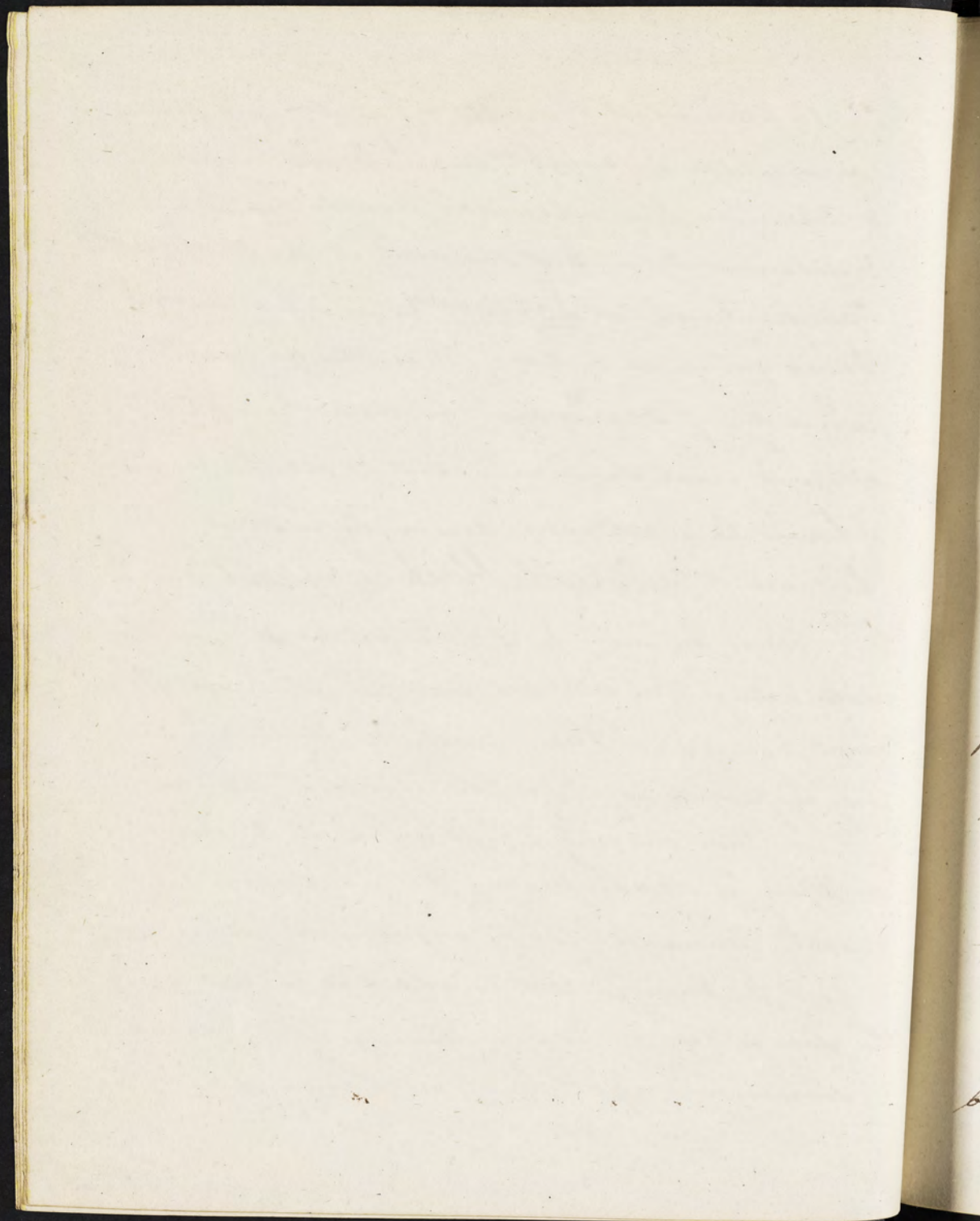
Alum is the only one of the Mineral Astringents which I have any confidence in
 grs ij or iij with $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of Opium, every 2 or 3 hrs.

The Lac. Fat has lately been much employed
 I do not think that it is by any means suited
 to Children it is not very active & is apt to
 bring on or increase the tormina of the bowels.



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Chalk Kino infusion Galls & Laudan^m are useful
separately or in combⁿ — Colombo in powder
& infusion has acquired much reputation
& deservedly — But the best is the Hæmatox^m
Campechense or Log wood in infusion $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$
Being given at a time, it is the favourite
remedy of Dr Physick for these complaints & is
often of great service — But of all the remedies,
I have the most confidence in a strong in-
fusion of Rubus or Black berry root this is
to be found in every part of the States, It is an aro-
matic & delightful bitter & a powerful astringent, It is
about 8 years since I have known it, but it has been
long employed as a popular remedy for diarrhoea,
It acts very certainly & puts an end to the discharge,
So strong is its astringency that a laxative is fre-
quently demanded after its employment in preparing
it $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ of the bruized root is added to a pint of water,
the dose is $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ — The only remedy however which
is sovereign & infallible is a change of air, as



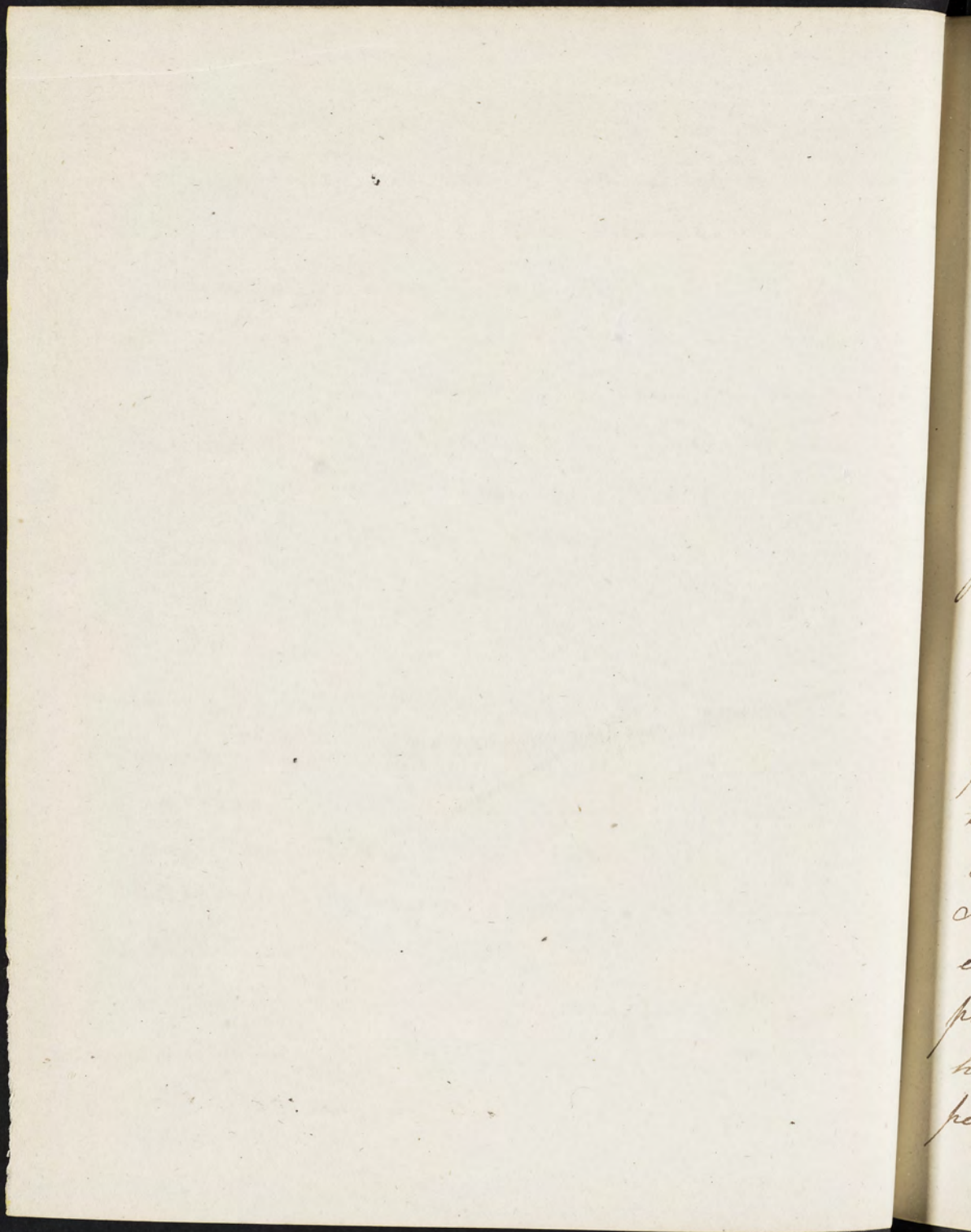
Long as the patient remains in the City exposed continually to the exciting causes of the disease, all we can hope is merely to palliate the most urgent symptoms or afford a relief for a short period, we cannot cure the disease permanently unless the patient is removed to the Country.

As this disease is very likely to return we should endeavour to guard against this relapse as well as against its first attack, for those purposes attend to the following Rules -

1st never let the Infant be weaned within the year, Milk is the most salutary & appropriate diet, and the want of it predisposes the child to intestinal diseases, especially to Cholera.

2nd Direct a Cold Bath for it daily, this not only conduces to cleanliness, but preserves the tone & vigour of the system, when the Cold Bath does not agree with it, then the warm bath.

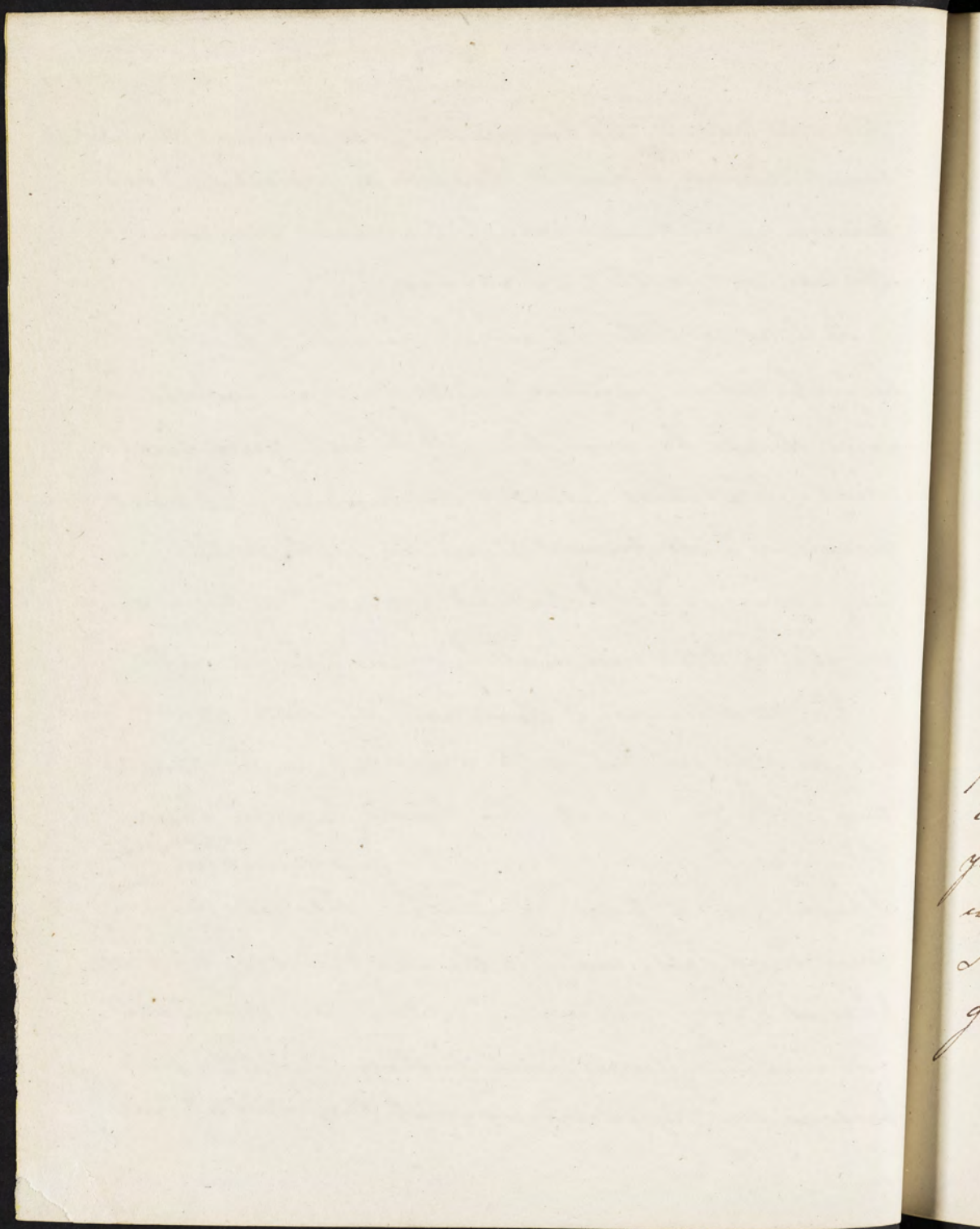
3^d Flannel & woollen Stockings should always be worn, these are no less necessary to Children



than to Adults, the feet are the great avenues to intestinal disease & should therefore be protected, I have known an obstinate case of diarrhoea overcome by the use of woollen stockings.

4th, as to diet, excess in the use of Fruits sh^d be forbidden, unripe Fruits & all unwholesome food should be avoided, Milk with ~~fewer~~ farinaceous substances forms a proper diet. Biscuit ground or well powd^d & mixed with milk is a very common & wholesome article, after a few months a little animal food may be allowed.

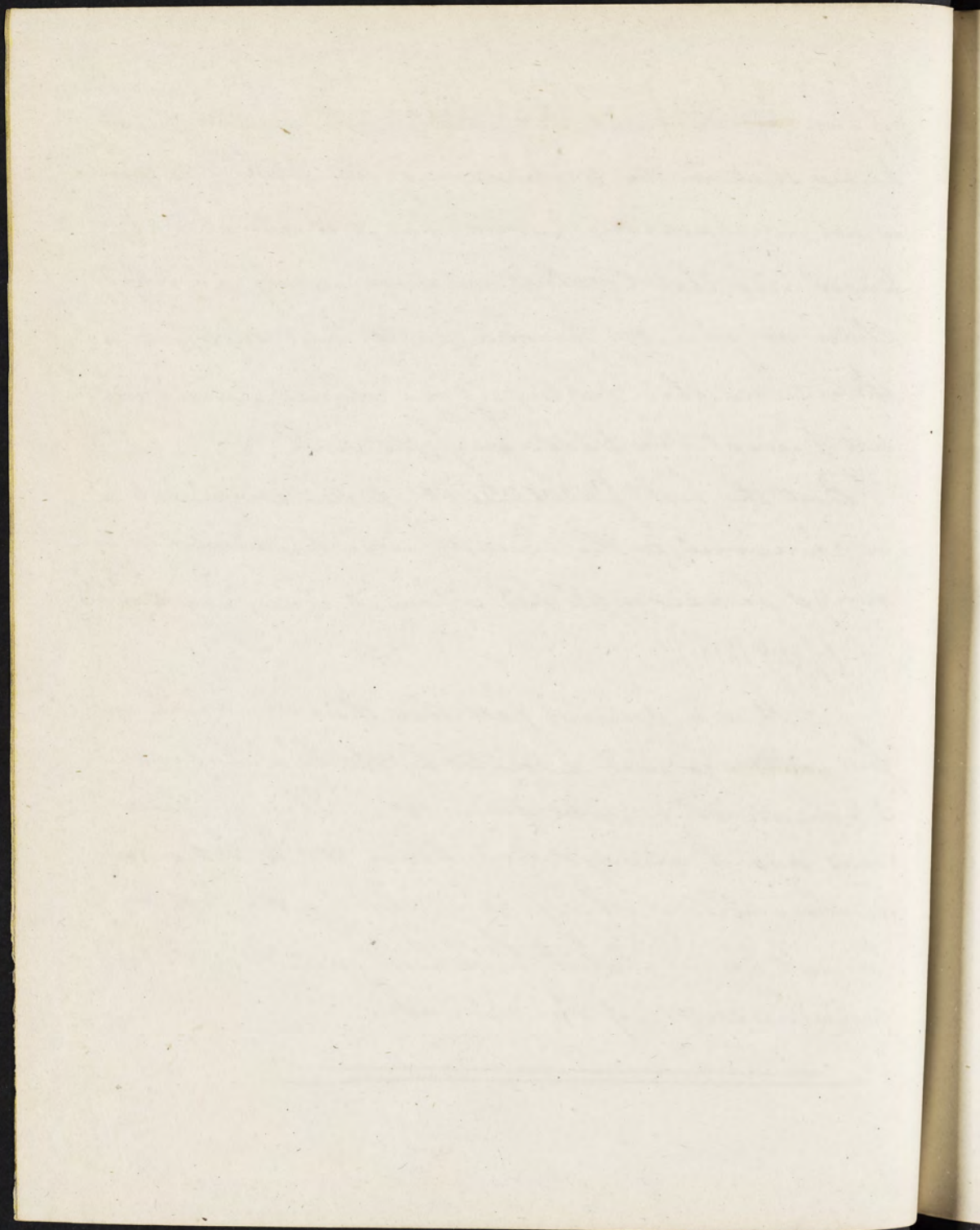
5th At the time of dentition the teeth should be frequently examined & if any are found penetrating & the Gum int^d they should be freely lancet-
The effects of dentition is truly ~~extraordinary~~ ^{extraordinary}
I have seen it produce Coughs, depraved vision even Blindness, many of the symptoms of hydrocephalus & very frequently intestinal complaints, hot weather predisposes to these Compl^{ts} some persons are prejudiced against this operation



of lancing the gums, but with no good reason, we know that in the protrusion of the teeth, the Gum is not mechanically pierced, but it is absorbed, We know also that Cicatrix are more easily absorbed than originally formed parts, and therefore in these cases the Cicatrix if one should form will not prevent the passage of the tooth.

But the best preventive to this complaint is a removal to the Country which should always be accomplished when it is any way possible.
(Jan^y 1818)

It is a curious fact that this City which a few years ago was desolated by the Chol. Infantum is now almost exempt from it - Three or Four years ago I always had from 100 to 200 cases in the course of the year - During the last year I do not know that I have been called to Ten genuine cases of this disease.



Dysentery.

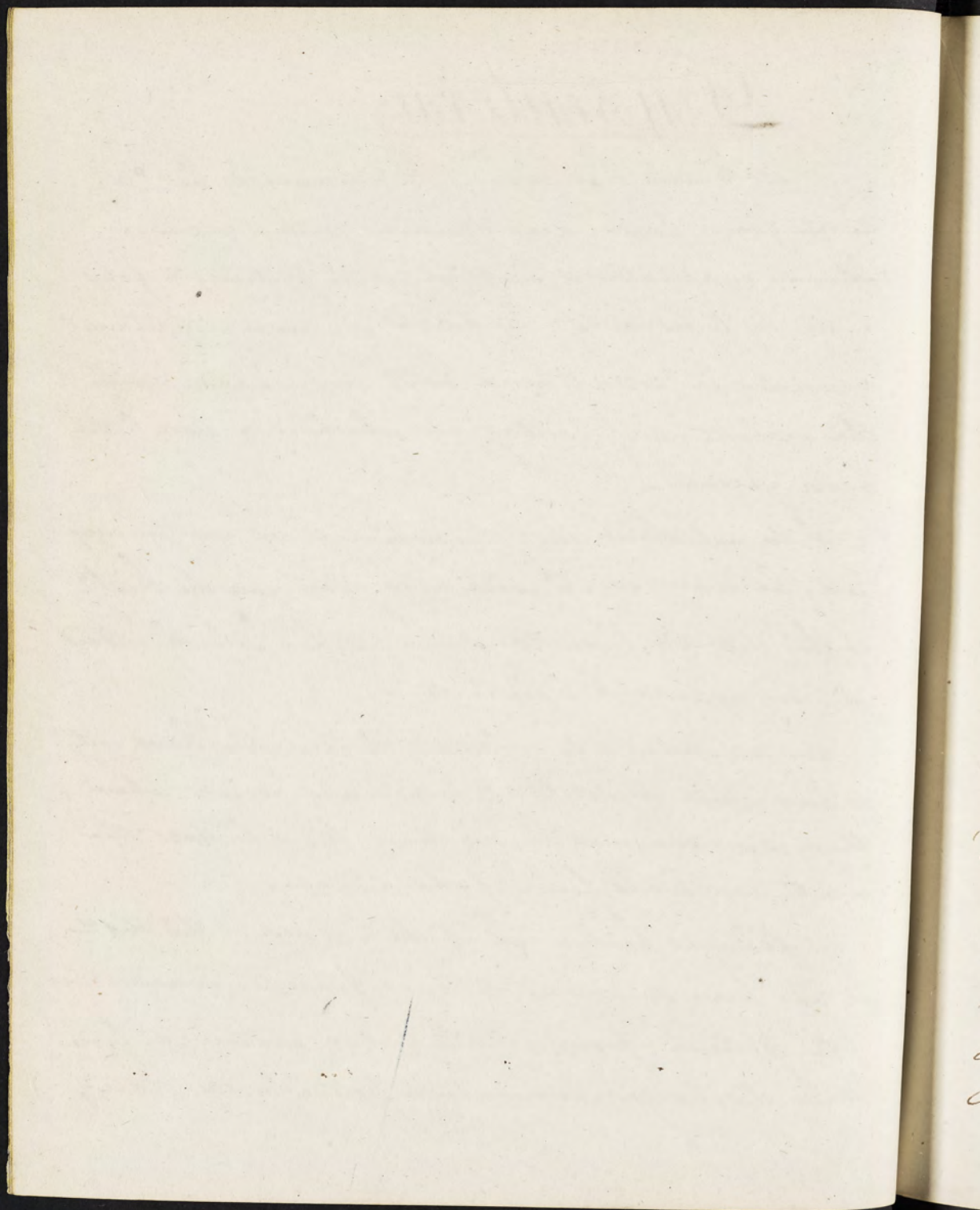
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Dr Cullen has defined this disease to be "a contagious fever, accompanied with mucus or bloody evacuations by stool, with griping & followed by tenesmus. The feces are usually retained or voided in round hard balls or Sybalae, with the exception of Contagion which is a very rare occurrence."

I do not think that this definition can in any way be mended. I will also give you the histy. of this disease from the same author which indeed is very excellent (see Cullen)

In addition to what is there said I have only to add, that dysentery sometimes occurs where there is no evacuation whatever this is by far the most dangerous form of the disease.

Much has been said of the Causes of this dis^e. It has been supposed to arise from the evacuations of the patient & from a particular effluvia from these discharges when in a putrifying state,

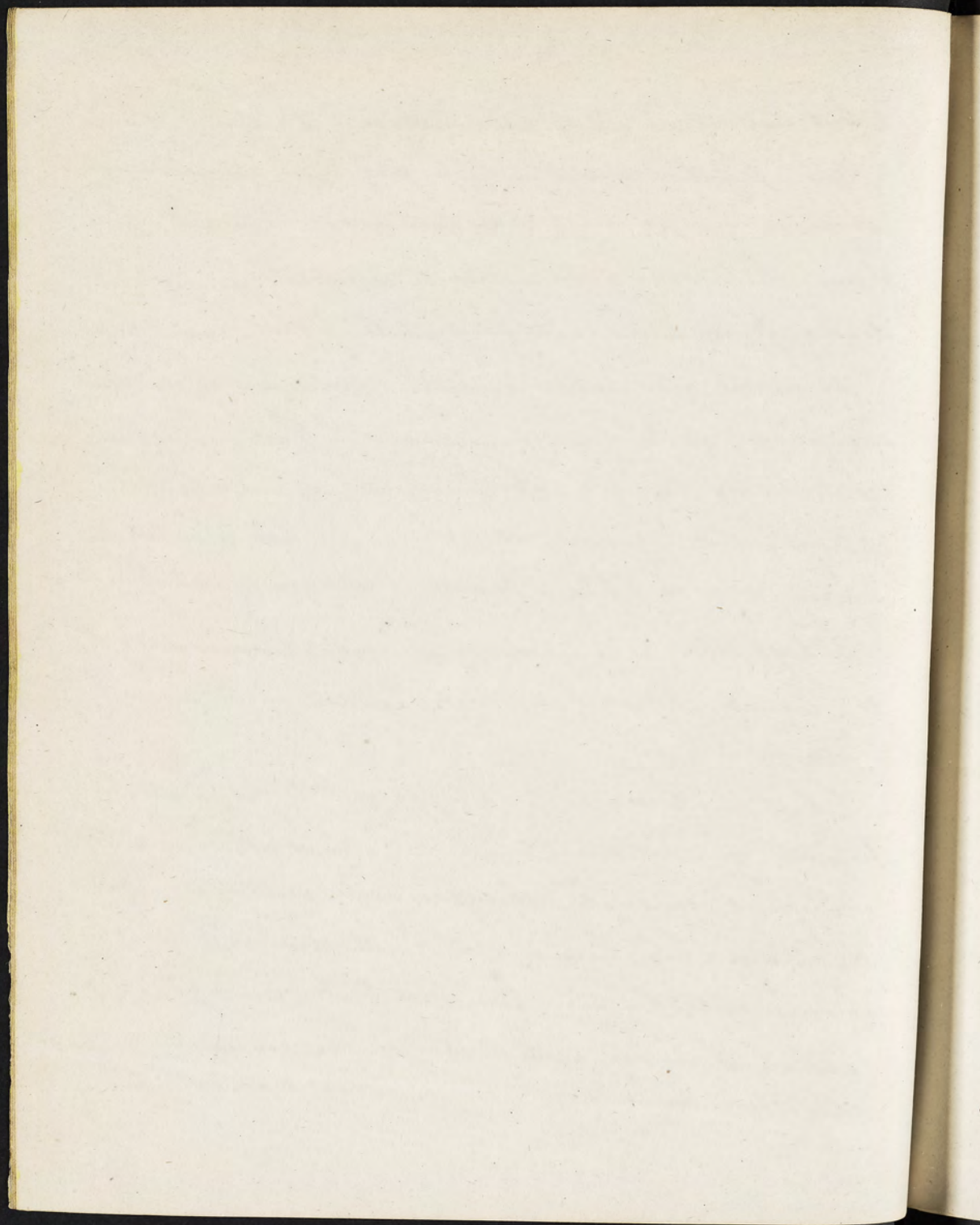


But there is no evidence whatever of either of these there are other causes which produce the disease those which induce our autumnal fevers, acrid & unwholesome food - Also it prevails as an Epidemic from some vitiated state of the atmosphere?

It arises also from certain conditions of the atmosphere, as Cold alternating with heat, or moisture after a long dryness, also from whatever checks perspiration, from Catarrh or rather accompanying Catarrh & I have known it alternate with Rheum^{ism}.

Dysentery is a febrile disease determined to the rect. Canal, this was the Idea entertained even by Sydenham -

But this Fever is of a different type, Intermitt. Remitt. or Continued; which last is either Inflam^y or Typhus - generally the primary seat of it, is in the Stomach, here is the first disturbance as is indicated by the Nausea & vomiting, this action is soon extended to the intestines - Dissection however shows that the disease is



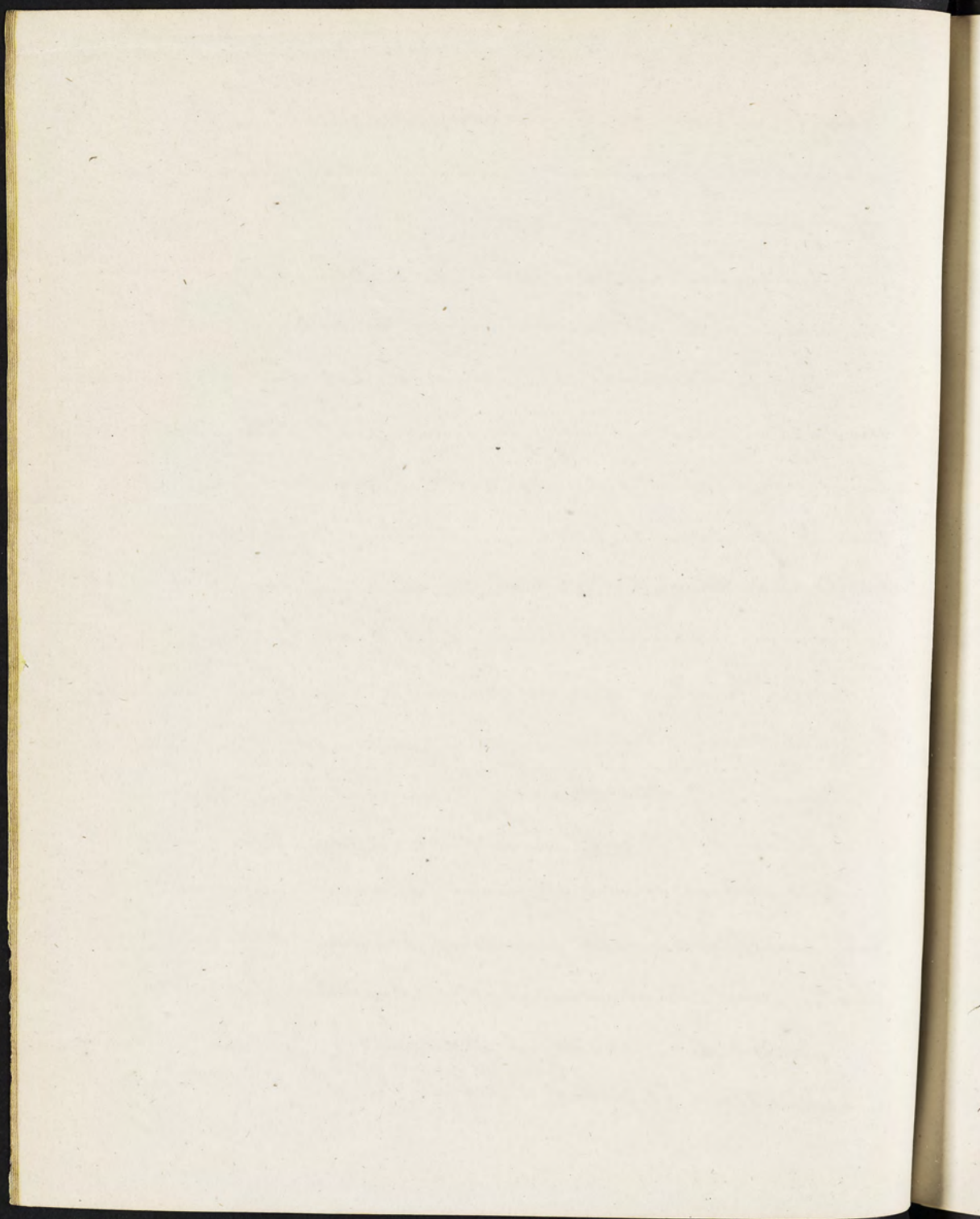
chiefly directed to the larger intestines, as here there are marks of inflammⁿ and the other phenomena of depraved action &

Enough has been said to explain my views of the nature of the dis^e & what would be the proper Treatment.

The indications are obvious, but the dis^e is much modified, as it usually presents itself, the indications are to moderate inflammⁿ & the morbid irritation & spasm, to procure discharges from the bowels & to restore healthy action to the surface of the body which is usually very hot & dry.

From the time of Sydenham it has been customary to exhibit an Emetic in this disease - Enamoured as I am with this practice in various bowels complaints still I do not admire it in Dysent^y unless where there is great accumulations of bile or other fluids creating nausea & vomiting - this is very common in miasmatic districts.

Called to a case of Dysentery under ordinary circumstances - The Lancet is the first remedy

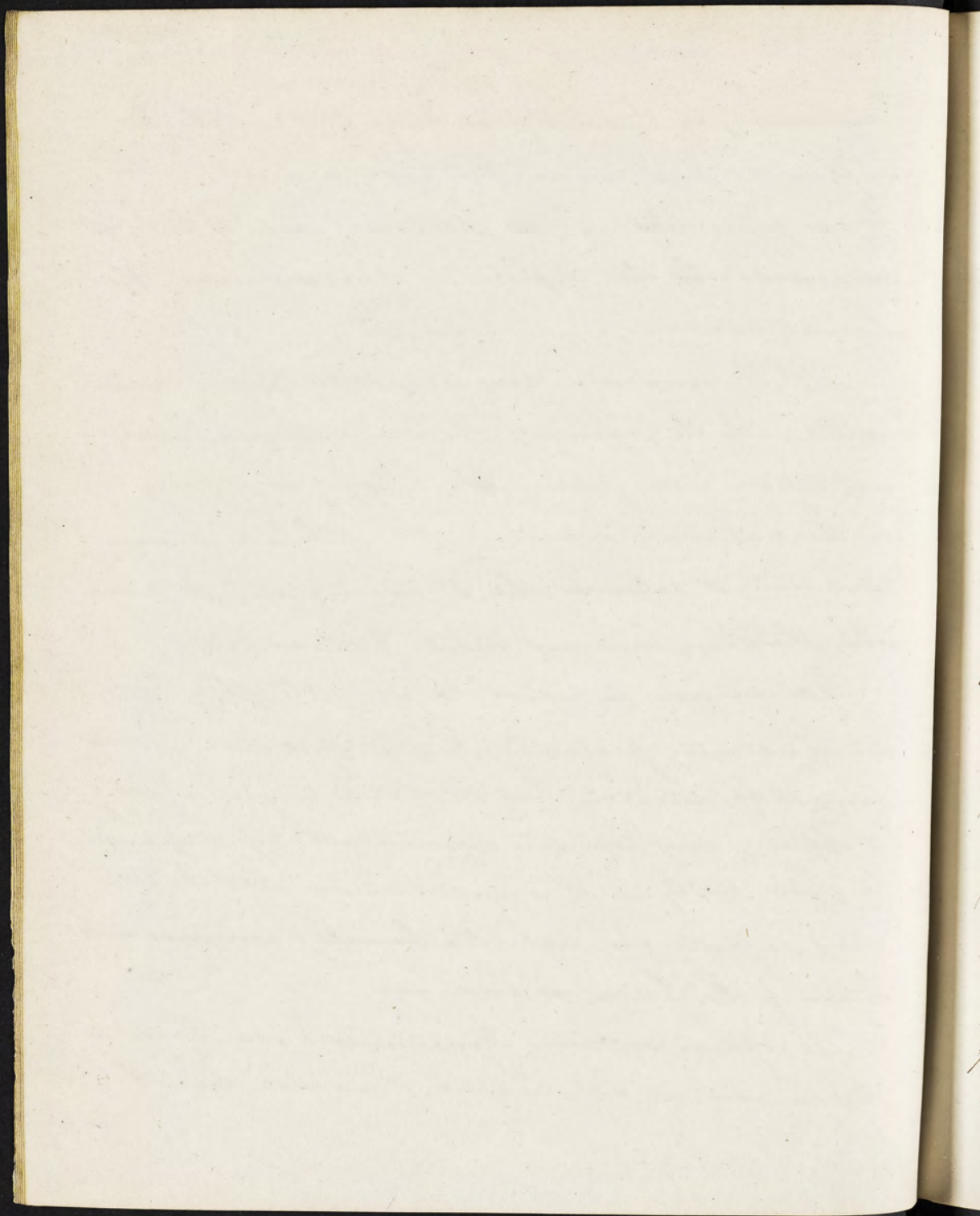


demanded, by thus early resorting to it we check inflammation and render the system susceptible to our remedies and as the complaints of the bowels are marked by this deficiency of sensibility, the Linctus becomes indispensable -

But moreover there is another reason connected with the inflammation there is a spasmodic restriction with pain, which affords a barrier to the natural evacuations. N. S. here is unrivalled, it relieves the spasm & with its removal the skin becomes moist & pleasant.

We are now to resort to purgatives, & Cotton Oil is usually preferred, that it will often answer cannot be denied, but it should be given freely, to obtain any decided advantage $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ or \mathfrak{ii} must be given daily - It is well known that the Oil runs rapidly through the bowels & removes very little of the Feces or bile -

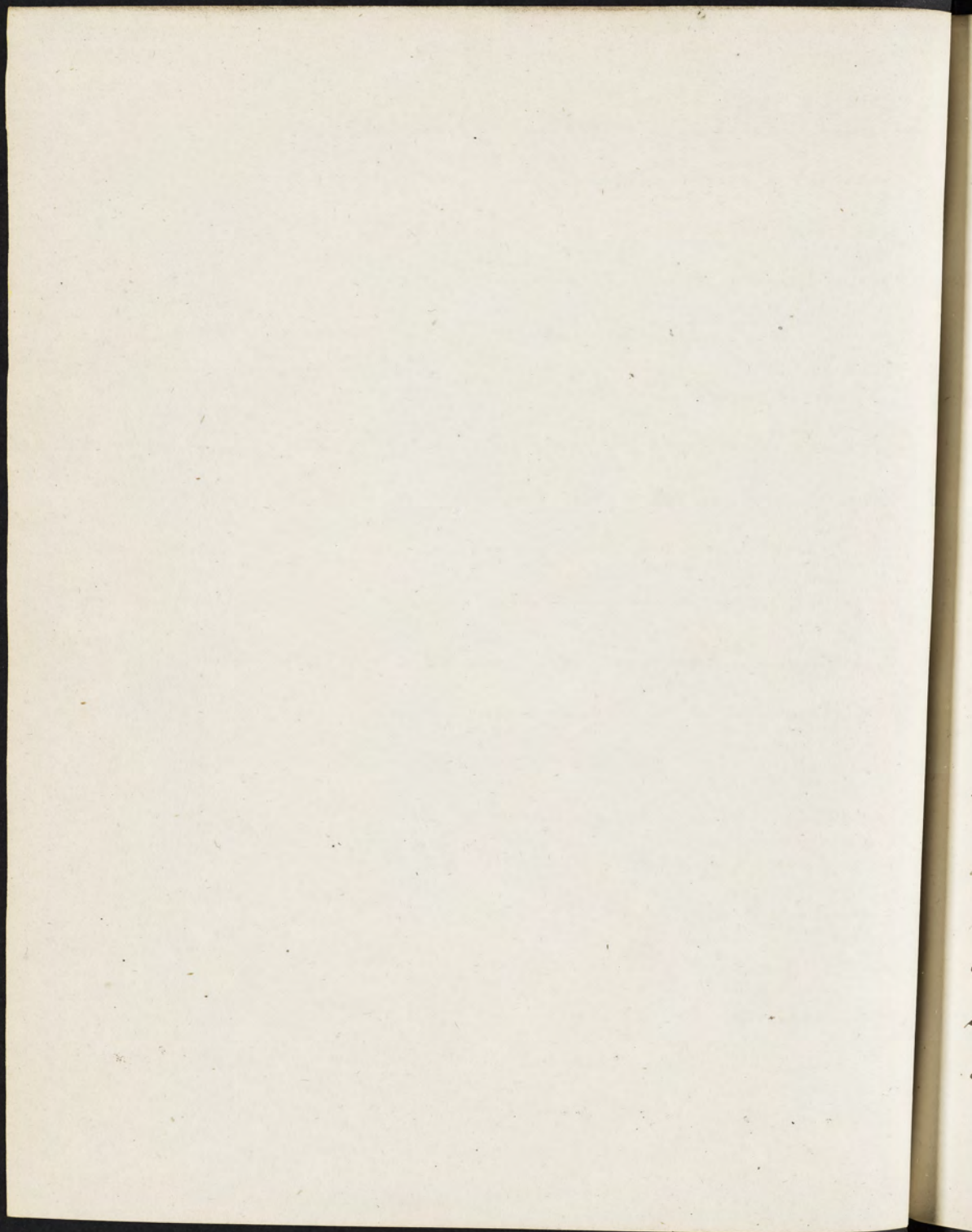
As regards our own Dysenteries & especially as they prevail in hot weather, I suspect that the



Merc^l purges are best, do we not resort to them when we are anxious for thorough evacuations in bilious Fevers and why are they not still more necessary in Dysentery?

My practice is to employ Calomel, either alone or with Rhubarb & where it lingers in the bowels I resort to injections. After having once freely evacuated the bowels, then I employ the oil or what is better the Epsom Salt. — No point in Med^l practice has been more discussed than the question "how far are we to urge the purging?" At present it is generally agreed, that Purgatives are necessary till the discharges become perfectly natural, this is a sound & practical precept.

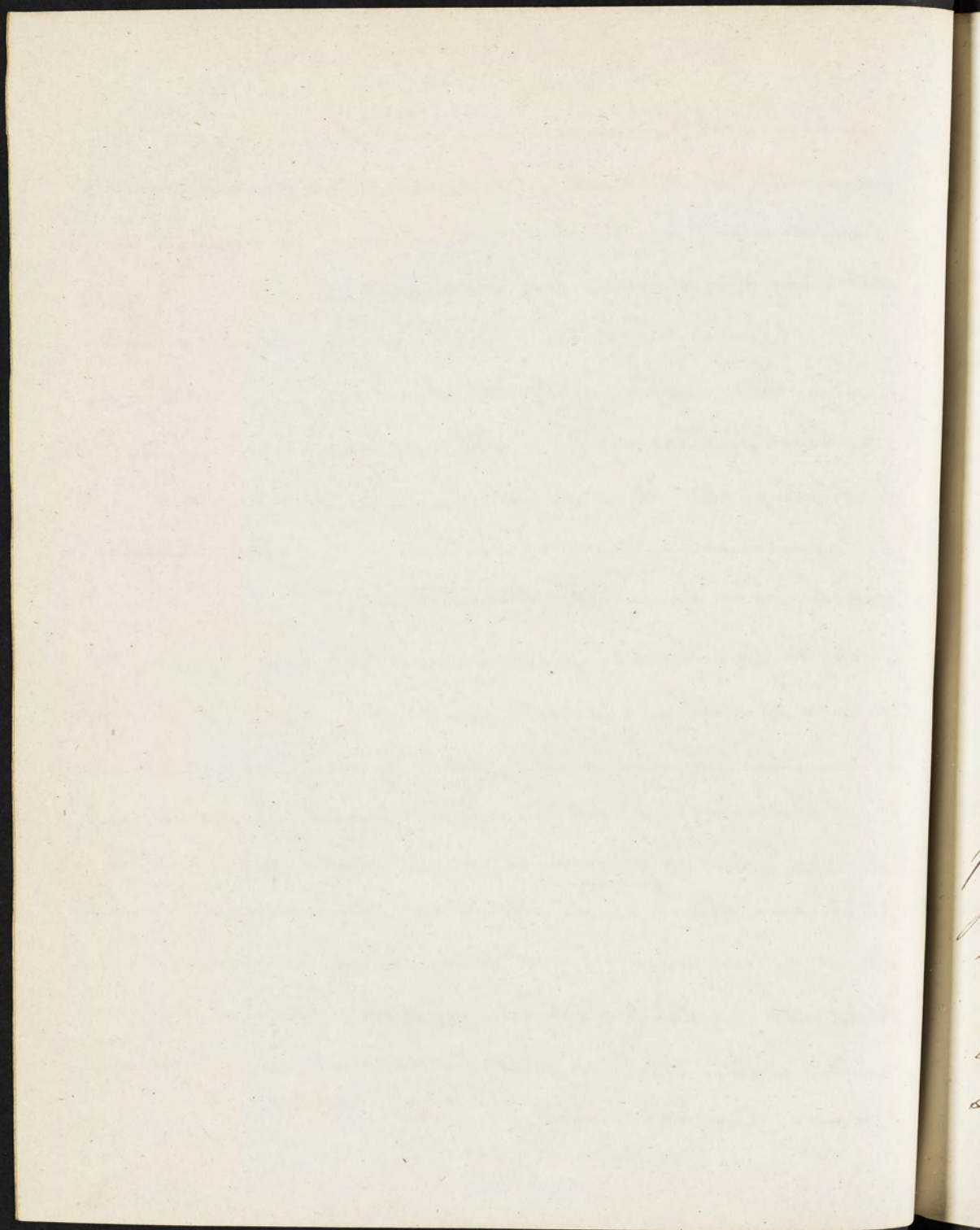
Every one knows that while acrid matters remain in the intestines, the inflamⁿ will be kept up, but I believe this to depend on the primary irritation applied to the bowels, I with these opinions therefore resort much earlier to the use of Opium than any of my Med^l Friends, but my own observations



& experience convinces me that I am right, & when this is the case I totally disregard the weight of evidence & authority which may be against me, this may be vanity but I cannot help it.

Since the time of Sydenham there has been a marked aversion to this practice, but they have all been influenced by the notions of the humoral pathologists, that some morbid fluids are to be evacuated; but I believe that this ~~sterile~~ discharge from the bowels is as much the effect of primary irritation, as that Gonorrhoea arises from irritated urethra, or the flow of tears from the eye being irritated by any foreign substance.

I however do not employ Opium by itself, but am desirous of promoting the determination to the surface, this is indicated by the condition of the skin, still however it should be remembered that the pulse & febrile action should be reduced, when this is not attended to, Opium does harm —



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a practitioner lately proposed to treat dysent^y.
with the Laudet & Opium independantly of other
remedies, I cannot go so far —

Akenside the Doct & physician has strenuous
ly maintained the superiority of the Sweating plan.

I am now to point out the best means of
Exciting Sweating when this is indicated in Dysen-
tery — at this juncture I resort to the follow^g. combinⁿ.

R Pulv. Opii — grs iij

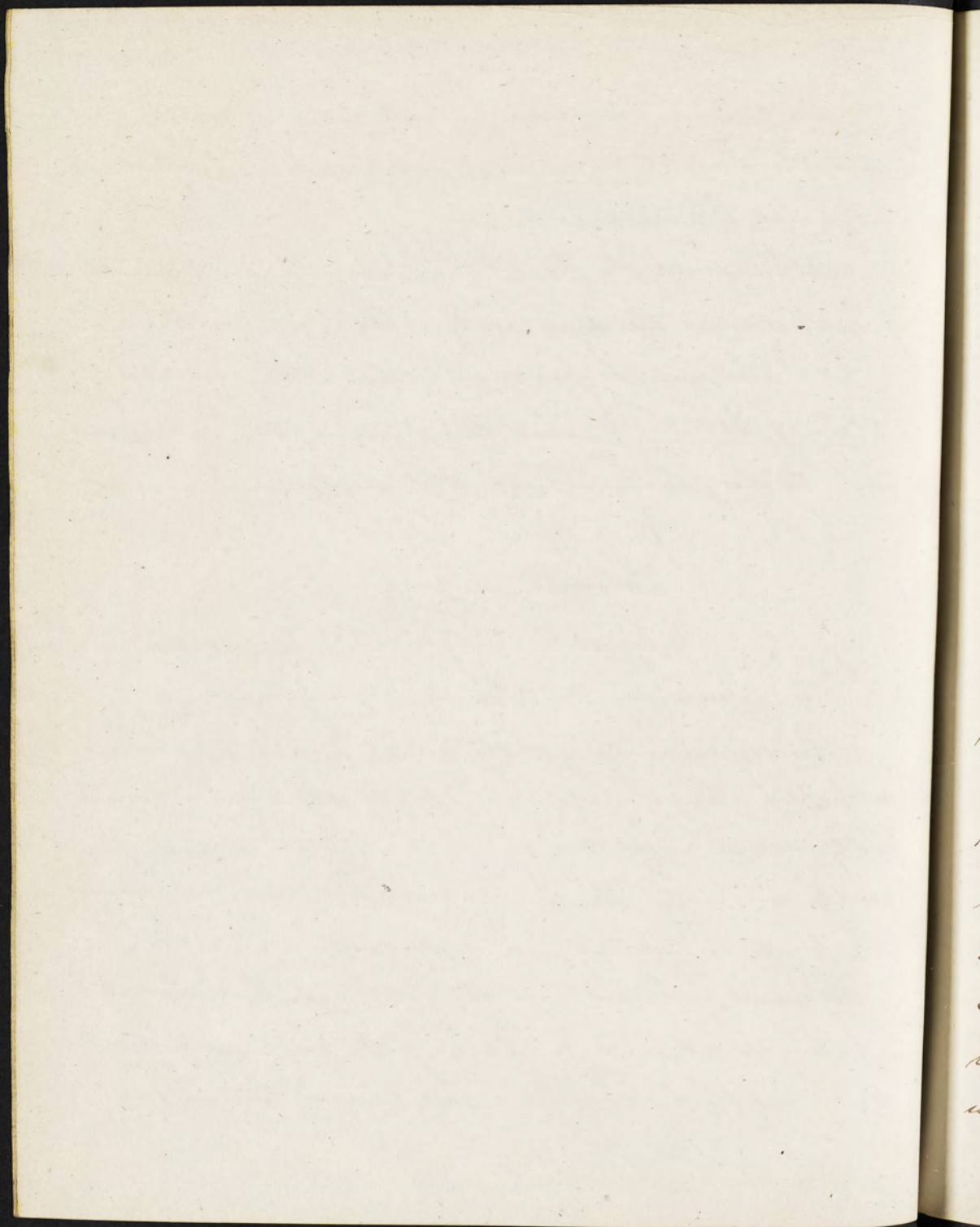
Calomel — grs viij

Specac — grs viij — M, et div — in

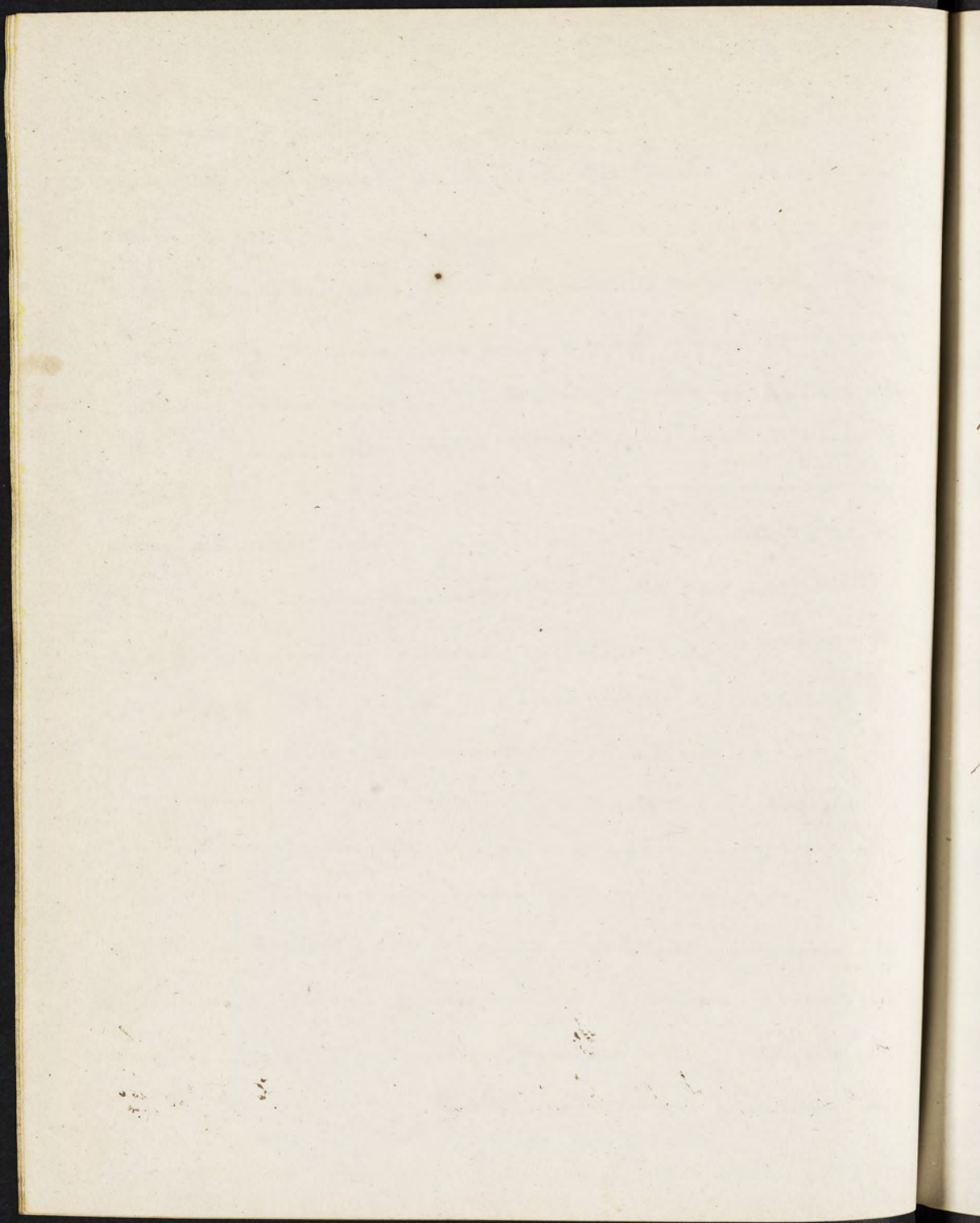
℞ viij — one every 2 or 3 hours, as necessary.

This is certainly not the most active diaphoretic
we possess — but it produces effect still more im-
portant, it composes irritation relaxes the surface,
gently evacuates the bowels & makes new impressions
which are altogether unintelligible.

All must acknowledge the utility of the Calomel
which acts as well by altering the bilious & other
Secretions as by its evacuant power, but merely



as a diaphoretic, when the only wish is to induce sweating, the Dovers powder is preferable, this will never disappoint our expectations, but it is never to be prescribed in preference to the preceding preparations when any evacuating power is required. No article of the Mat. Med: has been more extolled than Ipecac: in dysentery either alone or in comb^{ns}. Some have regarded it as particularly adapted to that form of the complaint where the bloody discharge is profuse, amounting almost to a hemorrhagy, but it is useful in many variety of dysentery, I have found it well suited to those cases in which the pain is severe & the desire for stool frequent & ineffectual, but I am far from being the only one who speaks in its favour, It has been employed by the most eminent pract^{rs} & all unite in bestowing on it the highest commendations. — As to its mode of action we know very little, we cannot agree with Cullen & Baker who attribute every thing to its purgative property) —

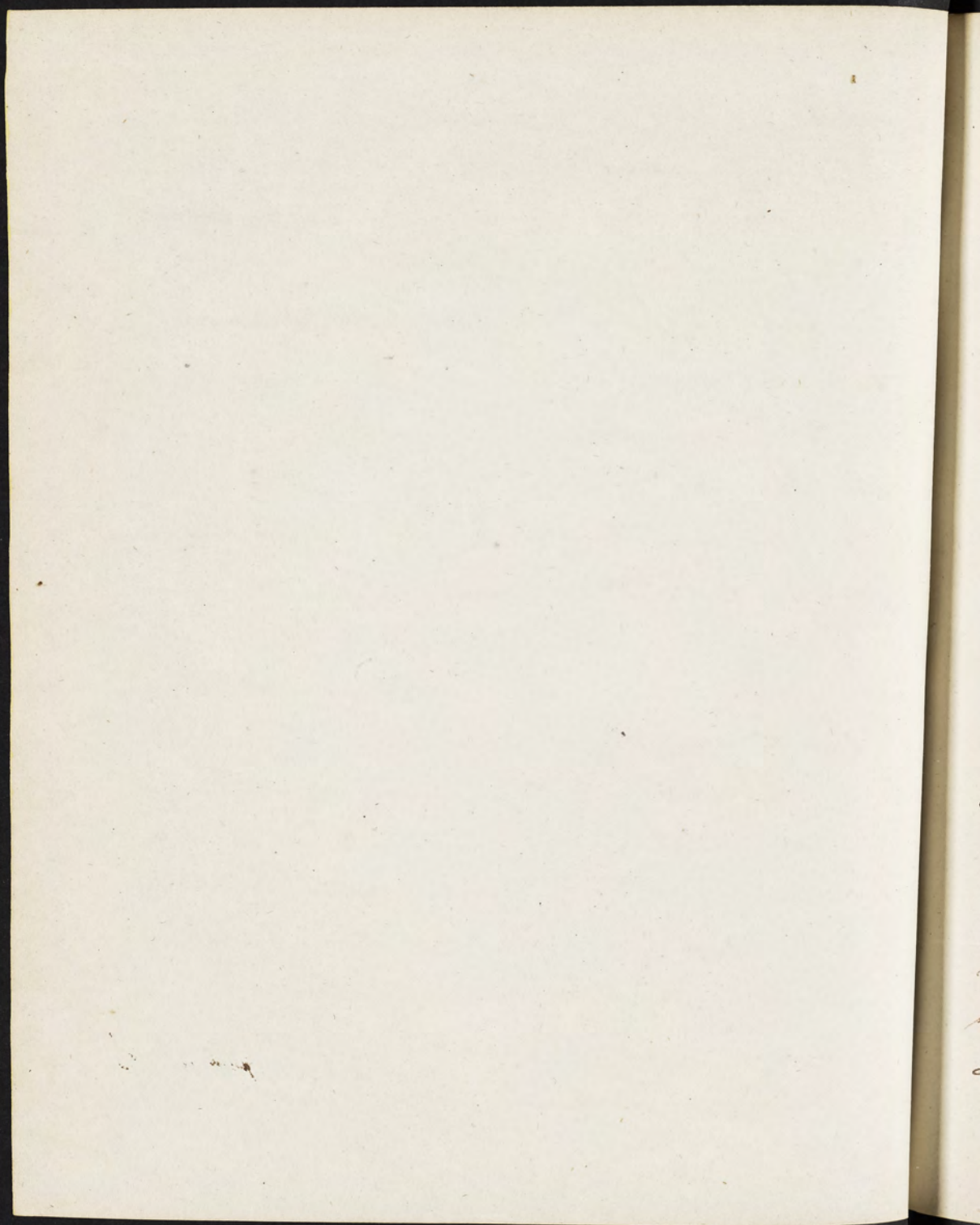


as this effect is not universal, while it always is beneficial - neither to its diaphoretic power as we have other diaphoretics of much greater power which are altogether useless.

Much has been said of the Antimonial preparations these I have tried & after a fair & repeated trials I do not think they are to be compared with the Spaccas.

As auxillary to the above remedies great advantages will be gained by warmth applied to the skin - all must be acquainted with the advantages of fomentations in relieving Spasm and promoting diaphoresis.

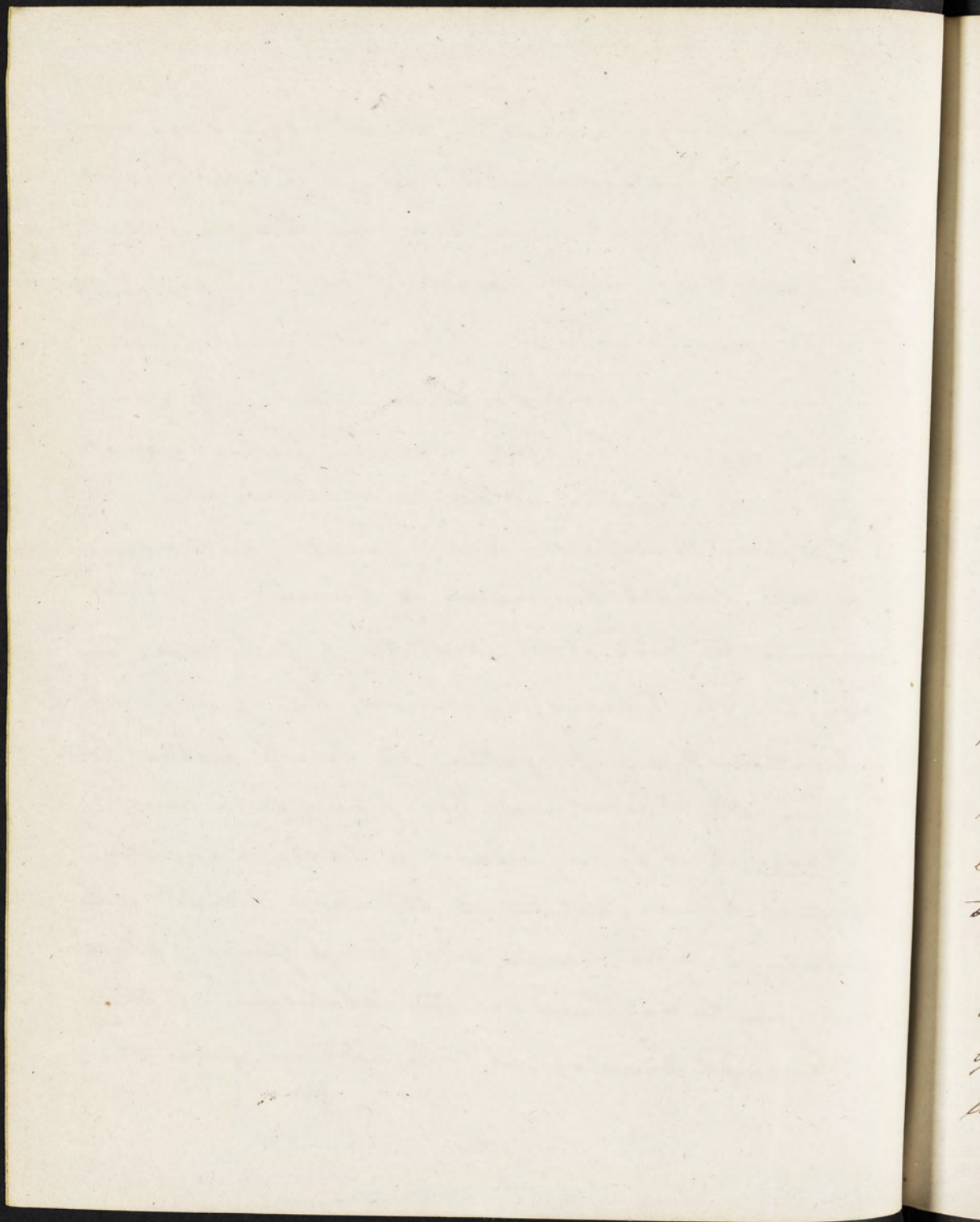
The warm bath is eminently useful and acts upon the same principles as the topical applications, but on account of the difficulty in procuring a bath & the inconvenience necessarily attendant on its employment, it is not a remedy adapted to general practice & may therefore be dispensed with, except in cases where there



is great emergency, and we should always remember it, as one of our resources in cases of difficulty & danger.

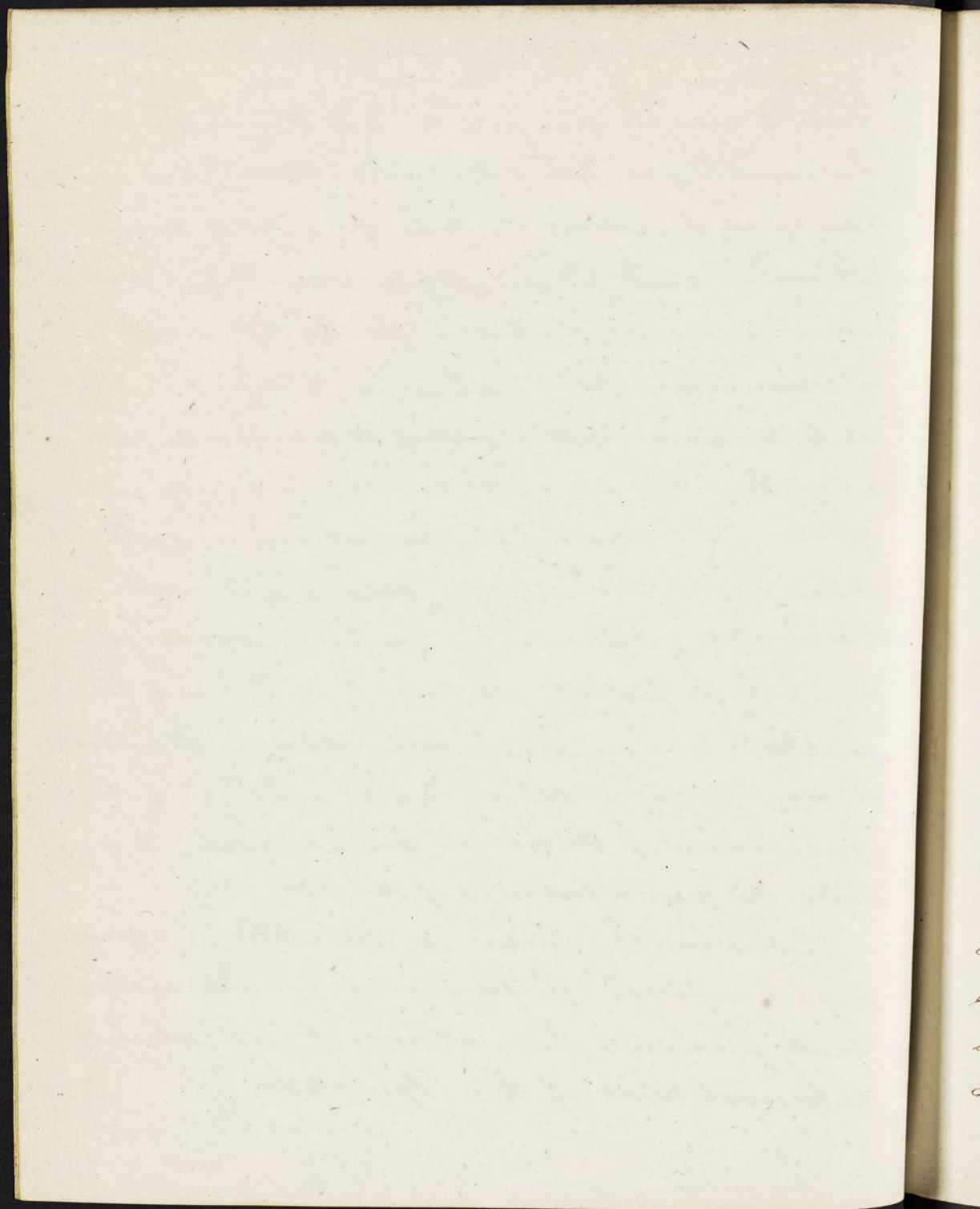
In Children however the above objections do not apply & we must resort to it more frequently & with greater benefit than in Adults, lately a remedy has been proposed as likely to ⁱⁿsupercede the warm bath & warm fomentations this is the Flannel Roller to the abdomen.

I will previously read to you the authors views on this subject his name is Dewau I had been at the Head of the Med. Staff of the army in Egypt & the W. Indies, he observed, that if during the operation of any purgative the bowels are not kept warm the Med. will be of very little benefit, Warmth is by no means a secondary object but is productive of the most decided advantage — he directs that 4 or 5 folds of flannel are to be laid on the abdomen & then a flannel bandage is to be applied from the



groin to near the arm pits, this is to be worn for a considerable time, but it produces a speedy amelioration of the symptoms & is to be used in every stage. It embraces all the virtues of the warm bath without its inconveniences, this bath is often too hot, inducing a profuse perspiration which is very hurtful, or it is too cold, rendering it necessary to add continually hot water, it also cannot be persisted in for any length of time but by means of the flannel bandage, the abdomen is kept constantly, steadily of a certain temperature, subject to no variation or change by which the patient can take cold & it can be continued as long as may be necessary. — It removes the local torpor of the abdomen which gives the sensation as if the patient had no bowels, it restores the proper feelings of this part.

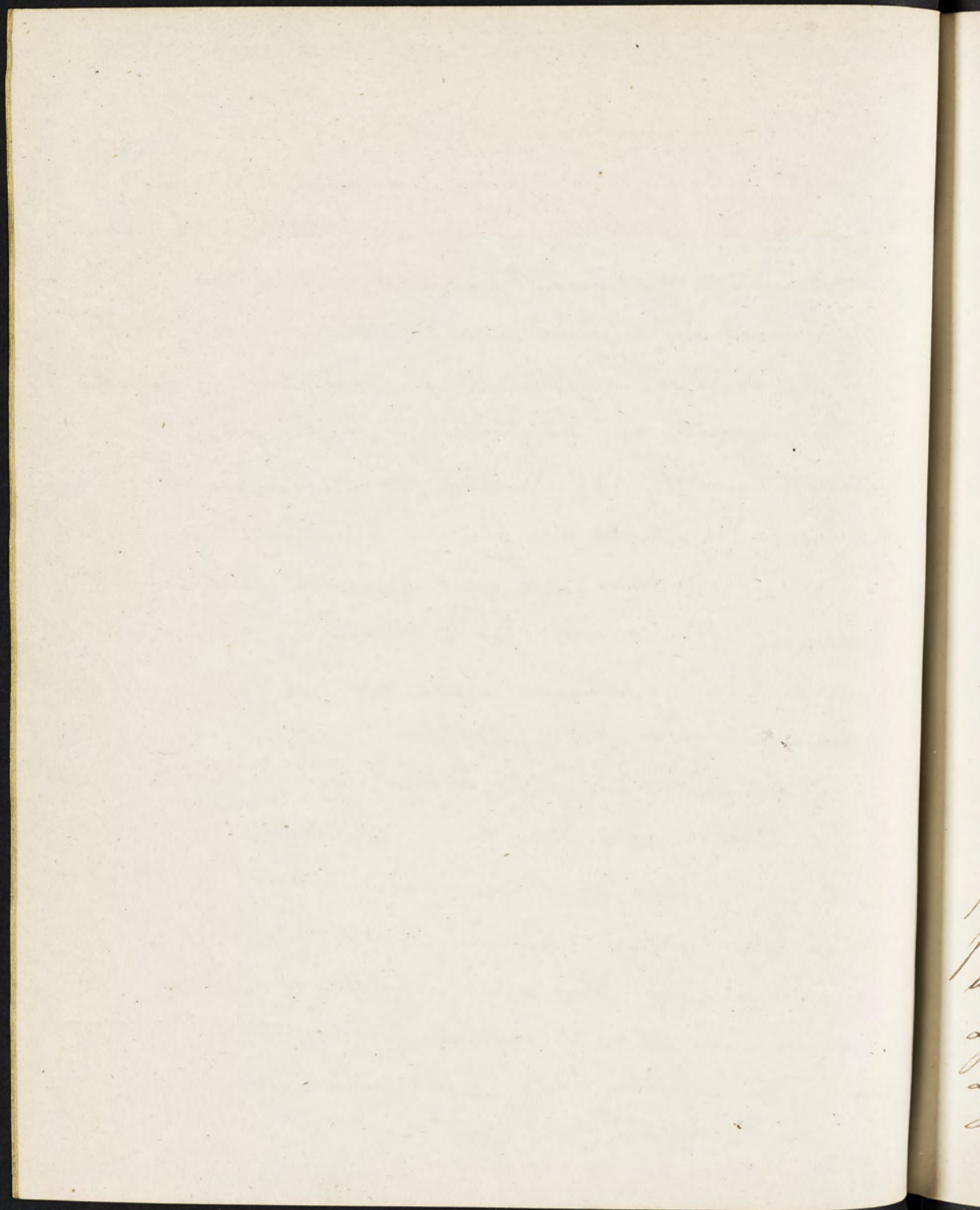
And when this Torpor is interrupted by gnawing & griping, the flannel is equally effectual preventing the accession of Cold which is the frequent cause of these symptoms.



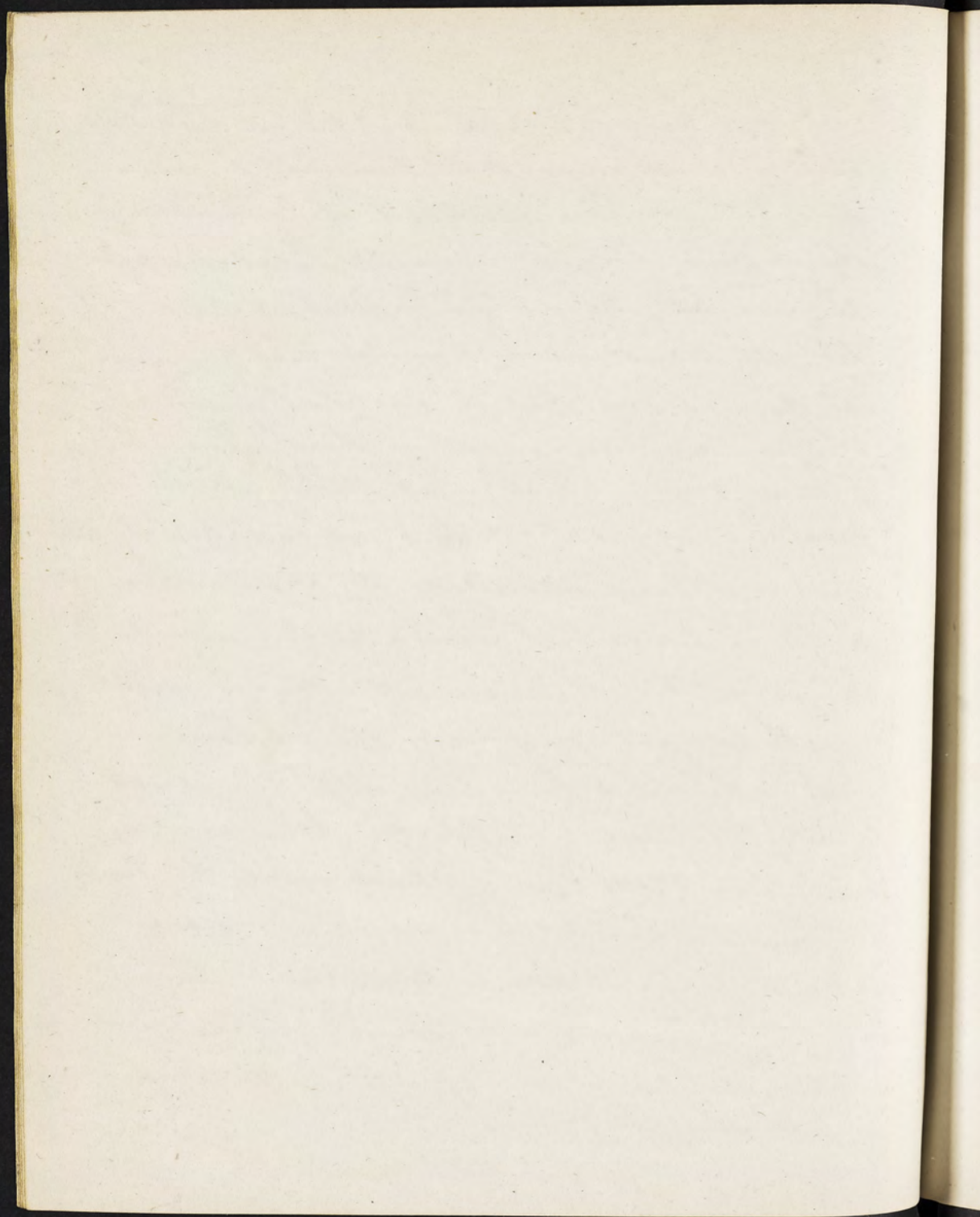
3^d It removes languors and dejections.

4th By supporting the abdominal muscles & by pressing the bowels against the diaphragm it prevents dyspnoea & enables respiration to be performed with more ease - It should not be too tight as then a difficulty of respiration of another kind would be induced - It strengthens the intestines & accelerates the curative process. These operations are speedy & in 2 or 3 days they are not evident, we may conclude that the disease requires other remedies or depends on causes which the usual means will not ~~re~~ remove, so much for this authority;

I have to observe, that I have no experience of it in the acute stages of dysentery but in all Chronic Cases of this disease, in Chol. Infant. in Diarrhoea & other Chronic complaints of the bowels I have long used this remedy, before I even knew of this remedy's Publication. That it does good in these cases I have no doubt.



as yet I have said nothing of the use of Blisters
 these are very important & cannot be dispensed
 with, they are applied to the abdomen on
 the extremities, but as in all local diseases
 they are best when applied near the part affected -
 It is customary however to apply them
 to the extremities on account of the pain
 & inconvenience attending them when the
 patient goes to stool, but this pain has been
 greatly exaggerated & does not counterbalance
 the good effects attending its application
 to the abdomen I generally premise 1 or 2
 bleedings & if there are not attended with
 much advantage I cover the abdomen
 with a blister & have very often occasion to
 be delighted with its effects - It is necessary
 for the Practⁿ to keep a steady eye to the em-
 ployments of Blisters & occasionally to exert
 his authority, as there is hardly any remedy
 against which there is so much prejudice
 as this application of a Blister to the
 abdomen



This then forms the general Treatment to be followed in Dysentery, but there are some local complaints requiring a particular Treatment. as tormina & tenesmus these often appear throughout the disease, but generally in the last stage — here Opium is much depended upon — Where there is much tormina & accumulations in the bowels the common Oily mixture is well adapted —

℞ M. Rii — ℥i

Sacch — ℥i

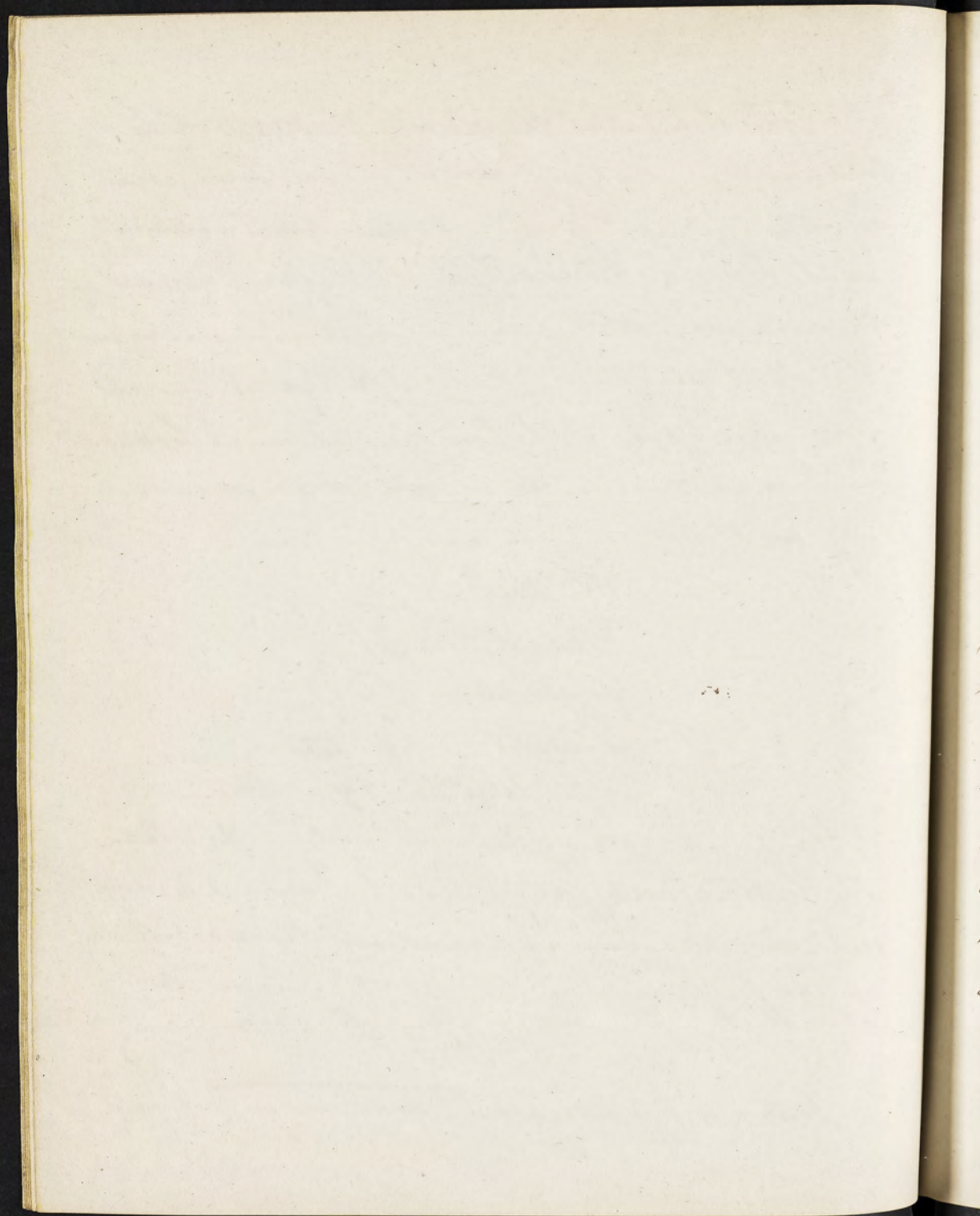
G. Arab — ℥ij

Laud^m — grs lxx

Aq. Menthe ℥ij — M —

℞ss — every one or two hours — So also the cretaceous Julep which I have already detailed on a former occasion Specac: Opium in the proportion of grs j of the former to grs ss of the latter

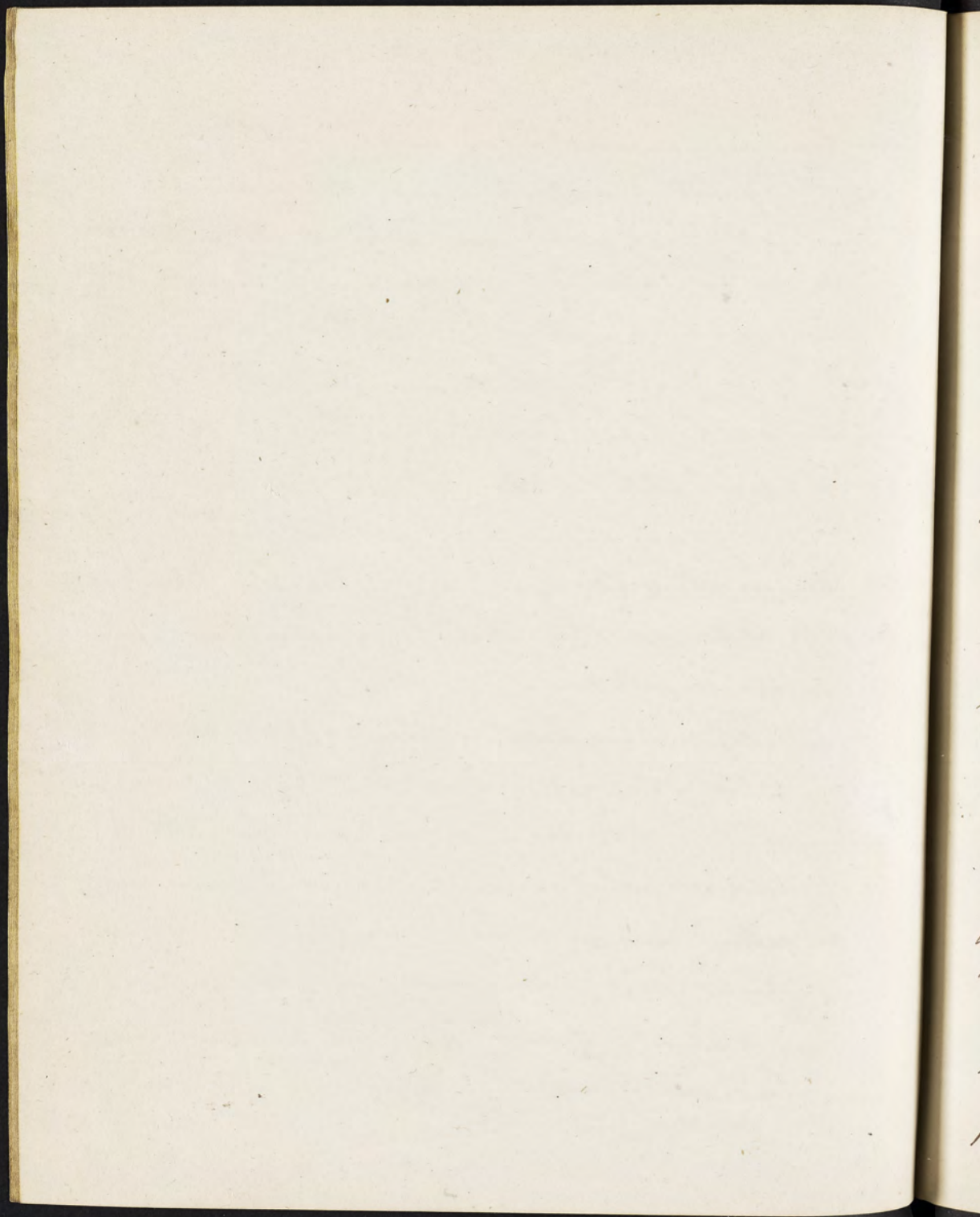
Tenesmus is relieved by anodyne injections



when these cannot be employed an Opiate Pill of grs iij or iv may be placed in the rectum - It is usually retained & we have all the effects from it as obtained by the injections. The best injection is that of melted butter $\frac{1}{2}$ or pint to a pint at a time, the butter should be perfectly fresh, having no Salt with it, this is preferable to the olive oil —

As a general rule it will be found that the Animal oils are much milder than the veget. Oils as they are often retained when these are rejected. —

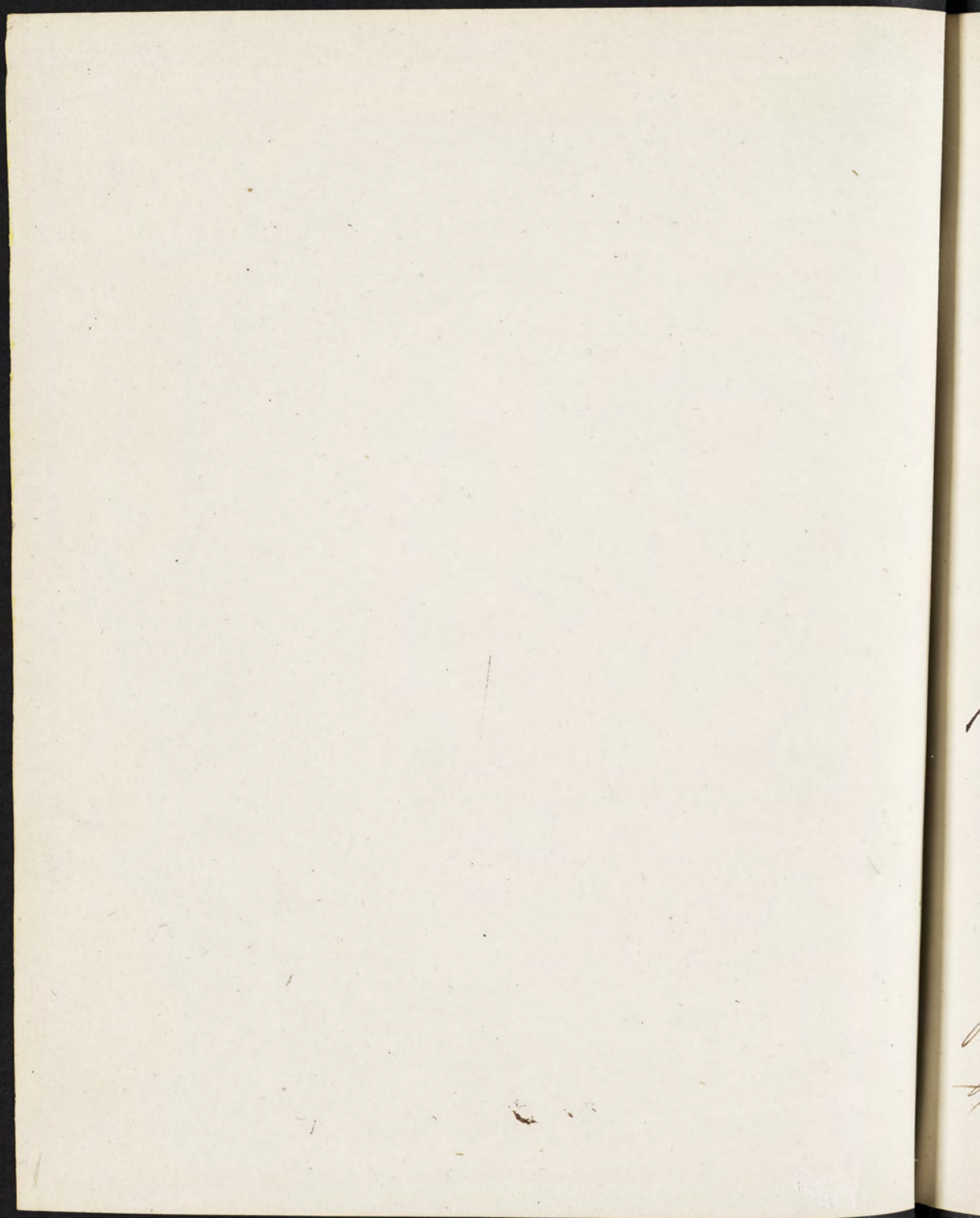
Another Remedy in this complaint is MERCURY you will find this much recommended by modern writers of the East & West Indies who consider it as a remedy to be relied upon - but there are the same objections to ^aSalivation in dysentery as in Yellow Fever — The fact is, that in violent cases it is exceedingly)



difficult to induce salivation & when the action of the system is sufficiently reduced to admit of it, the patient is out of danger. In chronic cases it should however be resorted to and may be given internally or by frictions —

I must say a few words on the proper diet, as we have an active inflammation of the bowels, it is manifest those articles are to be chosen which are the least irritating & offensive, and that the digestive organs may be employed as little as possible, they should be fluid — The demulcent & demulcent articles are to be much employed, as barley water, rice water, mucilage, & Arab, Infus. of the Slippery Elm of our Country, toast & water or raw root Sage tapioca &c —

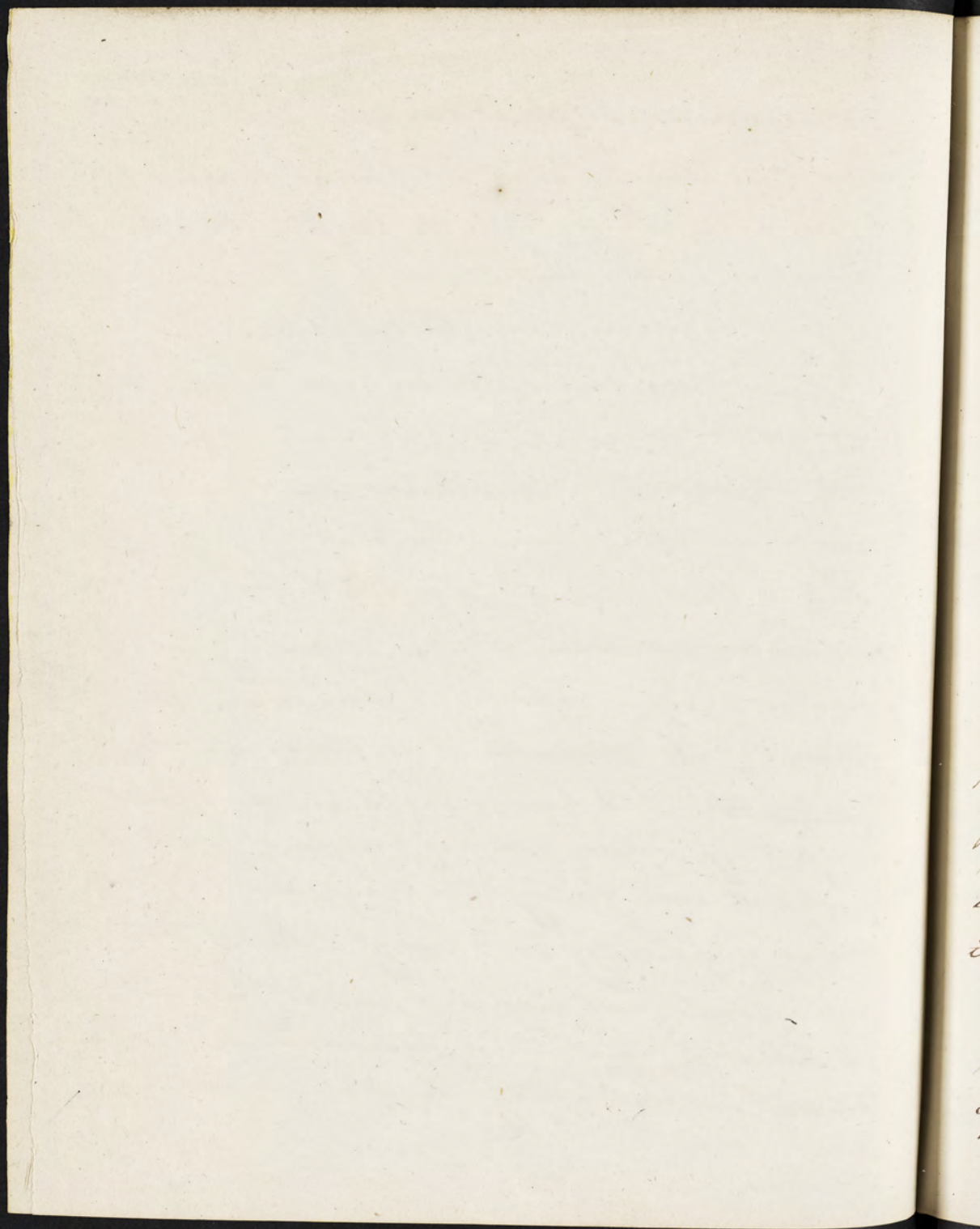
We have now considered the disease in its inflammatory stage — but in crowded places as Camps jails hospitals &c —



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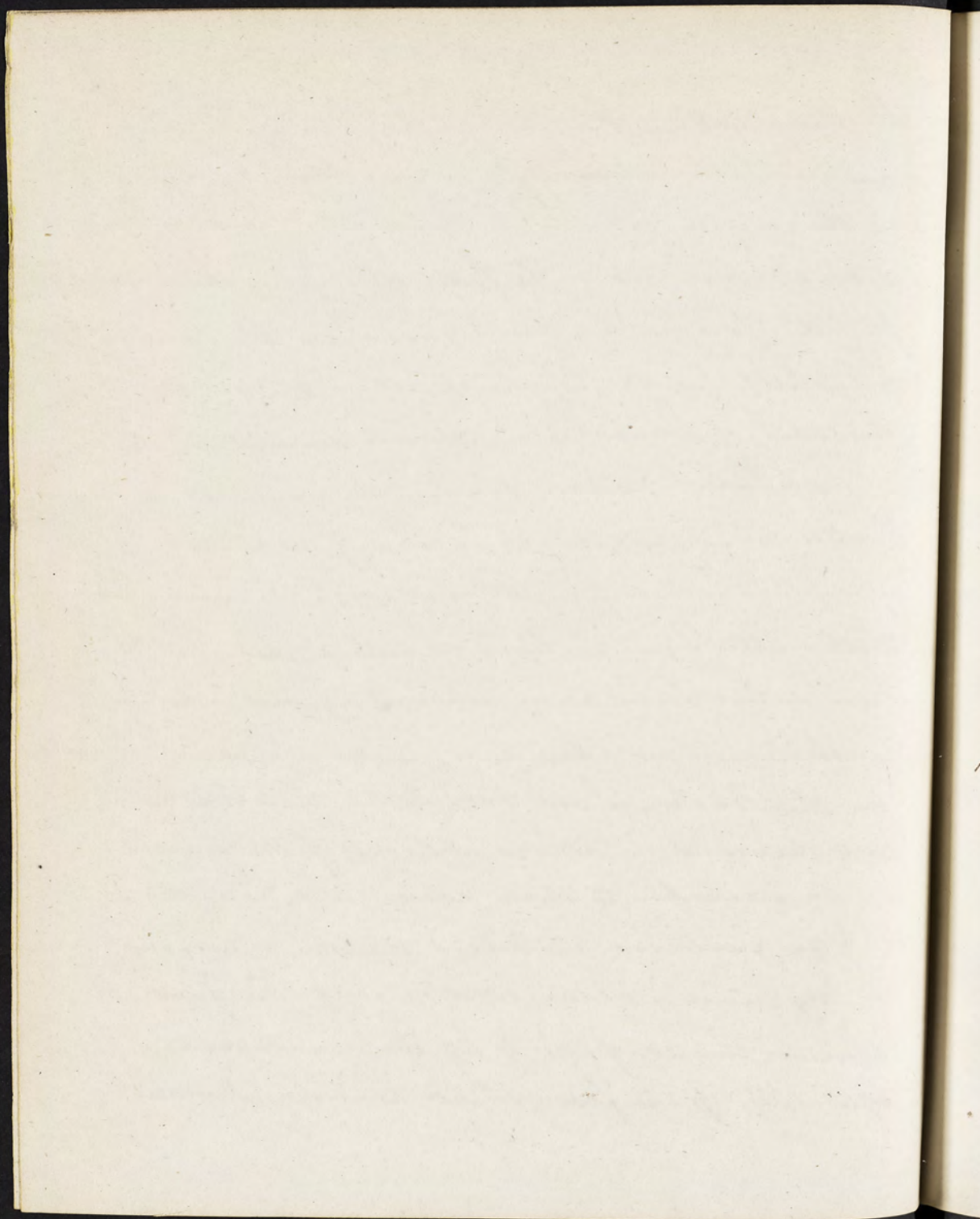
It acquires a Typhus condition in which cases it is obvious that a different practice is demanded - It is right to pursue the same course as in the low states of fever, but paying particular regard to the intestines as in typhus, we should commence with an Emetic & moderate evacuations, & then we should resort to Cordial & Stimulating med^s - as Opium Vol. Alk, wine whey &c -

This is the Treatment in which I have the most confidence but when there is originally a typhus action, or where this occurs in the course of the disease it is the safest to Salivate. I have never seen the system completely under the influence of mercury without mitigating the symptoms & producing finally a recovery - This I told you would not answer in the Inflam^y dysentery, but the objections there mentioned do not apply to the low form of



the Complaints — The Merc^y. should be freely administered both internally & by frictions, & the pat.^o in the interior is to be sustained by the diffusable Stimulants — The Fever attending this complaint assumes in some instances the Intermitt^o & Remitt^o. form. Clegborn notices this in the diseases of Minorca — I have seen it in the almshouse & much difficulty occurred in its treatment — Moreton Clegborn gave Bark as also other recent pract^os not withstanding their authorities I am inclined to believe that this practice so far from being advantageous is not even feasible, in no case did I ever see an opening for the Bark — I am persuaded that Bark is mischievous in all complaints of the bowels it is very irritable to them, even in a healthy state it often produces induces nausea & purging.

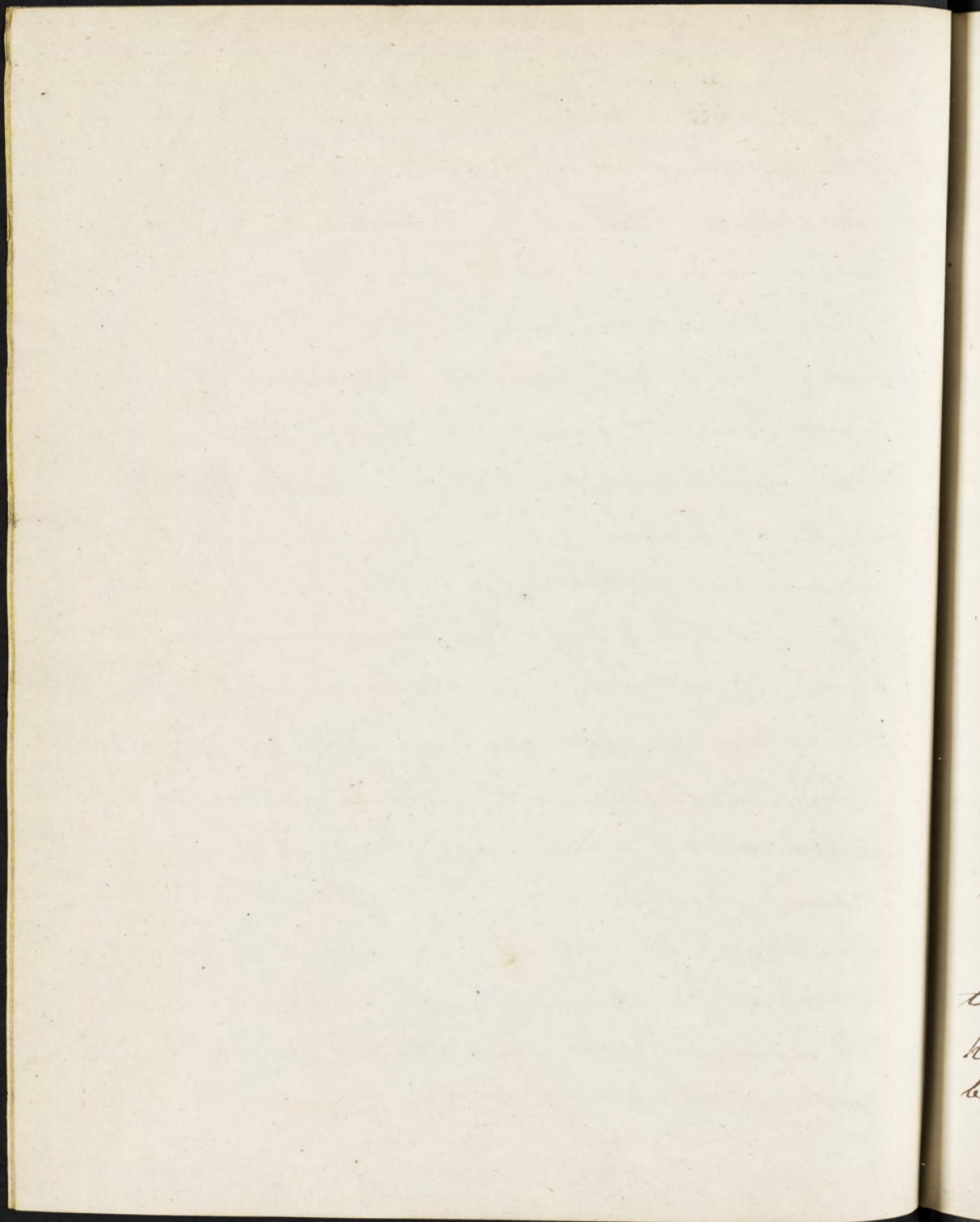
My plan is totally to disregard the fever & remove the Complaints by the usual remedies, after this, if the fever should remain I would



then attack it, I have yet been speaking only of the acute forms of dysentery. — But the chronic state is that which proves very difficult & which demands much attention.

There is great tenderness of the abdomen the bowels are easily excited, the evacuations are small feculent & offensive, there is some griping & pain, little appetite & the food is badly digested, the skin is hot & dry, — The eyes sunk & gives an anxious expression to the countenance which is thin & haggard these show that the blood is collected in the large vessels & a proportionate evacuation of the small vessels,

The indication is to restore action to the surface & I have succeeded in several cases, where tonics had failed — I employ the clovers powder which with a proper regimen keeps up a general perspiration. It is in this case that the Flannel roller is so advantageous.



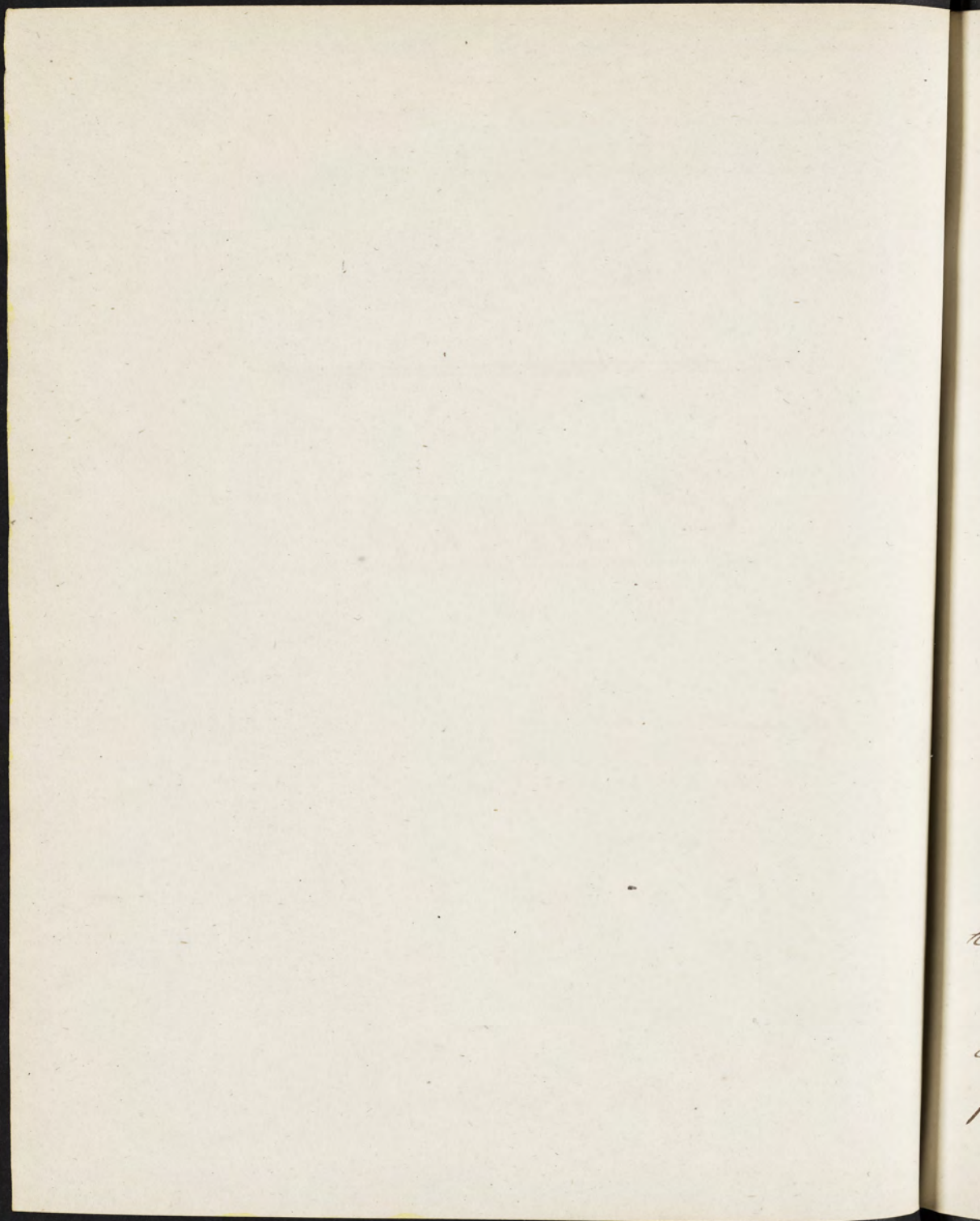
There are cases however which are protracted by visceral disease, especially by that of the liver, when this happens or where we have reason to suspect it, Calo^l is to be resorted to.

Diarrhoea

This is closely allied to the mild form of Dysent^y and may in some cases be with difficulty distinguished, but it is ~~not~~ contagious — there is no inflammation or fever the discharges are more natural & there is less tormina & tenesmus —

This is all very true as a general distinction but take the worst case of Diarrhoea & the mildest of Dysent^y & it will be very difficult to point out the distinction.

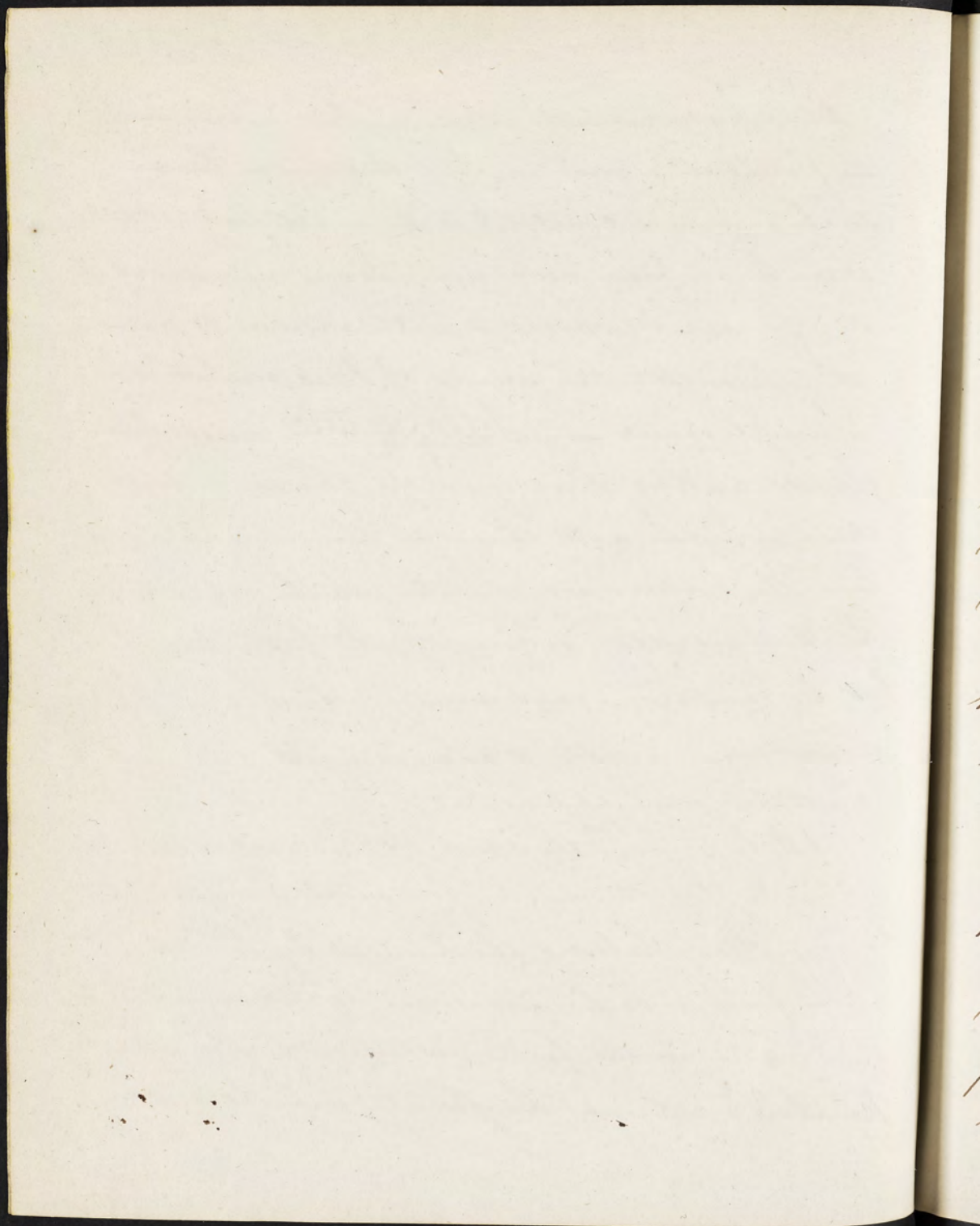
Diarrhoea



Diarrhoea consists in a morbid increase of the peristaltic motion, but this arises from such various causes & is so modified that there have been very numerous divisions of it, for our purposes it will answer to notice it under the two heads of Idiopathic and Symptomatic — Idiopathic arises from causes acting directly on the canal or from those which act through the general system, the former are ingesta which act either by their quantity or quality, the latter are checked perspiration, vehement passion great fatigue &c — in the management two indications are apparent —

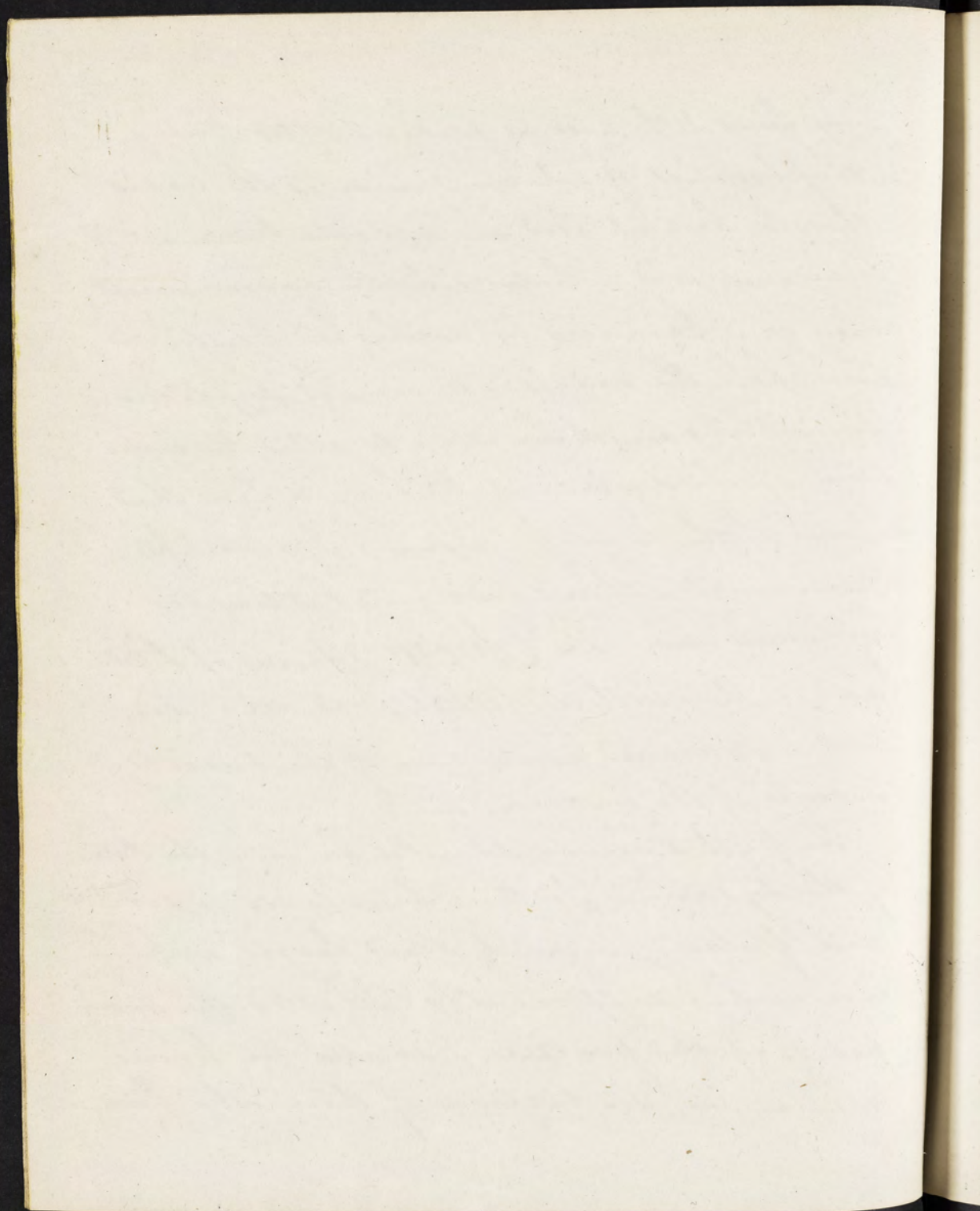
1st to remove the cause of the complaint. &
2nd to stop the discharge, by allaying irritation or strengthening the bowels by Tonics.

The first is to be answered by administering an Emetic in the first instance, after which Rhubarb should be given, if there be



any Fever N. I. will be proper - after these, diaphoretics of which Opium is the basis should be employed - The same treatment is to be employed whatever be the cause except when it is produced by a checked perspiration, here the evacnants are not sufficient something must be done to alter the condition of the surface of the body & here the warm bath is very useful, Ipecac. Ipts. Mindereri - these cases require but simple treatment - The Chronic form of Diarrhoea is the most difficult, & is attended with a depraved condition of the bowels or disease of the viscera -

The first enquiry should be into the state of the system - If there be a tense or corded Pulse you must bleed large experience has sufficiently attested the propriety of this practice, so also the phenomena on dissection of those who have



died of it confirm this - one bleeding is seldom sufficient, Chronic Inflammⁿ has a stronger possession of the system than the acute & it is much more difficult to dis^{lodge} ~~charge~~?

We must not be discouraged if one bleeding is not of any apparent service, but we must go on every 2 or 3 days & we should bleed. I have taken blood 10 to 20 times and at each operation from $\bar{3}iv$ to $\bar{3}viij$ - I found this very effectual & am convinced that without it I should not have succeeded, as a part of the same treatment Emetics of Specac.ⁿ are to be exhibited 2 or 3 times a week

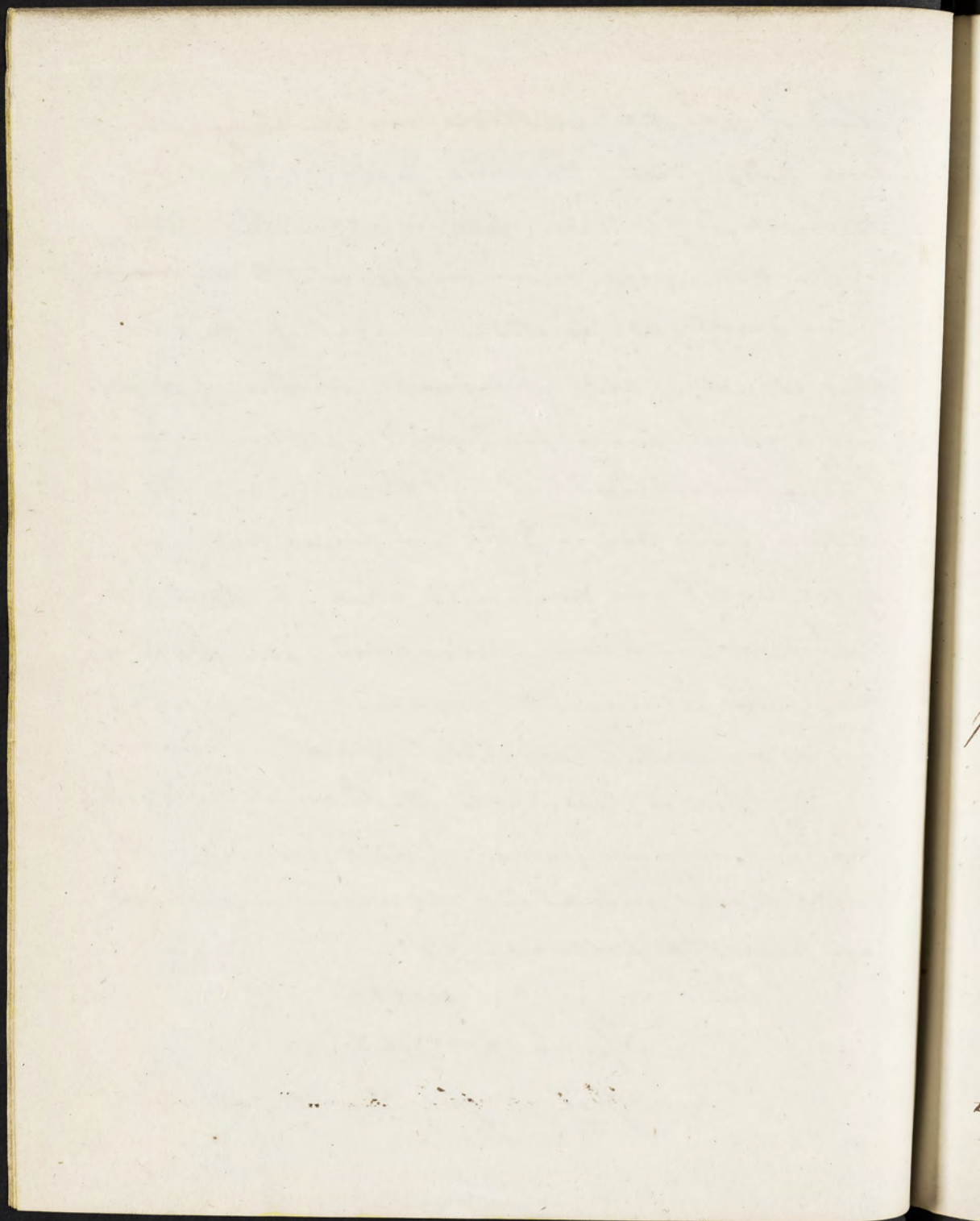
But to renovate the Bowels, by establishing a new series of actions after the impressions made by the above remedies employ the following

R

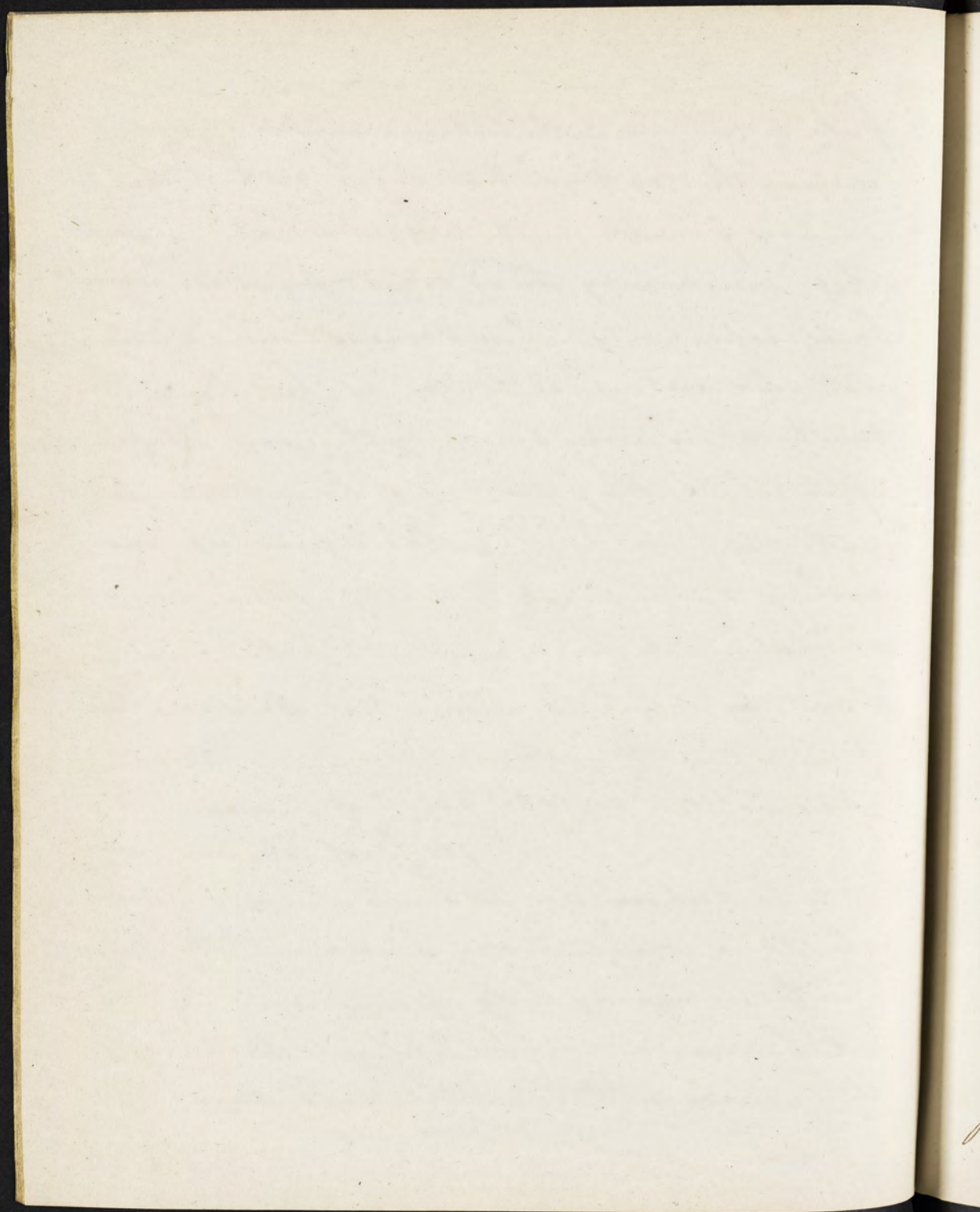
grs XXX

Specacca grs ~~10~~

Opia - grs V - M. et div.



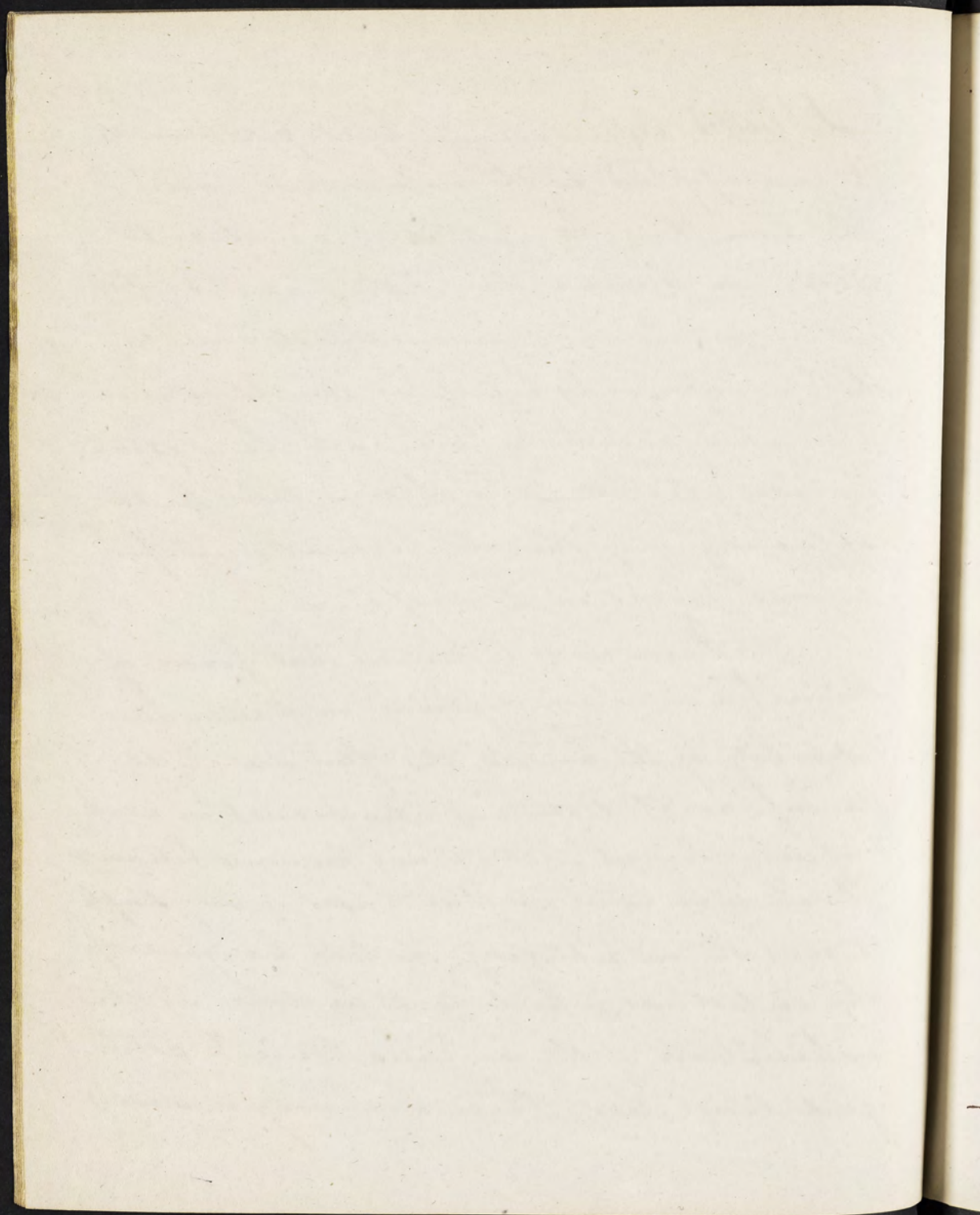
Puls no. 16 one to be taken every 2 or 3 hours -
 during the day time & at night grs X of the
 Leavers powder with warm drinks, as wine
 whey, much may be expected from the warm
 bath, especially when some stimulating
 articles are added to it, as Salt Pepper
 Mustard or strong brime bath is very useful,
 after which the patient is to be well rubbed
 with the flesh brush - These proving una-
 vailing I then resort to Alum, this is a very
 valuable article & well suited to this com-
 plaint by acting as a Tonic & at the same time
 preventing the evacuation - my method
 of using it is to take grs 10 of Alum
 grs 5 of Opium, this
 is to be taken 3 or 4 times a day, where
 the skin is hot or dry I add a little Specac.
 From a very long experience in
 Chronic Diarrhea I can speak of
 this article with considerable confidence.



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Blisters are recommended by all practitioners they are applied to the extremities, and Dr Rush thought that it was useful to alternate between the wrists & ankles - they act by revulsion drawing the disordered to the surface or by breaking the association of morbid actions which have been established by habit - To obtain their full efficacy they should be continued for several weeks in succession -

I am now to notice that form of Diarrhoea which depends on a relaxation & debility of the bowels, this often succeeds the Inflam^y. state but also recurs in weak & elderly persons without any previous inflammation. The indications in these cases is very simple it consists in restoring the tone & vigour of the intestines which is to be done by the exhibition of the various tonic & astringent remedies. These are very numerous



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and I shall now enter into the detail of them, but merely point out the most efficacious.

The Galls are very excellent whether alone or in combination as in the following

R Infus: Galls ℥iv
Cret. prepar. ℥iv
Laudum — ℥i Att

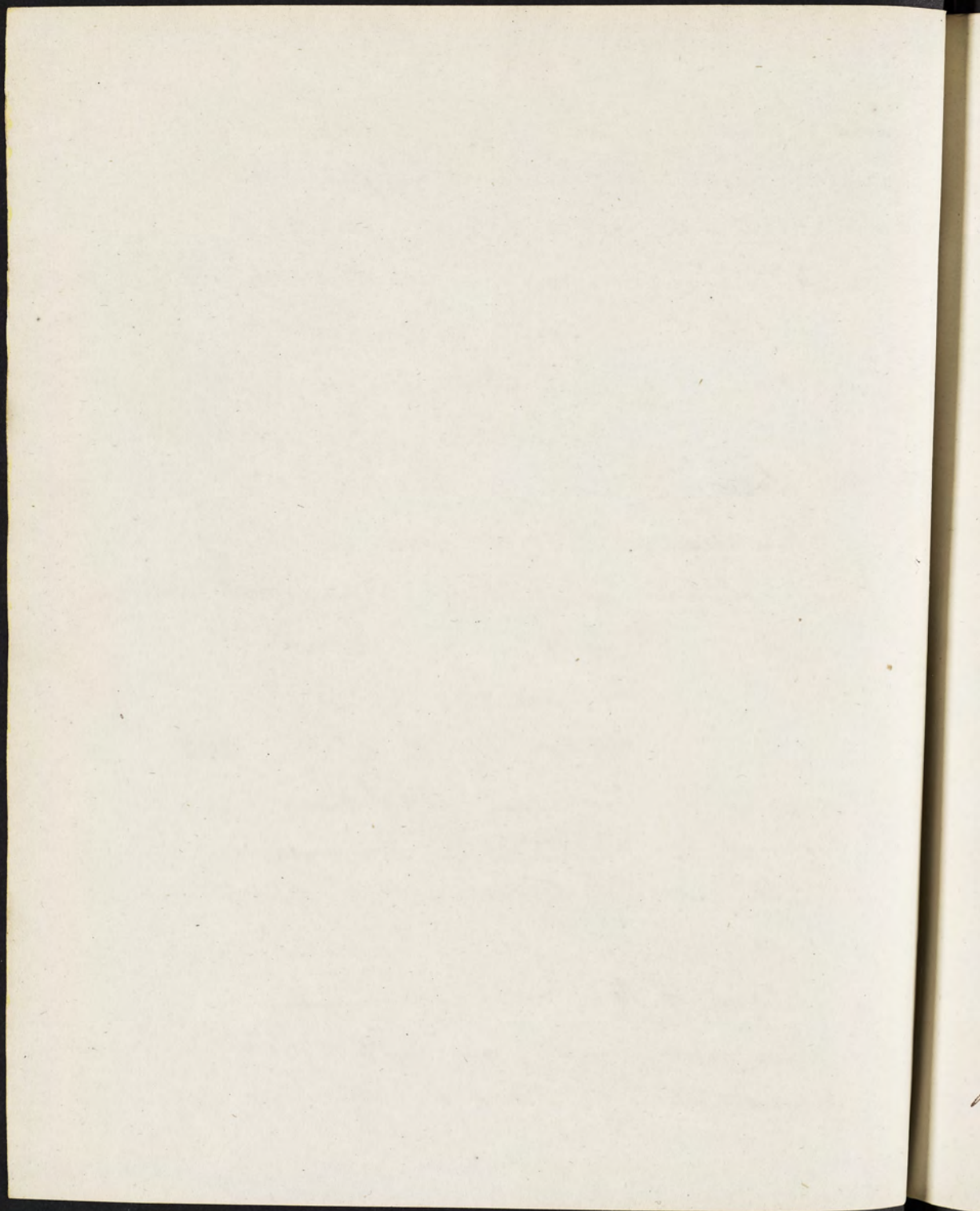
The dose ℥jss every 2, 3, or 4 hours

The next is the Gum Kino which is given in Pow? Solution or Tincture, I prefer the following

R Tinct. Kino & Chalk ℥iv
Laudum — ℥i
Aqua — ℥iv — Att. dose

same as former — As I have already observed the Logwood is much used in this City in Chol. Infant^m & Diarrhea for its astringency, a strong decoction is made of which ℥jss is the dose —

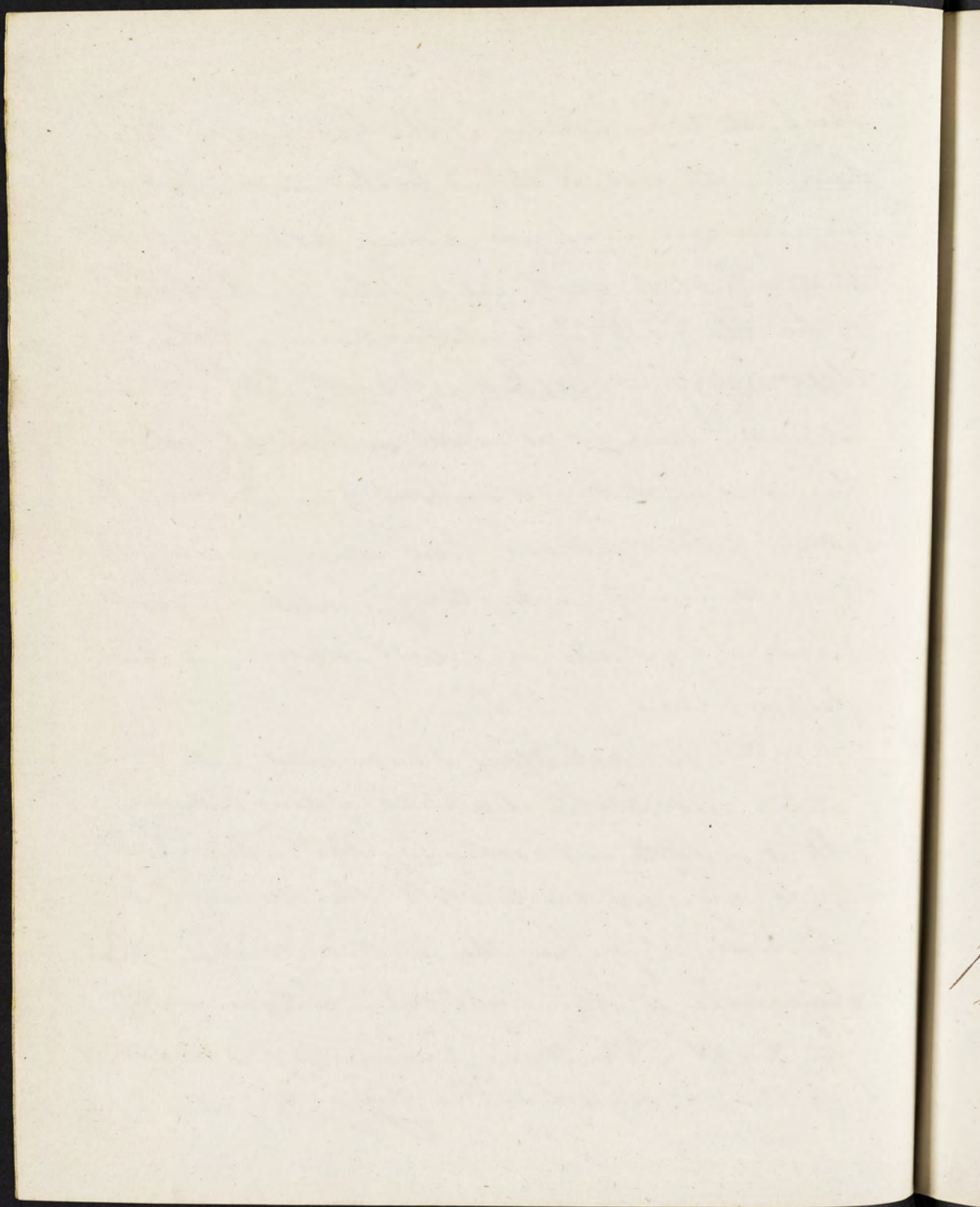
Our own Country furnishes us with several valuable articles for this disease



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The first to be noticed is the Geranium maculatum, the root of this is boiled in milk & is in very common use as an astringent — But what is most employed & what I find to be the best is a decoction of the dew berry or black berry root. This I have already noticed as useful in Chol. Inf. the former is rubrus procumbens of the Botanists, the latter is rubrus villosa — from some experience I think the root of the dew berry is much the most active — I have already noticed alum and the preparations of Lead.

The Mineral acids I have used with great utility especially in Diarrhoea of long standing. It is a little extraordinary that while the Veg. Acids augment the complaint the Mineral sh^d check it. I prefer the Nitric acid — The Sulphuric is often employed — I begin with gr^s X or XV of the Nitric & gradually increase it to X℥ gr^s 3 or 4 times a day.



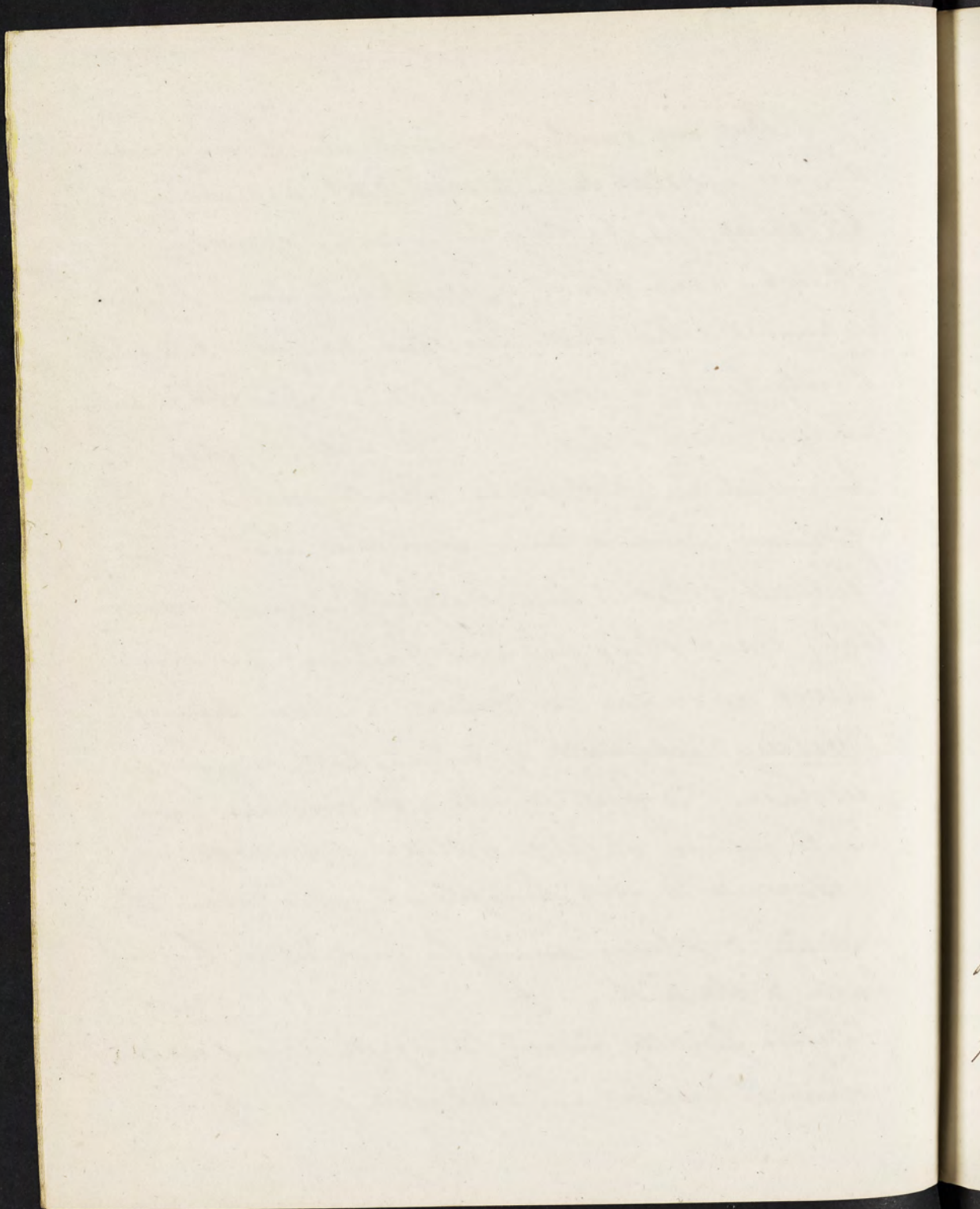
But our med^s. will avail very little except they are assisted by a proper Diet appropriate Nothing, & by avoiding the exciting causes.

It may arise from Dyspepsia or from some depraved action of the digestive powers - Indeed I hardly know a case of habitual Diarrhoea but what is more or less connected with Dyspepsia - In which cases the same Treatment is to be followed as directed under that head. The

Flannel roll is here decidedly of great advantage, every thing however failing, we should never abandon our patient without trying Mercury especially if we suspect any organic disease. If it should not succeed we should advise a long Journey or voyage -

Exercise is very beneficial, and when the patient is strong enough riding on horse back is the best -

Before finally dismissing the Bowel complaint I must notice an opposite state of the



Intestines, viz Constipation, this is a very relative term as some persons have an evacuation daily while others go days weeks & months and even years without one — Many cases of this kind are recorded by Haller — But when the evacuation in any individual is greatly delayed beyond the usual period, it is generally found that there are head aches nausea vomiting foetid breath eructations & pain of the abdomen.

The remoter consequences are, curious constitutional derangements & finally death.

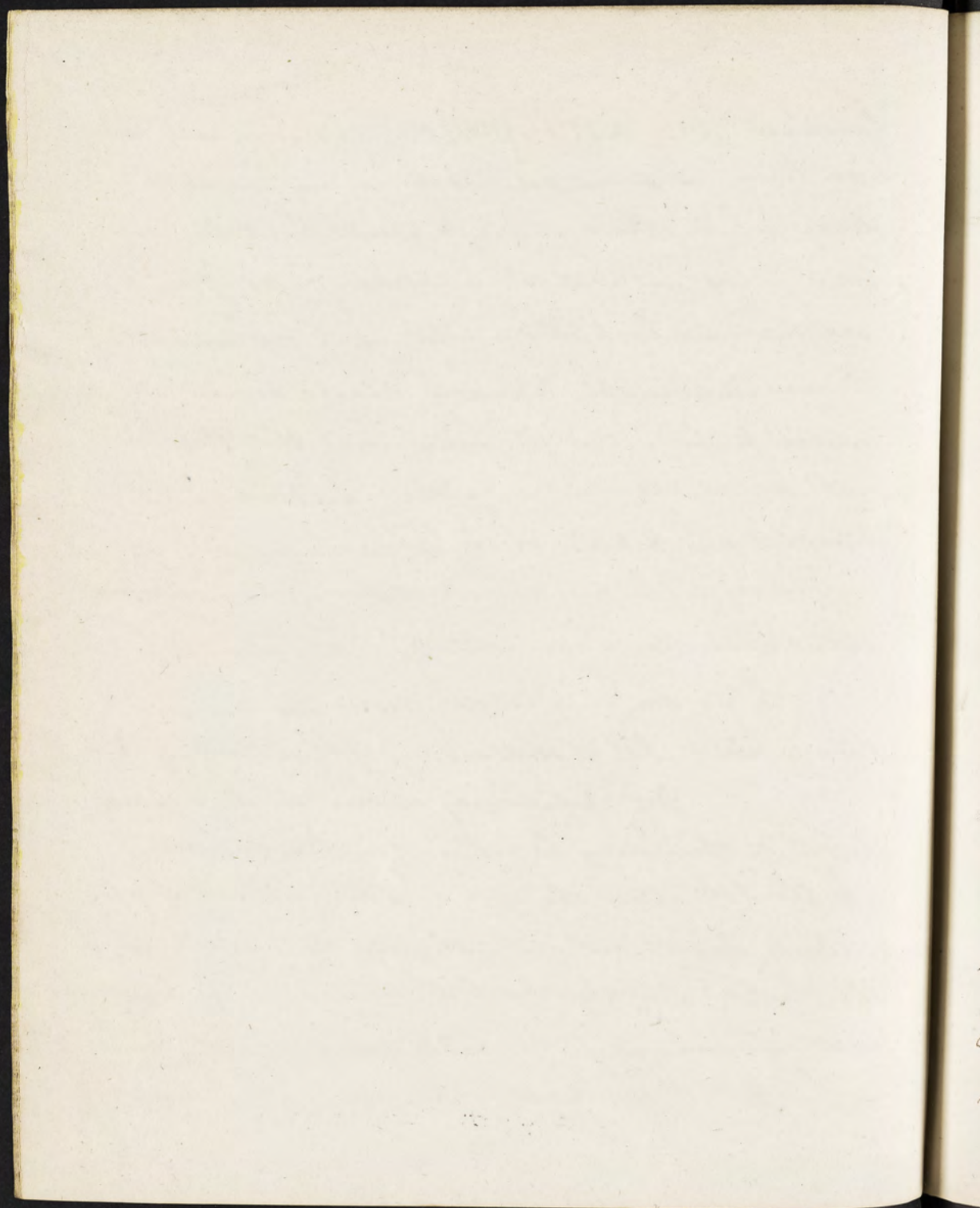
The Causes may be comprehended under two heads. 1st a deficiency of Irritability. &

2^d Deficiency of bile in the intestines.

Both of these may be relieved by Purgatives

In the 1st often the use of Stimulant Purgatives, Laxatives only should be employed the Sacch: Sulphuris & Magnesia in equal parts form one of the best Laxatives in this case.

In the 2^d Division, The Mercul. Purges

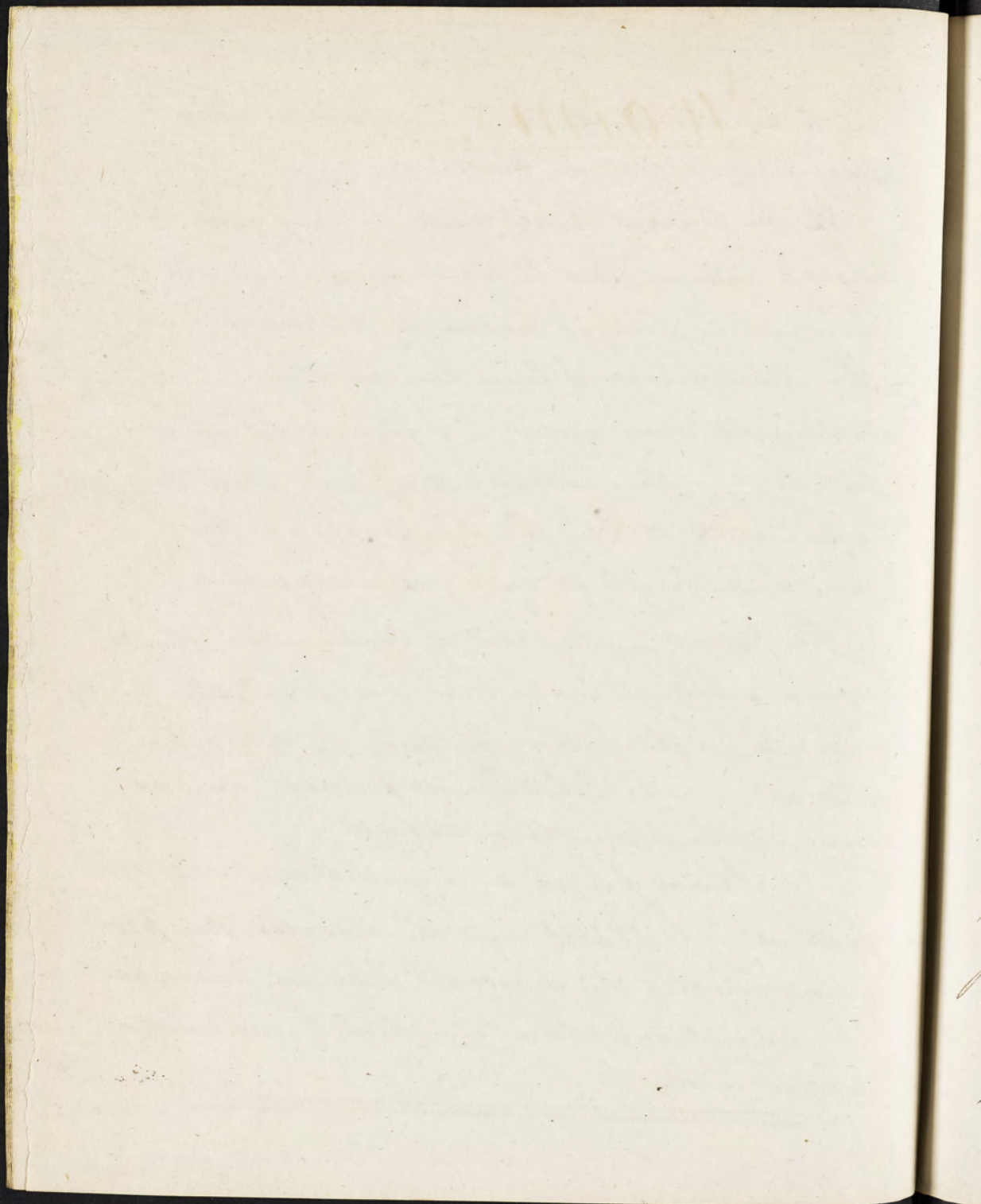


are to be employed, as they appear to have a
peculiar effect on the liver.

If the Purges should fail, we may give the
Mercf. with a view to Salivation - in those
cases where little or no bile is discharged into
the abdomen I have found the of
animals very useful - I give it by in spif-
sating it and making it up into Pills contg.
grains X to XV - this I learnt from Richter
and have found it very advantageous.

The patient in all cases of Constipation should
always solicit an evacuation daily whether he
has an inclination or not, by this a habit
will be induced which will prevent any ac-
cumulations in the intestines.

I have placed among the Intestinal af-
fections - WORMS and the diseases they pro-
duce, whether this is correct I do not know, but
I know not any place in which I could better
notice them.



Worms.

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The Worms which infest the human Intestines are divided into the Round and Flat.

The First includes the Lumbricus, the Ascarides and the Tricuris.

The Second or flat genus, includes 2 species The Tenia and the Cucurbitina.

The Lumbricus resembles the common earth worm but upon common inspection a material difference will be seen, it is found in the duodenum & all the small intestines, seldom in the Stomach or large intestines when they are either of these situations it is probable they are endeavouring to escape from the body, being disturbed by some irritable Substance, the greatest length of these species is 10 inches & they often exist in great numbers I have known 20 or 30 evacuated in a few days.

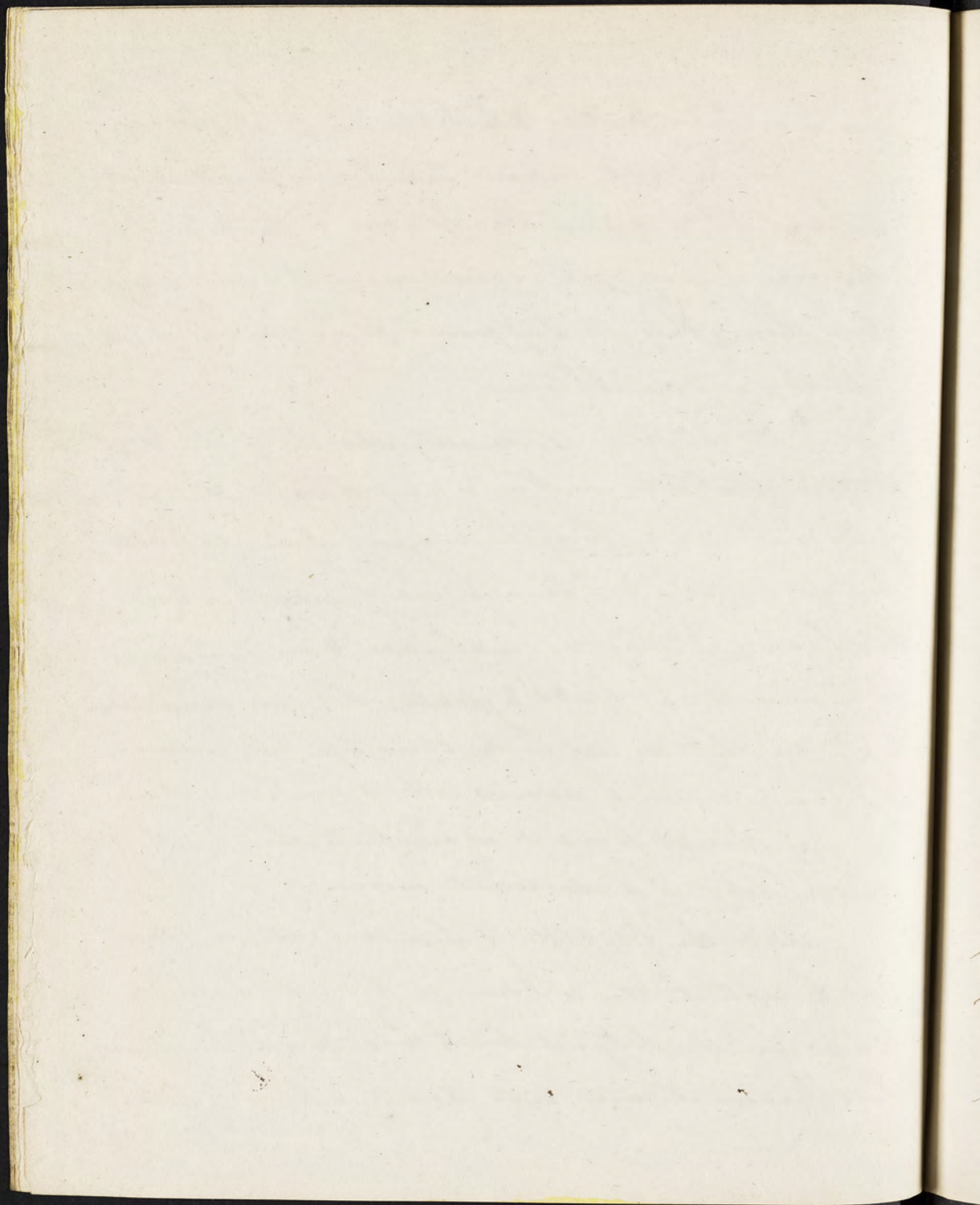
The Ascarides are found chiefly in the rectum in a few instances in the Stomach, they

10000

are very diminutive & look like pieces of thread,
The Tricuris, is about 2 inches in length & has
 a long pale, it is said also to have a proboscis,
 they are of very rare occurrence, I have never
 seen them, they are supposed to be found prin-
 cipally in the Siem.

The Tonia is the only species of the Flat
worm of which we know any thing, this is
 of an immense length varying from 10 to 50 feet
 they are curled up like a piece of Tape to which
 they bear a strong resemblance & are composed
 of a number of links & joints, these are sometimes
 separated, but do not loose their life but increase
 & become distinct worms, others consider them
 in a different light & maintain that each of
 these links is a distinct worm.

As to the Origin of these worms in the
Alf. Canal little is known but the Specula-
 tions on the subject have been very numerous,
 but I cannot enter into these, as I would be lead
 into a great deal

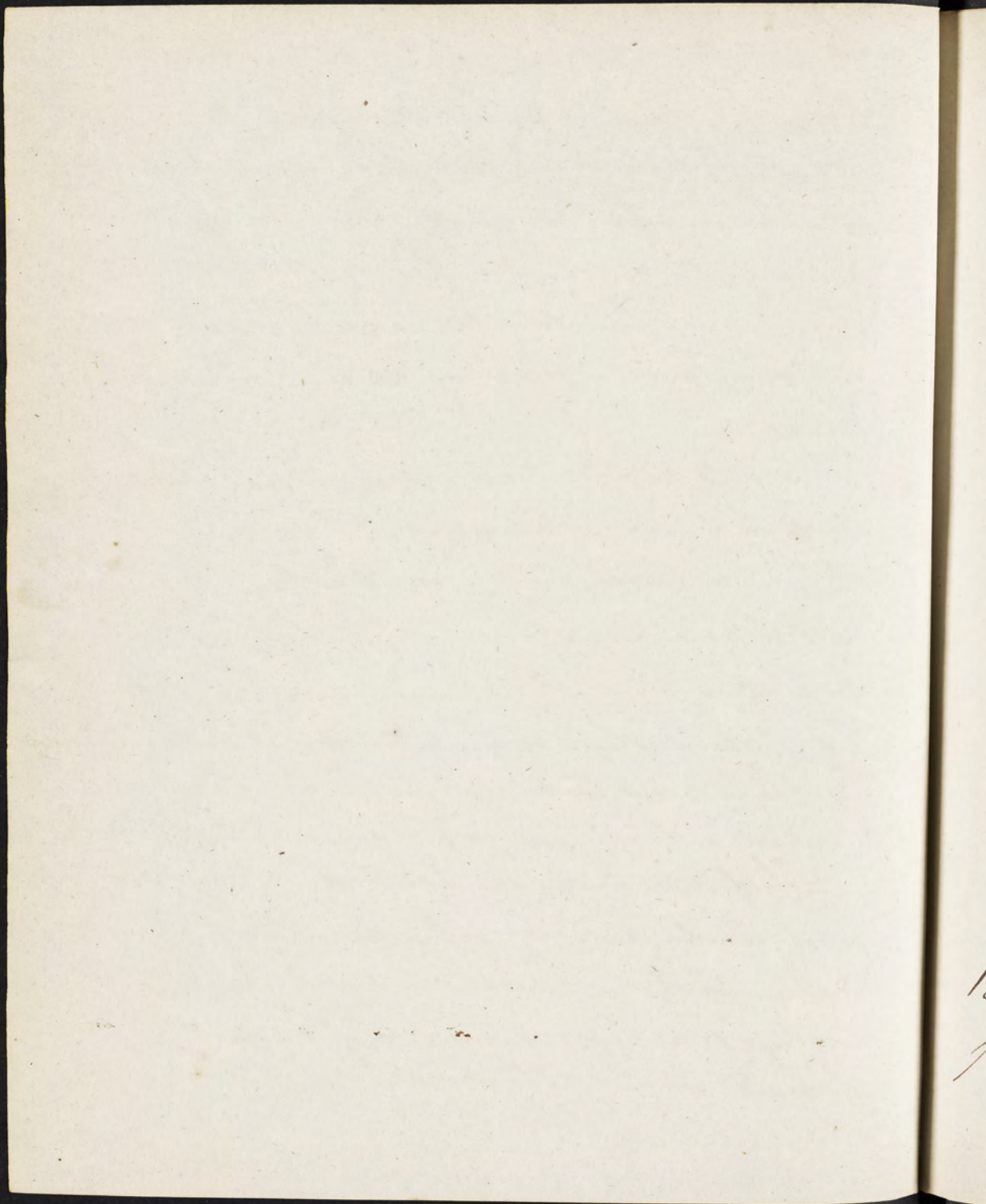


into a great deal of useless discussion & come at last to no certain conclusion, as the point is still involved in great obscurity. It should be noticed however that they are peculiarly to the human bowels - the same kind of worms not being found (so far as I know) in any other situation.

A late Writer has observed that the *Teniae* are to be found in the waters of Siberia, but this wants much confirmation.

As to the circumstances which favour their formation we know more, where there is debility of the system &c - especially of the bowels in Children we have good reason to suspect that worms either exist or are forming in the Canal.

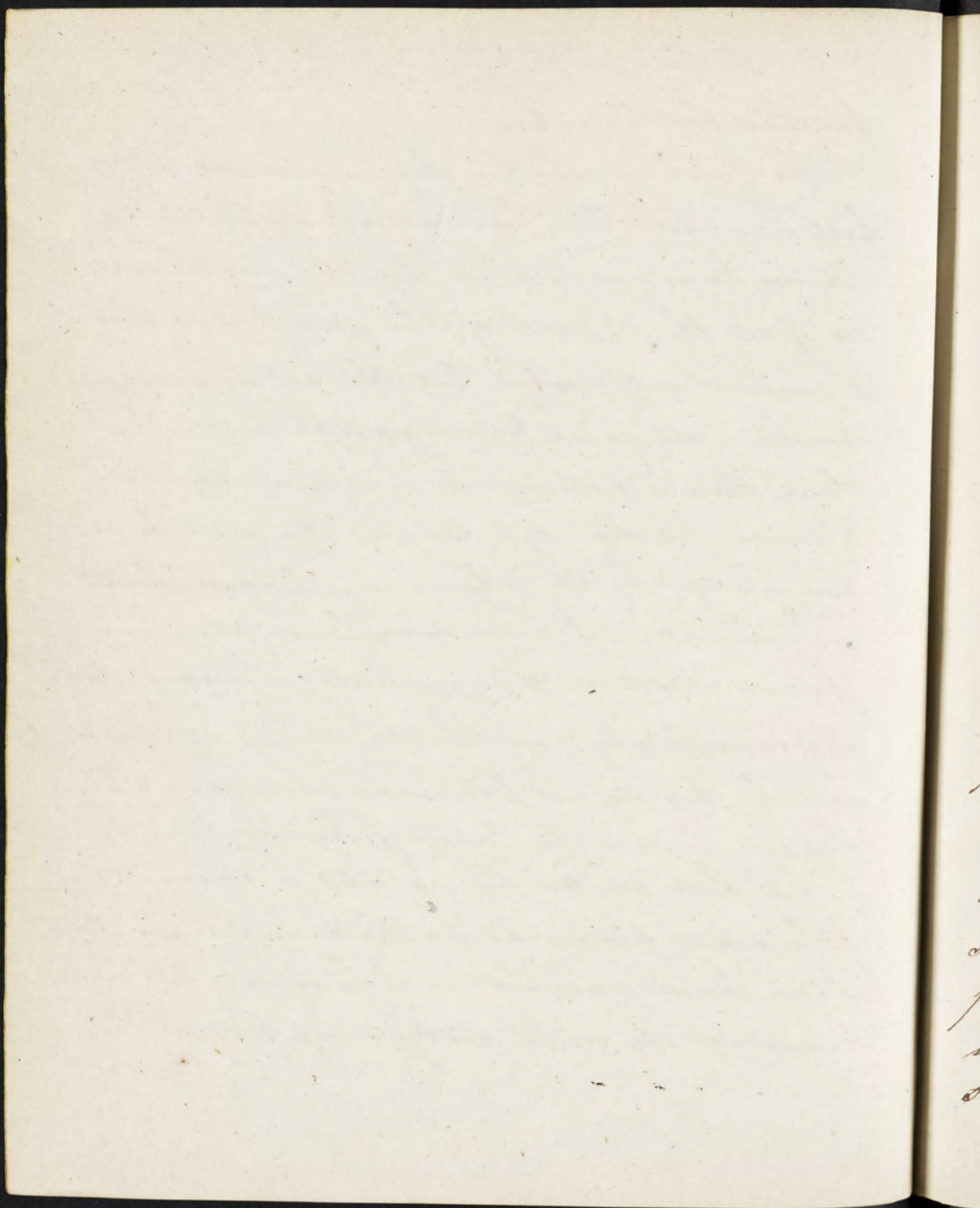
Children from the 1st to the 5th year are most liable to them, why this should be so is very doubtful, some have supposed it to be owing to a large quantity of mucus in the bowels which affords a nidus or nest



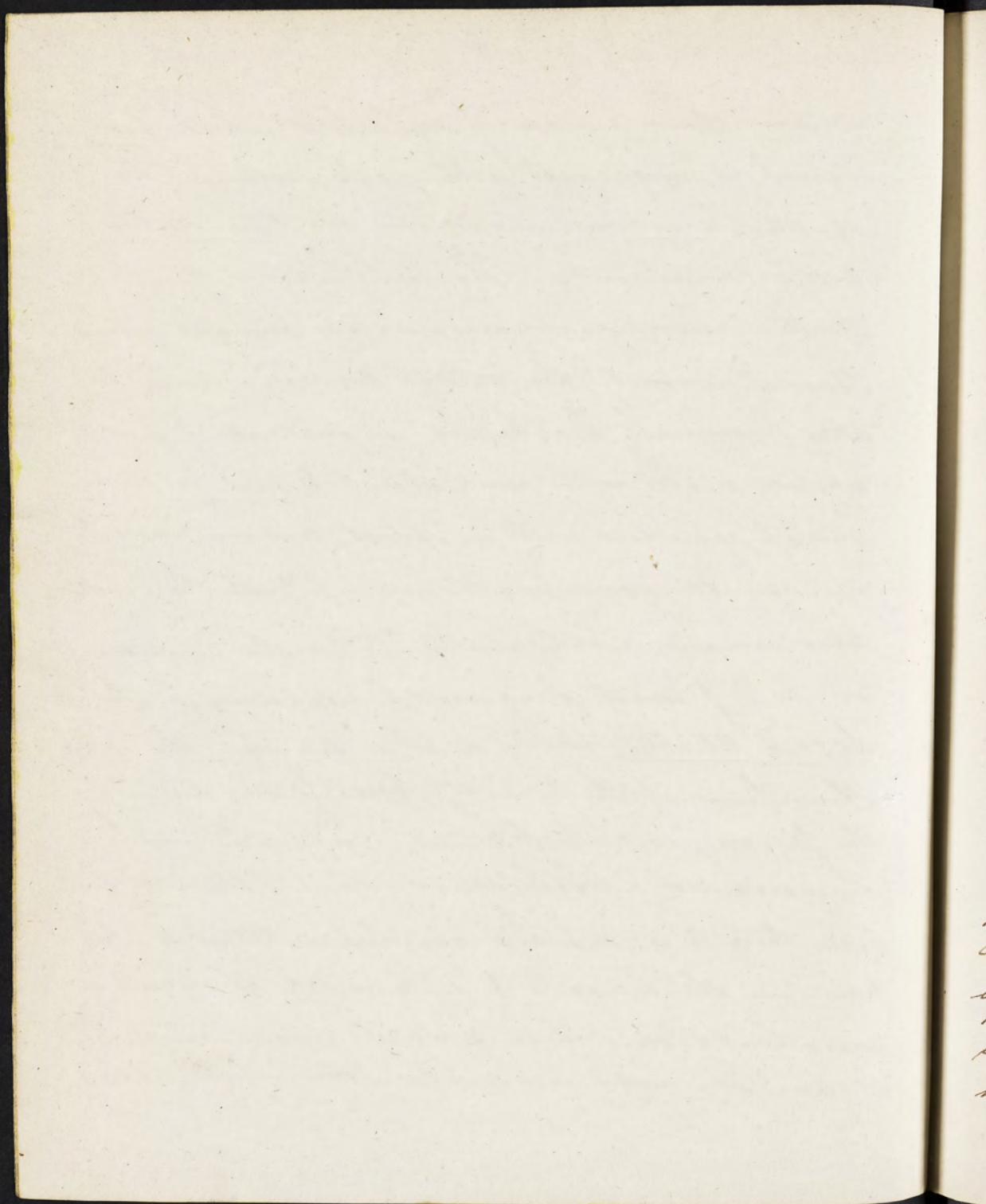
for their lodgement -

The question whether they are noxious or perfectly harmless has been much disputed?

Some have maintained that they were the causes of all the diseases of Children & others that they are not only useful but they act as scavengers removing all acrid & indigestible matters - I think there is nothing which is more incorrect & dangerous than this opinion, this must be acknowledged by all who are much conversant ^{dis. of} in Children - I have seen fever there originate kept up & aggravated - indeed there is scarcely any complaint the symptoms of which they do not produce, as Chorea Epilepsy, dysentery Cough Pleurisy &c. &c.
A late writer has related a case of Pleurisy produced by these animals, this I can readily believe as I have seen them produce the most distressing Cough -



I have seen a case of dysentery which for a week or more raged with great violence, the escape of a worm indicated the true nature of the Complaint - The exhibition of an Anthelmintic immediately brought away several worms & the patient soon recovered so also Cynanchi Trachealis, in one case I was up all night with my patient & tried all the usual remedies with no effect, towards morning one small worm was thrown up & all the symptoms immediately ceased - But the disease which is most frequently decided is the Febris Vermicularis as it is termed, this is a slow fever of the remittent form, during the paroxysm the patient is affected with drowsiness & listlessness, during the remission there is a morbid vigilance, there is also pain in the bowels & sickness, the head is much affected, there is some pain, considerable stupor the eyes are wild, the pupils dilated,

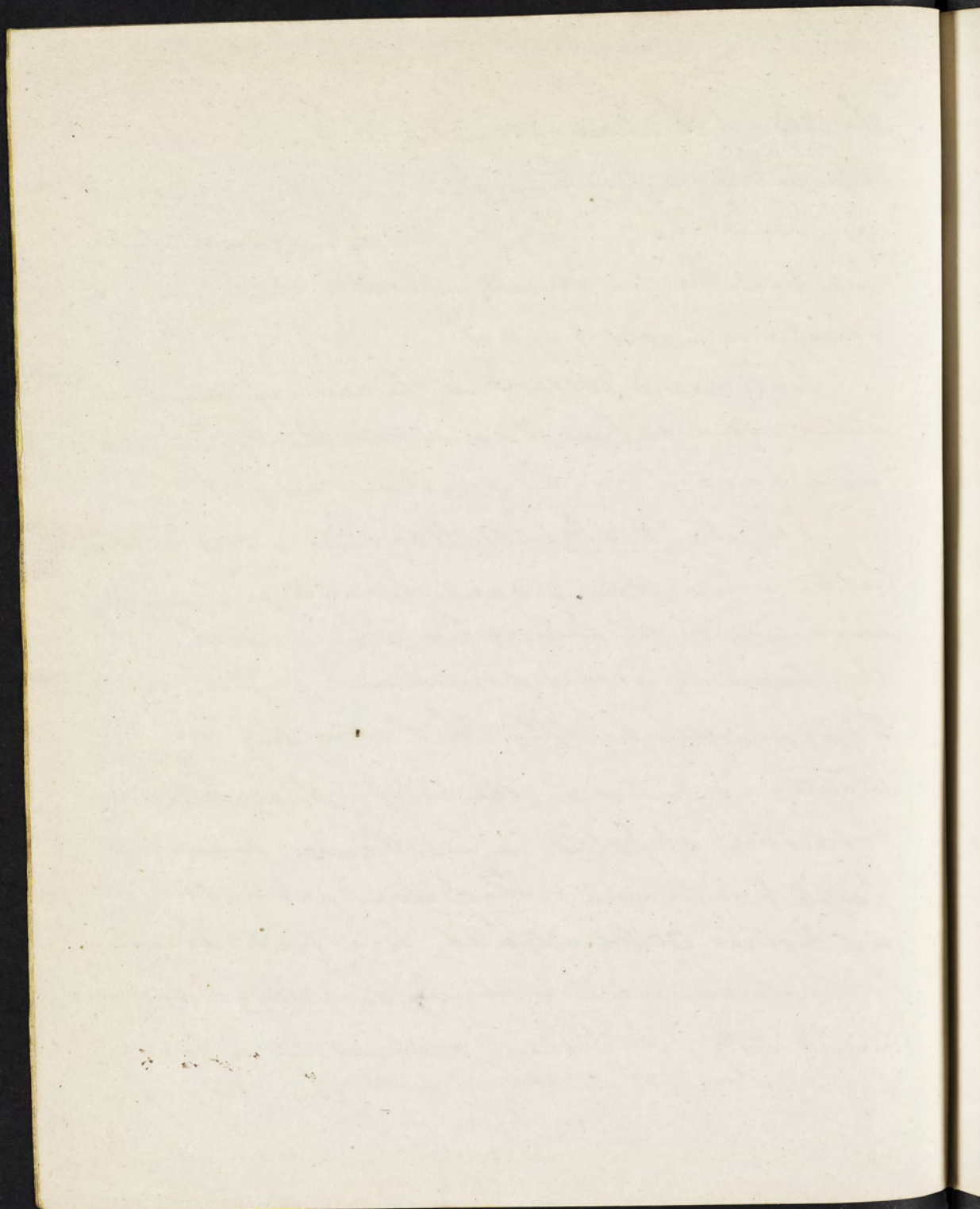


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The Alae of the Nose contracted the Countenance
flushed & the forehead has a bright glazed
appearance - There are two Symptoms which
are peculiar, a strange alteration of the voice &
sometimes a loss of Speech -

Considering WORMS as the cause of many se-
rious diseases I will consider the Symptoms
and cure of each species, &

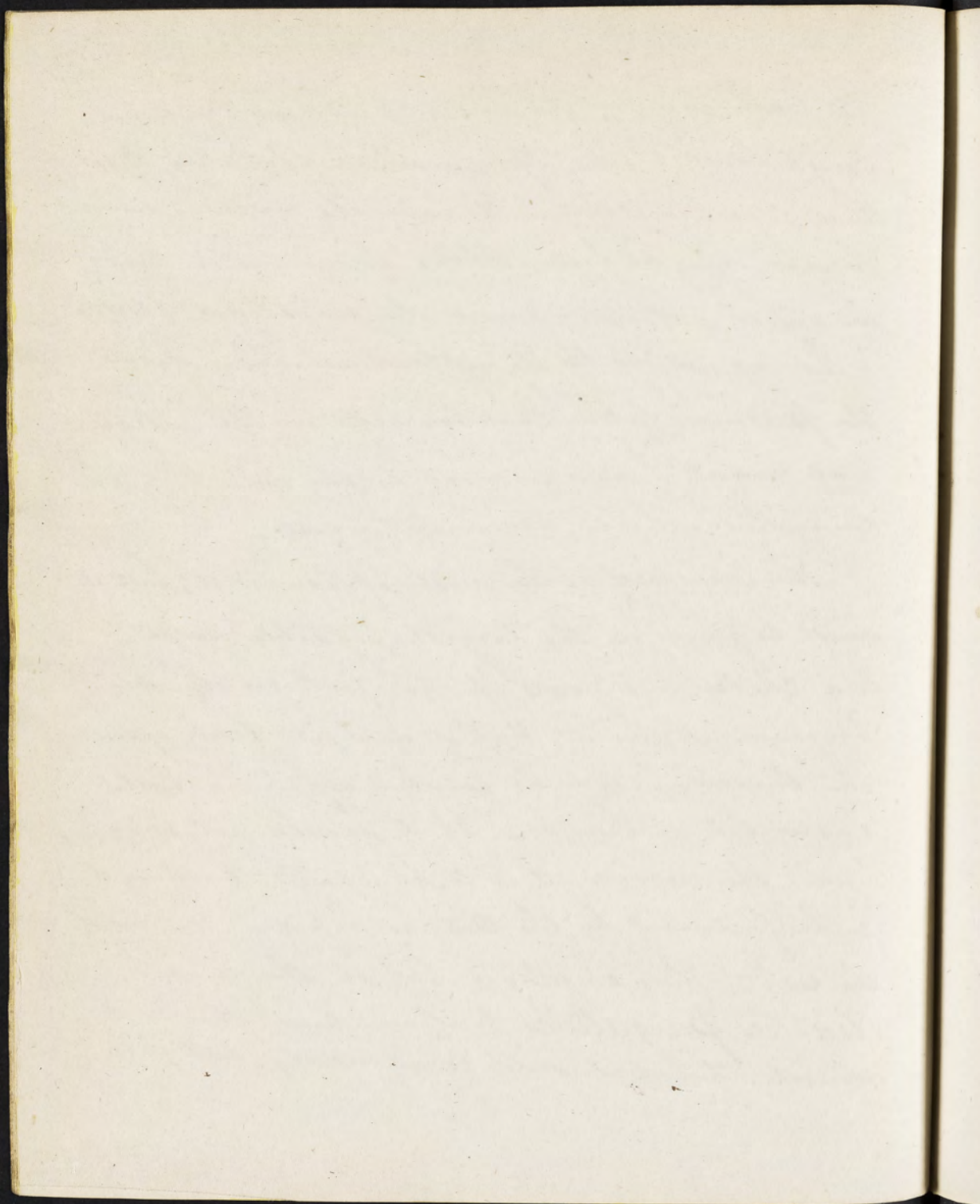
1st of Lumbricoides, these are to be sus-
pected where there is considerable emaciation
weakness of the bowels & a slimy discharge
they however occur sometimes in robust
& apparently healthy Children they are in-
dicated by pains in the belly - Diarrhoea,
voracious appetite in most cases, sometimes
leible & depraved - The patient eating chalk
dirt & other extraneous articles, by a fetid breath,
by a pale countenance, by swelling of the eyes
tumid belly, the patient wakes up in terror,
has startings in Sleep with grinding of



the teeth, during the day he picks his nose, has Cough Fever & often Spasmodic affections, take them together & they will leave the disease no longer doubtful, Altho' from one or two we could not determine the existence of worms.

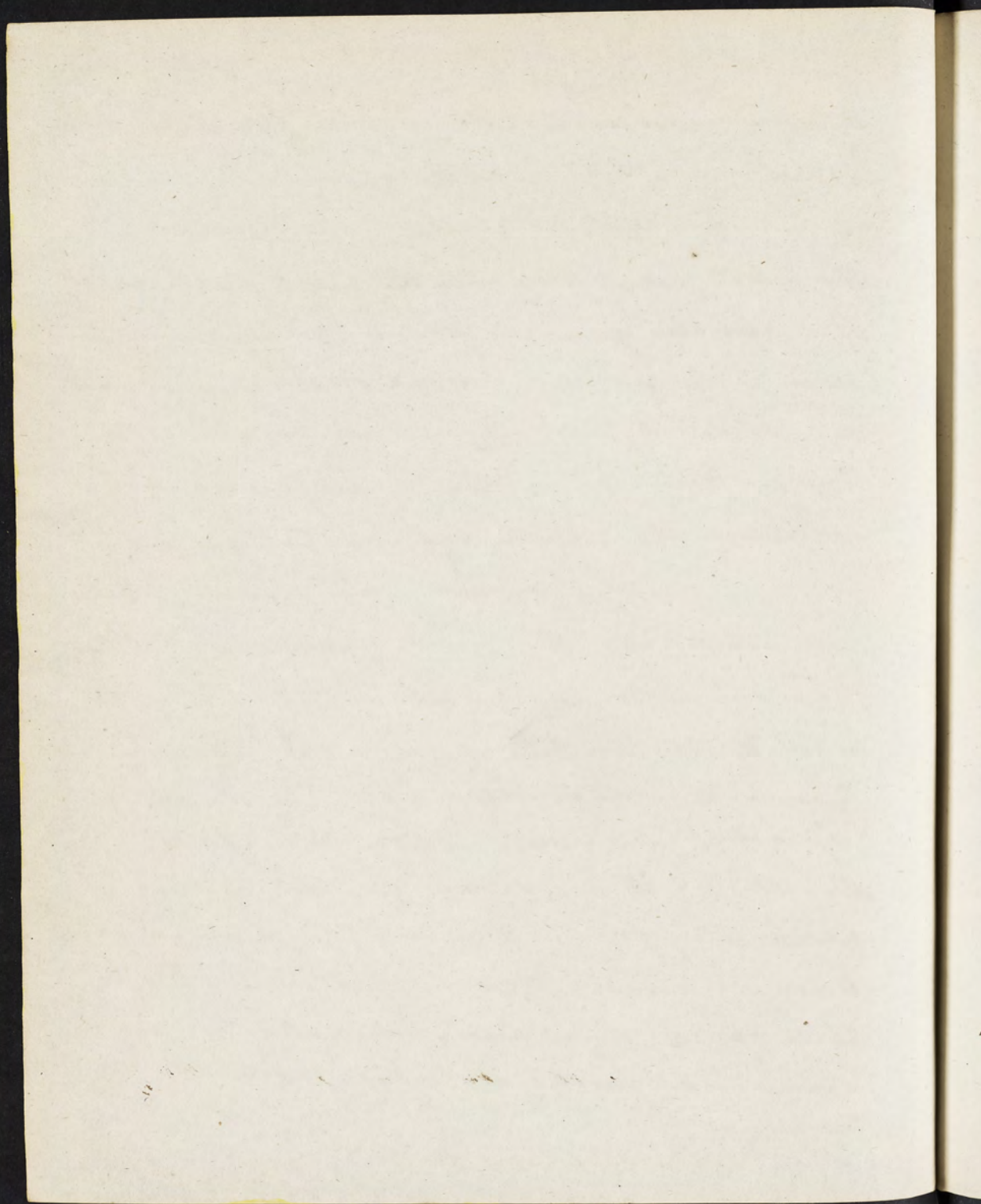
Having noticed the symptoms which indicate the presence of the Lumbricoids in the intestinal Canal I now proceed to the cure & of the remedies which are employed.

The Calomel is the most efficacious, but it must be given in the largest possible doses - to a child two years of age ʒon ʒss should be given at night, & if it does not freely open the bowels, it is to be worked off by a little Castor Oil or Tenna - If it should not bring away the worms, it is to be repeated & always to be followed by the Oil as before - Not only the Cal. is thus employed but all the more drastic Purgatives & at one time this was almost the exclusive treatment, but it is

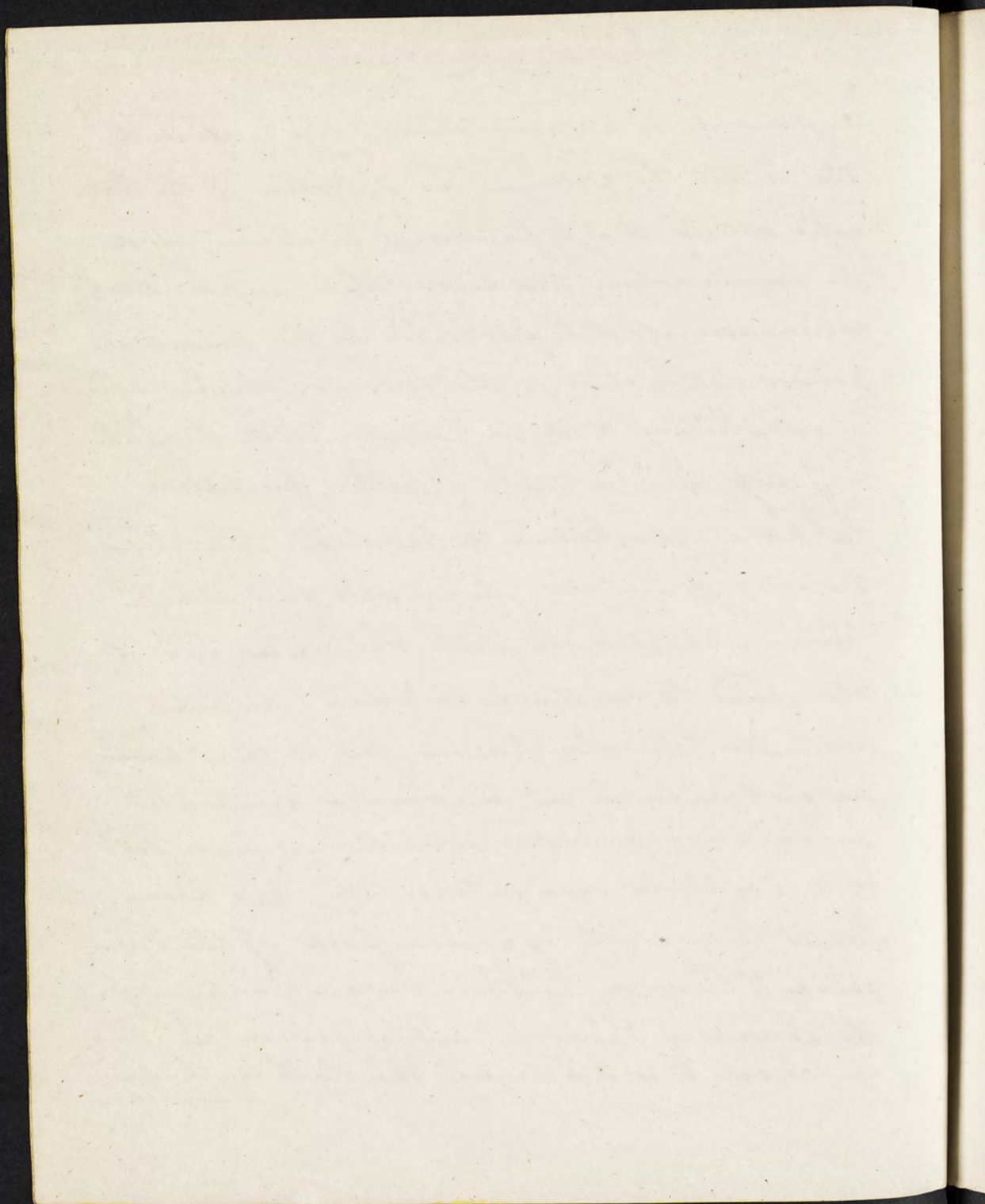


extremely problematical whether they have 78
any other effect than as purgatives - Of the proper
vermifuge med^s the *Spigelia marylandica* is
the most used, & probably the ~~next~~ one of the best
It is probably given in powder or infusion, the
dose of the powder is $\text{ʒ} \text{ or } \text{ʒss}$ morning & night
to a child 10 years of age to an adult the
dose is ʒij or ʒj or what is better give it in
some combinⁿ with Cal. or Jalap. for a child
 $\text{grs } j$ --- ʒij of *Spigelia* and $\text{grs } \text{ʒij}$ of Cal.
will discharge the worms, 99 cases out of 100 -

The infusion is prepared by taking ʒj of the
bruized root to a pint of water - ʒjss is to be
given 3, 4, or 5 times a day - in the use of
Spigelia we should watch his effects, as
sometimes it produces very distressing
nervous affections as vertigo, head ache
depraved vision, tremors delirium &c -
these effects have been attributed to a plant
sometimes found with it, from some



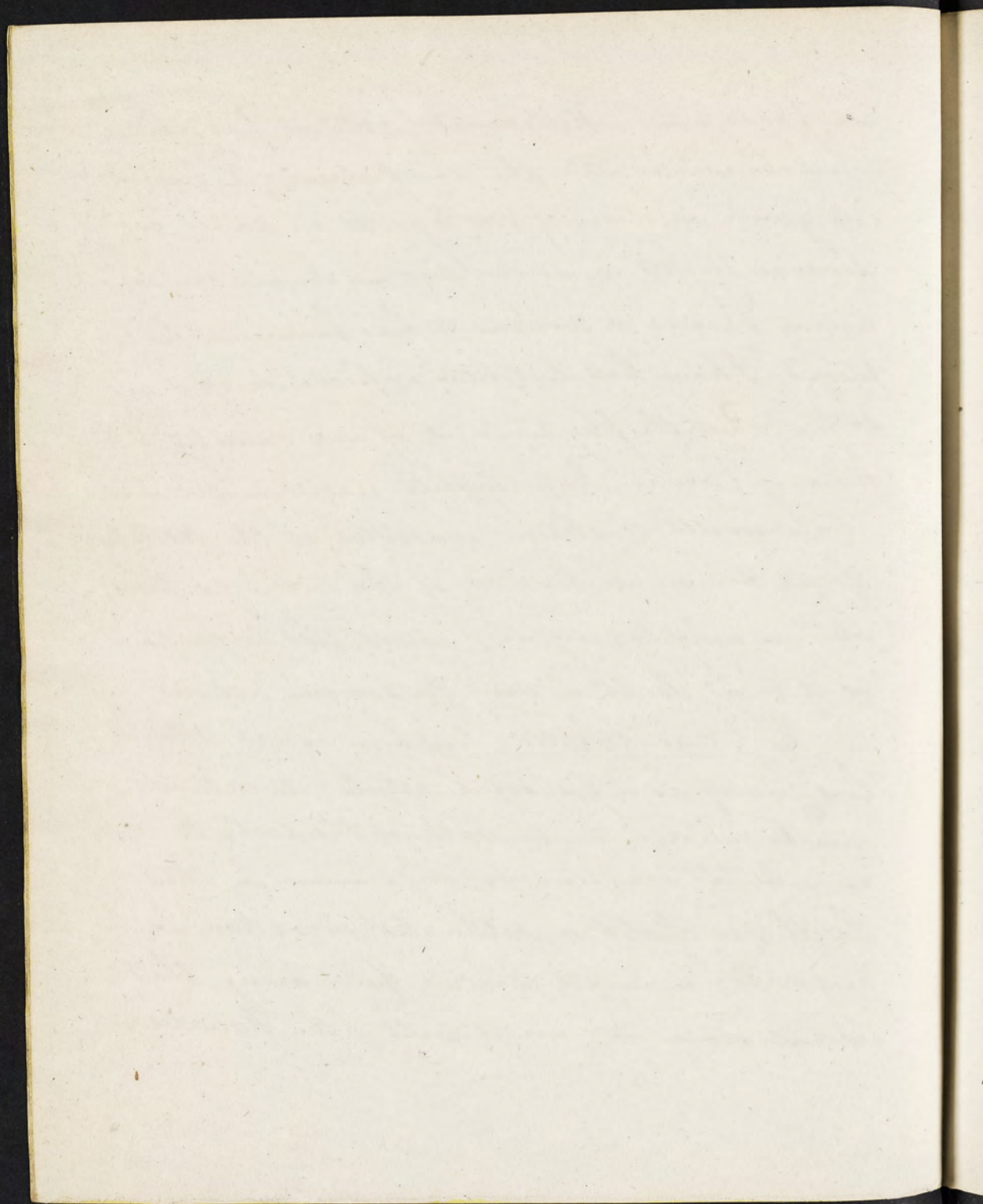
experience of my own own, I am confident
 this is not the case. — The *Spigelia* is the Nar-
 cotie article, it is a powerful Medicine, and
 in an over dose produces these unpleasant
 consequences, it is probable by this power it
 proves destructive to the worms, the best mode
 of exhibiting it is, in powder with the Cal:
 or Jalap, or when united with a purgative —
 I have never known it produce these dis-
 tressing symptoms, this is also true when
 given in infusion with Senna — This is
 also said to be the case when exhibited
 with the *Polygala Senega* but of this I have
 no experience — Lehmann's celebrated
 vermicifuge powder which has been sold
 as a Nostrum very extensively, has been
 found to consist of equal parts of the *Spigelia*
 & *Senora* with a small portion of
 the leaves of *Lavine* — It is given in In-
 fusion & is I believe the best Anthelmin-
 tic



we possess — Helleborus foetidus has been much celebrated, the dry pulverized leaves are given in doses of 5 to 10 grs, to an adult for several nights in succession — In all the different species of worms it has been much employed, I have had but little experience of it myself — But the physicians of our country & those of Europe have highly recommended it.

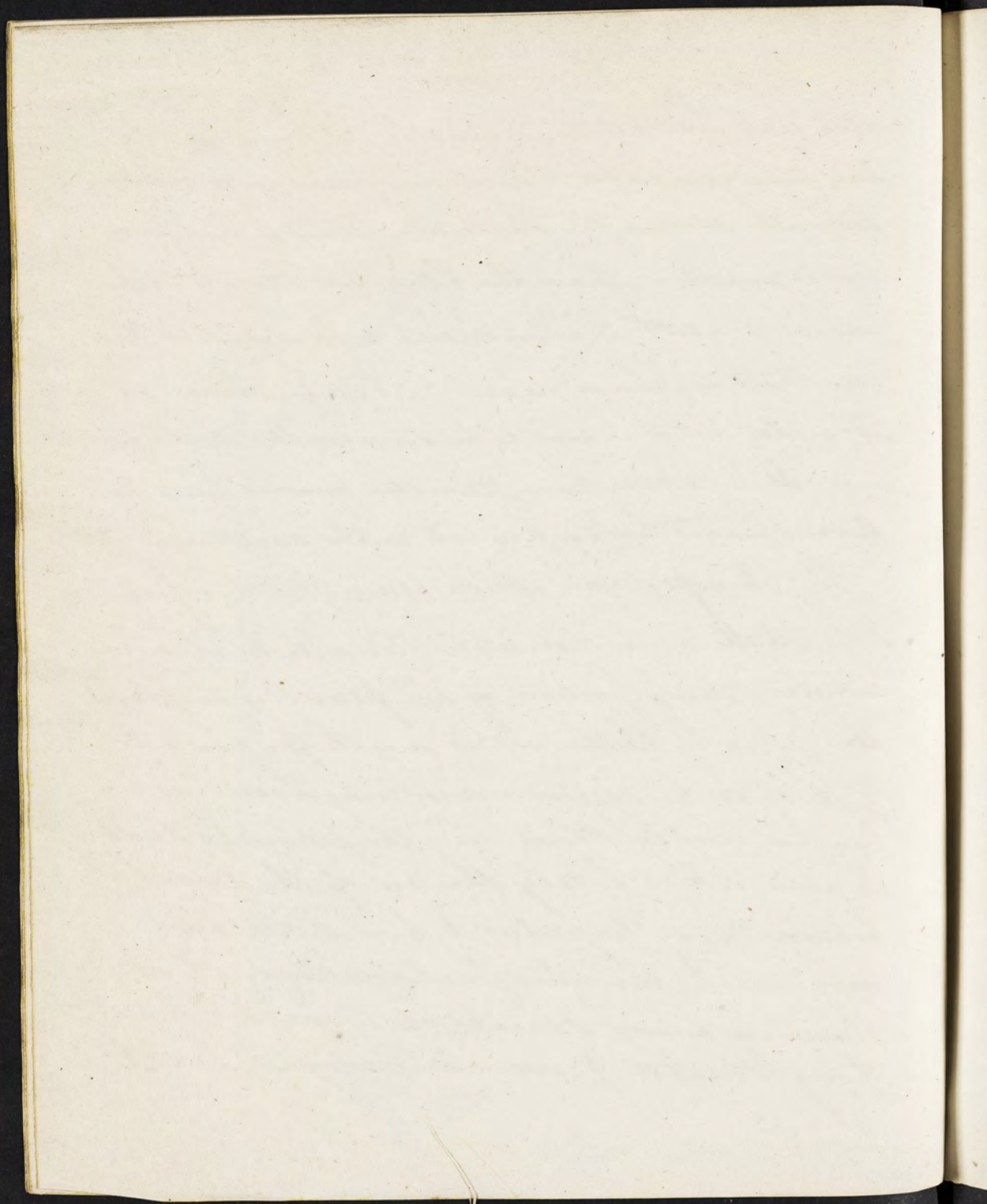
Dr Dewitt's nostrum consisted of the Helleborus foetidus & a small portion of the Ethiops Mineral, in employing it, we should be cautious as it is no doubt a very poisonous article.

The pride of India has been much extolled by many as a powerful article, its activity chiefly resides in the bark of the root, it is exhibited in two forms. — In the Southern States a saturated decoction is preferred, a small tea cup full being the usual dose for an adult, the powder is



also used, but not so frequently, I have used it but in a few cases & have every reason to be pleased with it - in the Southern States it has been more popular than the *Spigelia Margl.* & by many Pract^rs is considered to be superior to all others - I have never tried it in *Tenia* or *Ascarides* but it is said to be serviceable in the former, It possesses some Marcotic powers and therefore should be employed with caution.

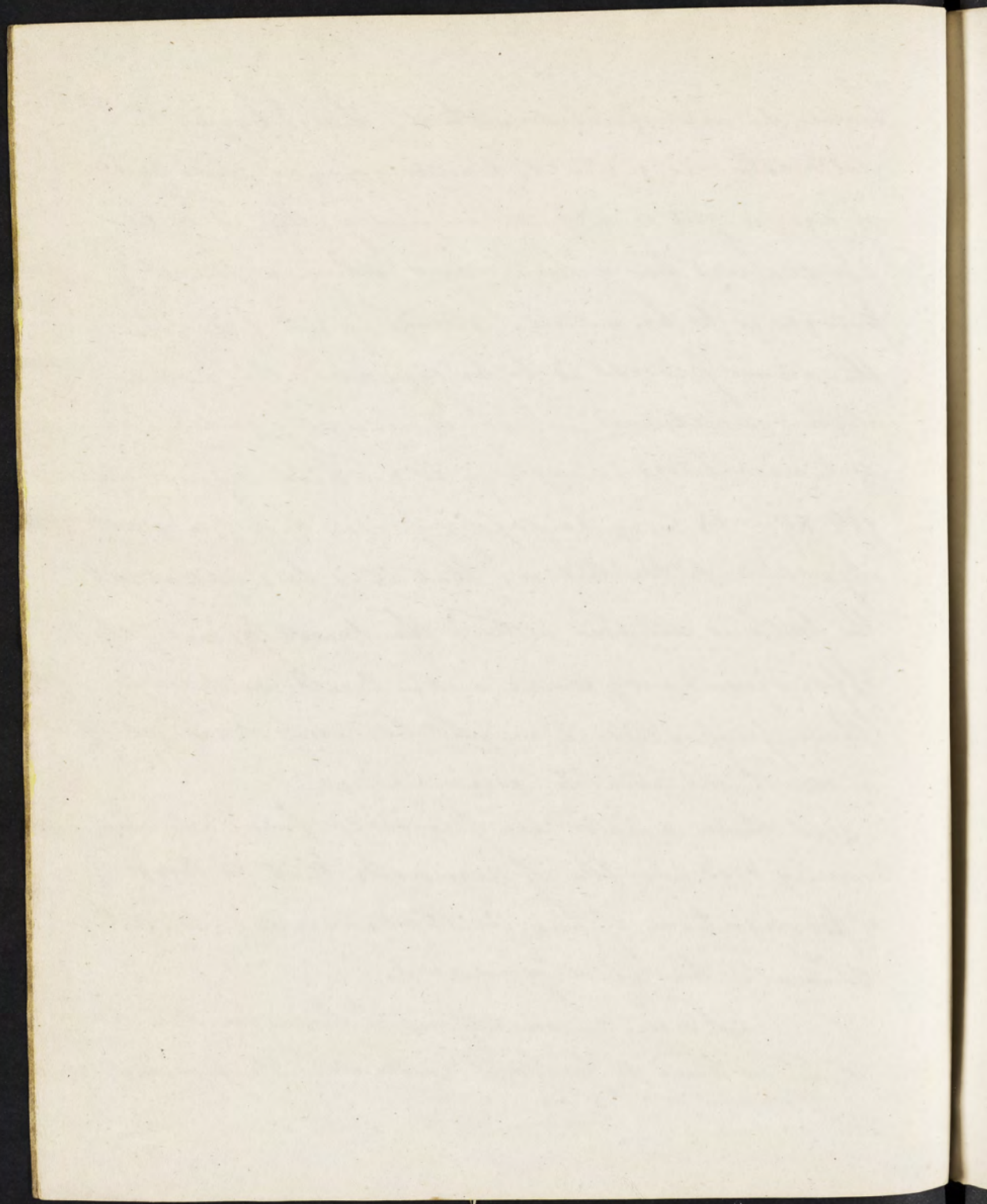
The *Chenopodium Anthelminticum* or Jerusalem Oak is another celebrated article of our country, every portion of the plant is employed the Juice of the leaves is much preferred & of it being given morning & evening on an empty Stomach, the powdered seeds is also used, lately the oil of the seeds has become very popular & has superseded very much the other preparations, It is given in every species of worms & I once thought with great advantage, but I



have so often failed with it, that I begin to distrust its virtues, the dose for a Child 3 yrs of age is $\text{gtts } \text{v}$ or vi twice a day, this is to be continued for a few days when a Merc^l purge is to be administered, If not successful the same process is to be repeated, the dose above mentioned which is usually ordered is not near large enough - to a Child 3 years old $\text{gtts } \text{xij}$ or xv may be safely prescribed; a great objection to the Oil is, that it is so unpleasant the taste is an acid bitter & the smell peculiarly offensive & very tenacious - Could we diminish these properties it might be considered as a most valuable medicine -

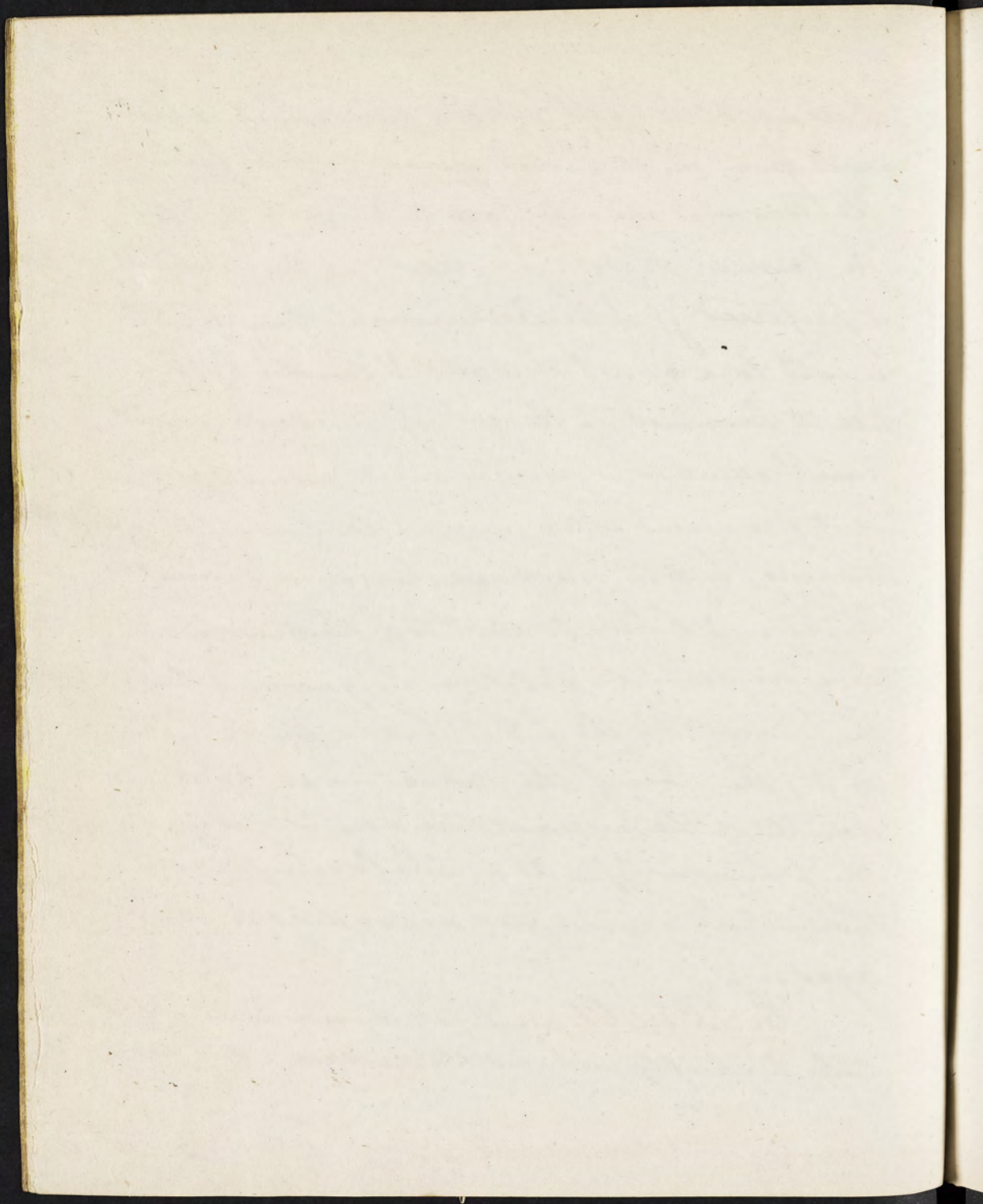
All these articles are procured from our own Country & is worthy of remark that so large a proportion of our Anthelmintic Med^l should be indigenous.

I am to mention a foreign article which is said to possess considerable powers,



I allude to the Geoffroy inermis which is procured from the W. Indies especially from Jamaica the Bark is the only part employed & is used in powder, decoct. or extract. — the decoction is preferred ʒj of the Bark roughly powdered is added to a quart of water & slowly boiled till it becomes of the col^r of Madeira wine care & attention is required in its administration as it produces often very violent vomiting & purging, but in every case, however small the dose is likely to disturb the bowels and therefore should seldom be given to Children The pract^{rs} of the E & W. Indies speak highly of it, the dose of the decoction is ʒj to an adult of the extract the dose is grs iij of the powder ʒj — as to Children the dose should be graduated according to their ages —

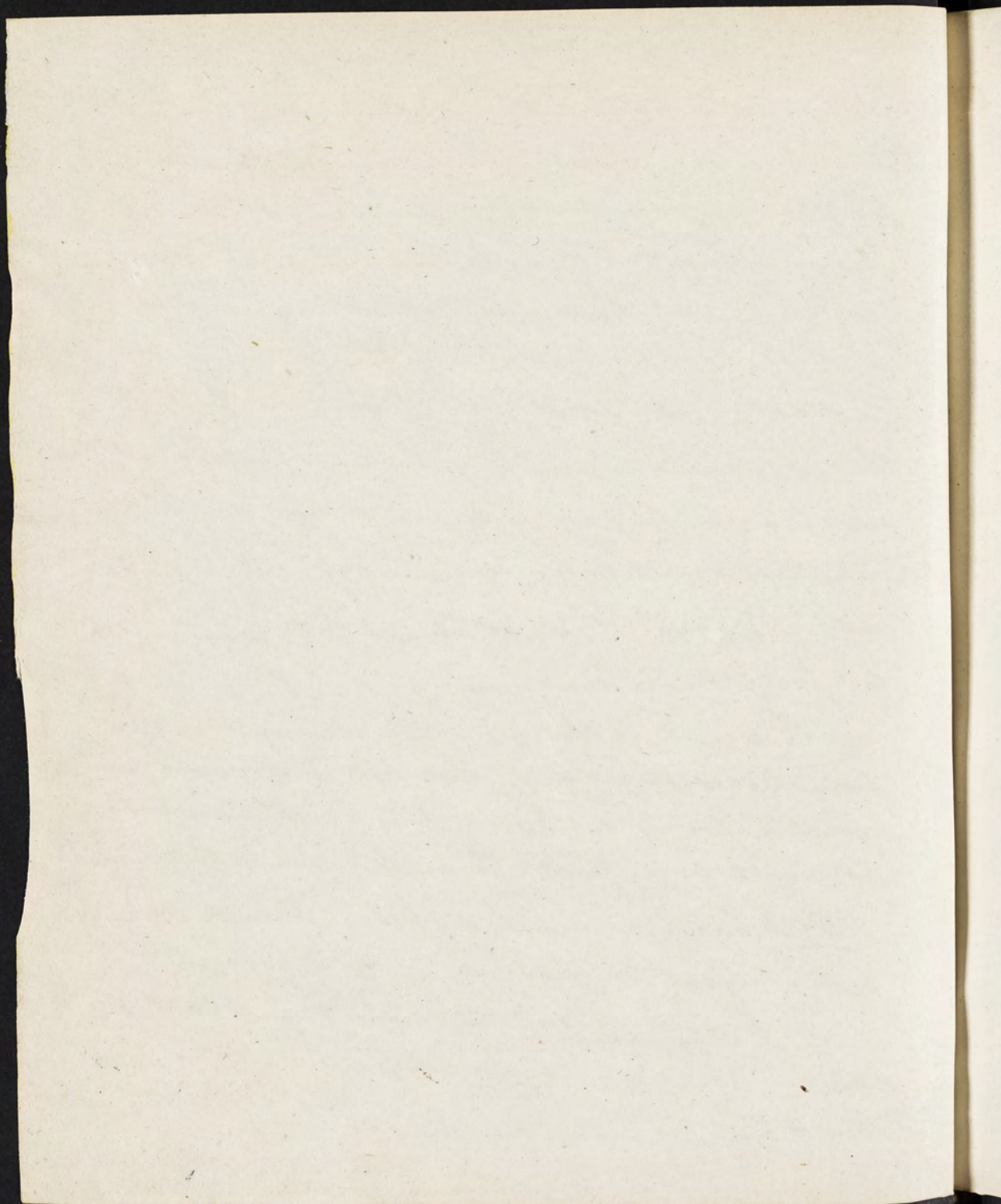
The Ascarides are small diminutive worms which chiefly inhabit the rectum, they are



distinguished by an itching about the anus 84
which is aggravated at bed time, & often prevents
the patient from sleeping, sometimes there is
even inflamⁿ & tumefaction about the fun-
dament with tenesmus & bloody evacuations
to these may be added all the symptoms
indicating the existence of the lumbrici—
there is another symptom however which is
conclusive, they are very apt to creep out of the
intestine on are to be seen entangled in the fa-
ces— the general remedies are Cal. and the dras-
tic purges which I employ with the greatest
confidence, as they are often successful, but
sometimes they fail, but this is no more than
what happens with all other anthelmintics—
as might be expected from its action on the rectum.

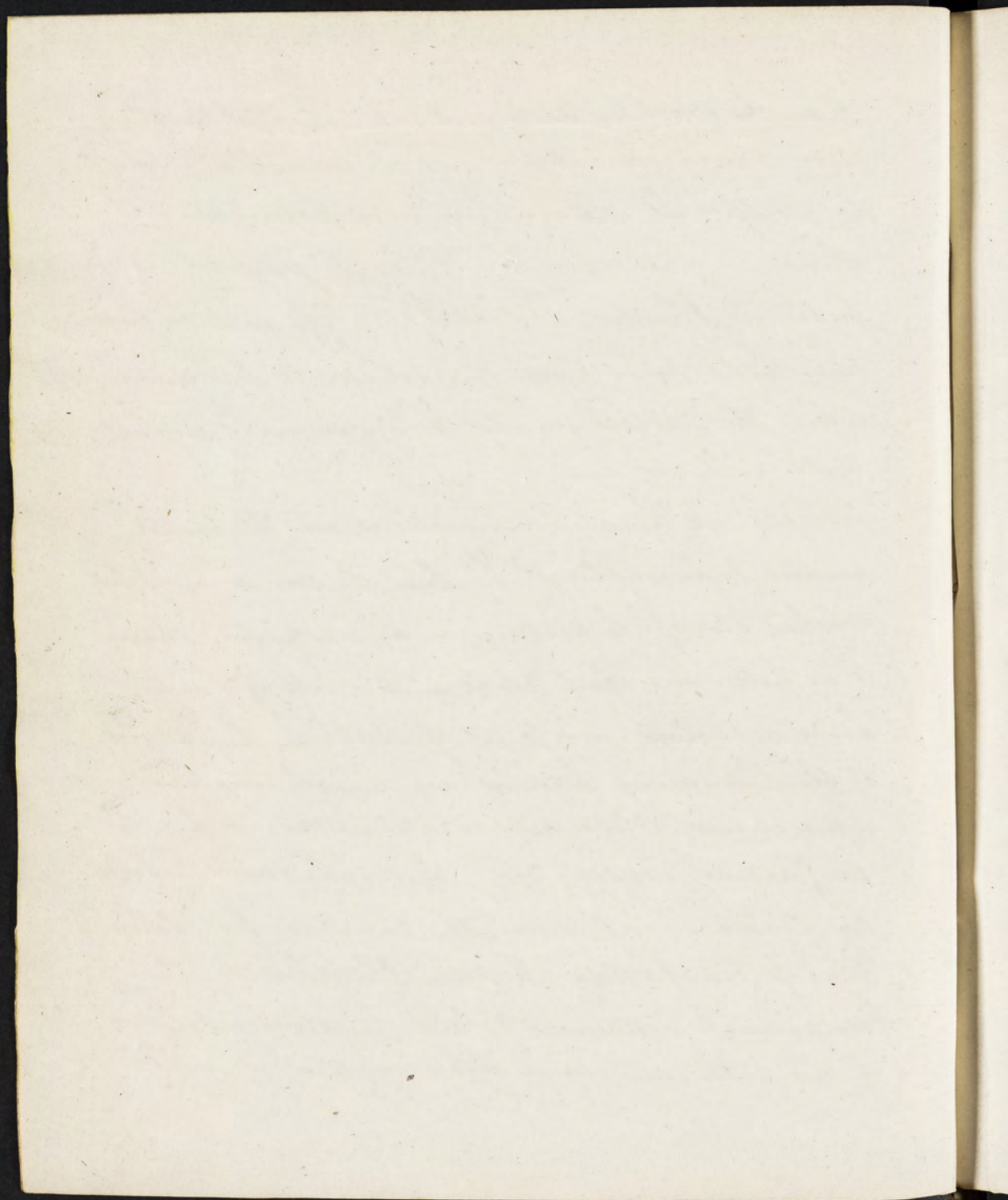
Aloes has been much employed & as a pur-
gative is often useful—

The Hyera Pyra consisting of aloes &
Vanilla alba is more powerfully & efficacious
than the aloes



than the Aloes by itself, why this should be the case is very doubtful, as the Vanilla is inert by itself - It is becoming very popular & I think very deservedly ℥j of the powder is infused in 1 pint of Ardent Spts. ℥ss is to be given to a Child 3 or 4 years of age till it Purges - where the Spirits would be injurious water will answer -

After all however injections are the proper means to be employed, by them the worms may be washed out of the rectum or be destroyed, there is no better one than Aloes with Milk ℥ij or iij being dissolved in a pint of milk - Injections of the following articles are much employed lime water, Olive oil, melted butter, or Lard the juice of Tansy, rice, or worm wood, Tobacco by smoke or infusion, the Camphor tea, solution of Asafoetida, hepæ & Sulphuris, the Mercurial ointment & Salt, a strong solution of this last article is often employed with

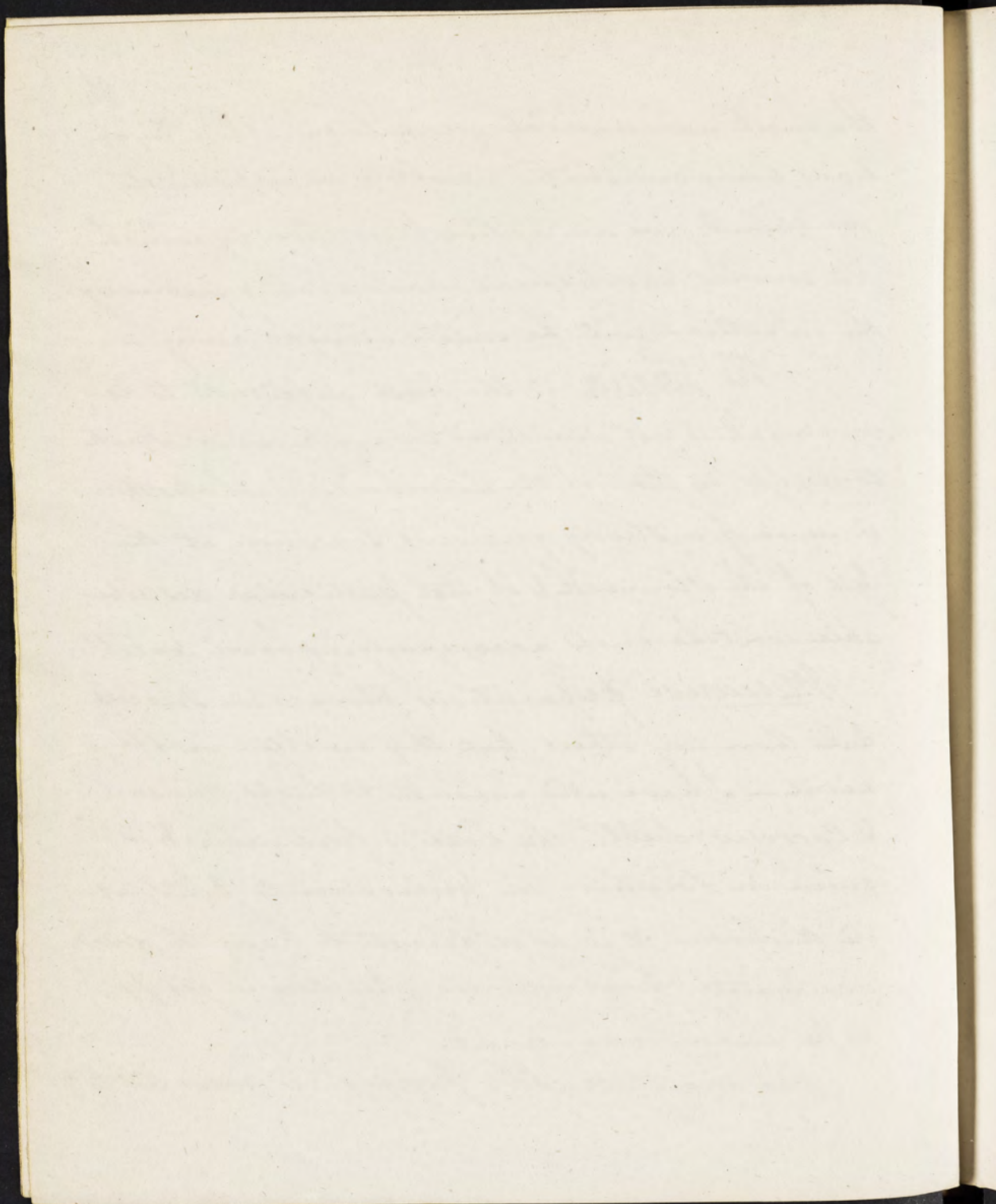


the most unequivocal advantage - these injections being exhibited as often as expedient, we should give an active purgative by which the worms having been made sick & feeble by the injections will be easily brought away -

The TENIA is the most difficult to remove, It is not indicated by any peculiar symptom, but by those of the Lumbrici perhaps there is more of a steady gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach & of that particular describable wretchedness accompanying bowel complaint.

Mercurial preparations prove more successful than any others, but they are often inefficient - I have used Calomel Aethiops mineral & Corrosiv. Subl. the last is preferable & is given in solution in preference to pills, as in this form it is so difficult to have the dose accurately proportioned the dose is grs $\frac{1}{4}$. or $\frac{1}{6}$ every morning.

The most drastic purges are resorted to



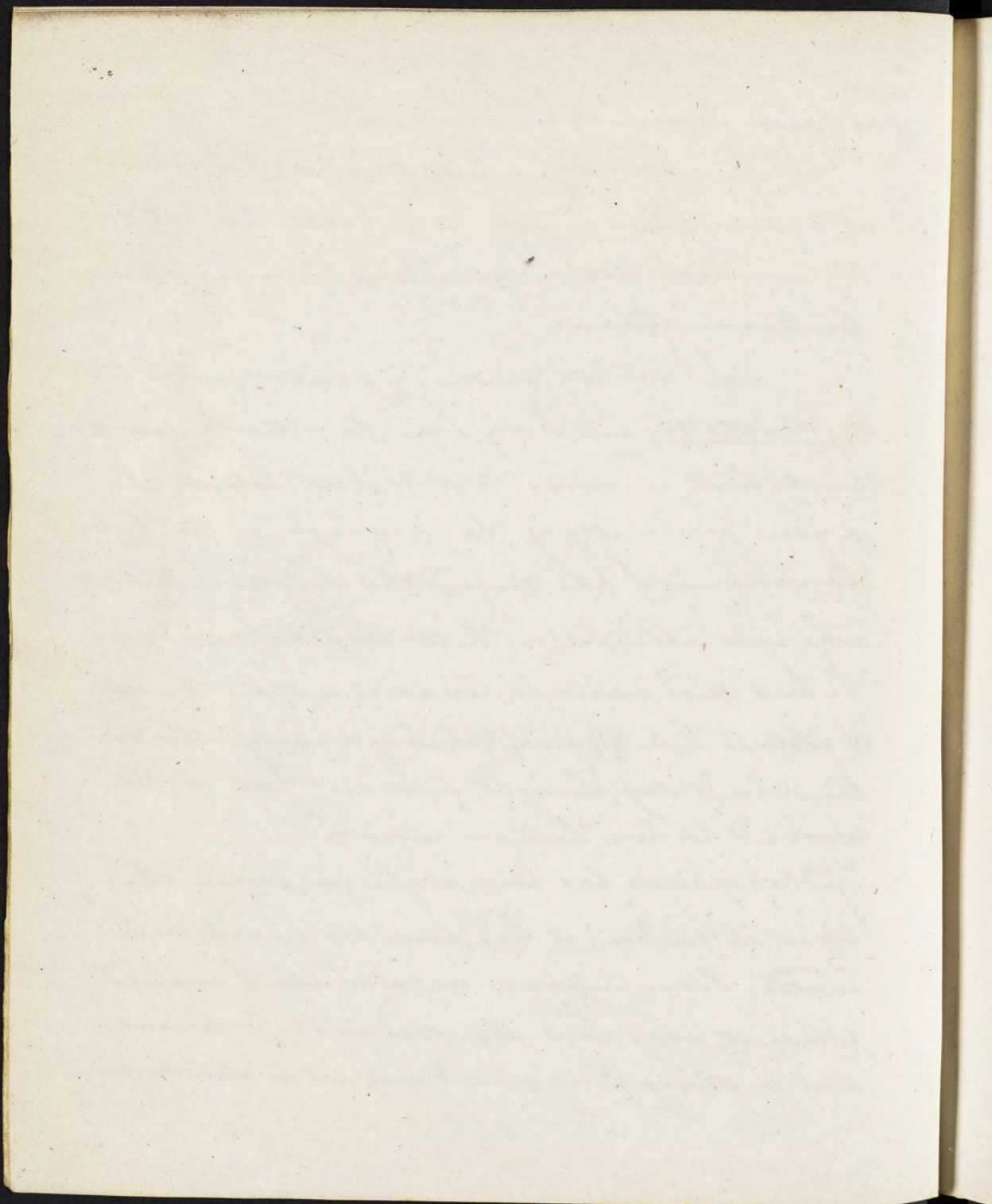
as Jalap Scammony Gamboge &c—

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The Gamboge is generally preferred & is consid.
as a sovereign remedy in not less than grs X or
XV by which active vomiting & purging will
be produced—

I have not much experience with the
Tape worm, but I conceive the active purges to
be the best remedy, the only fact which I
know personally of the Gamboge is the fol
lowing— I had during this winter a patient
who was affected with the Tænia for 4 or 5 yrs.
he had tried various remedies without success,
I ordered him XII grs of Gamboge every other day
the second day brought away 10 feet of the
worm & he has had no return.

Polypodium has been employed since the
time of Galen, it has been too much cele
brated, from my own experience I would
place it very low the dose is 1 or 2 drams,
it is a strong purgative & may act as other purgatives.



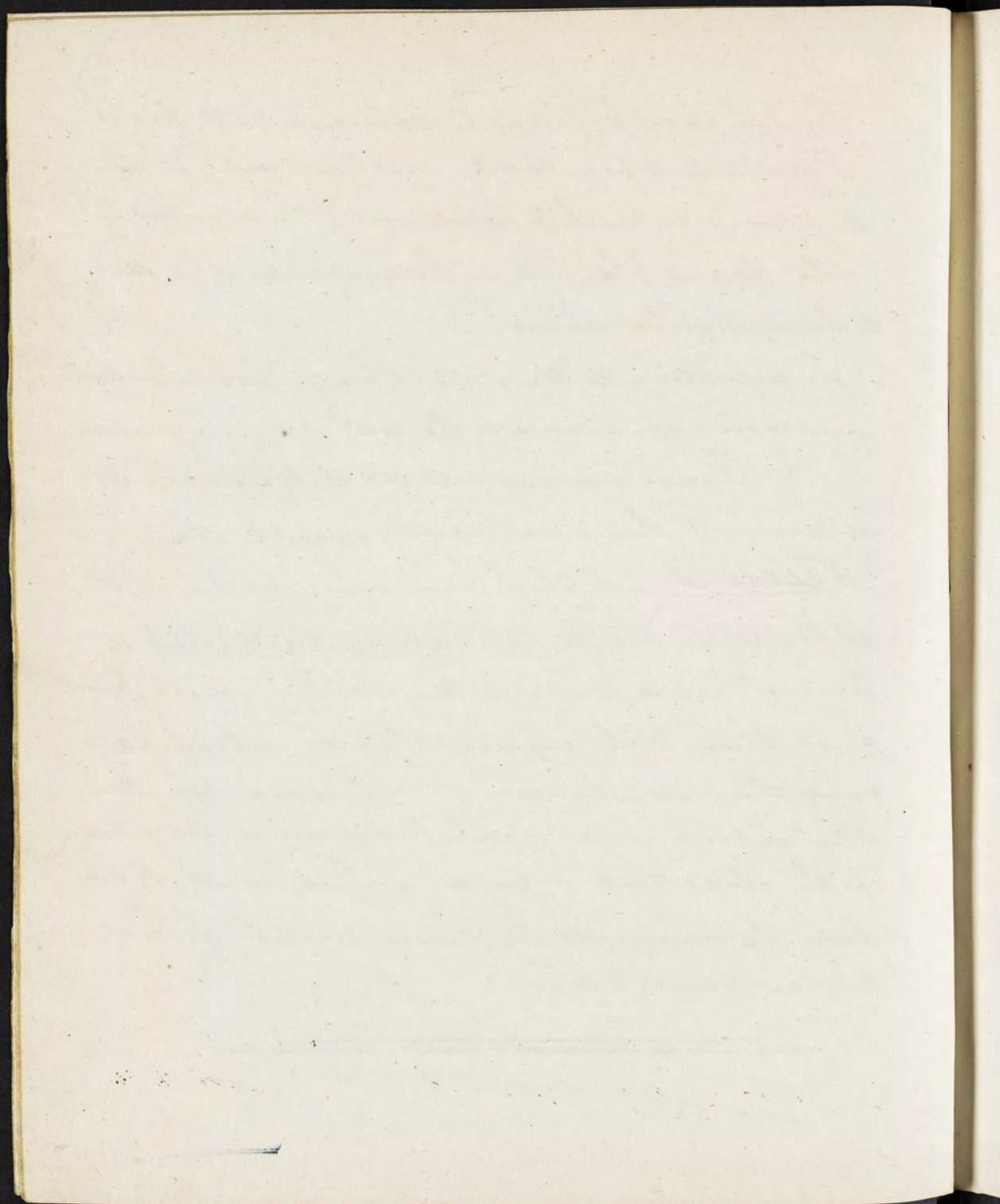
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The Solichas pruriens is a plant of the W. Indies
its operation is peculiarly mechanical, it is
supposed to prick & drive out the worms —

The dose is $\frac{7}{8}$ ss with a little Syrup, it is said
to be very efficacious —

In addition to these the Blue vitriol has been
employed, tin arsenic & the rect.^d Oil of Turpentine.

I have now noticed the different kinds
of worms & their Treatment, except the
Tricuris which I have never seen — But
to prevent the Reproduction of worms it
is necessary to remove the Causes which pro-
duce them & the circumstances which fa-
vour their existence — I remarked, that
they depend on a weak & depraved condition
of the digestive organs, which must there-
fore be changed by lime water bitters
tonics diet &c —



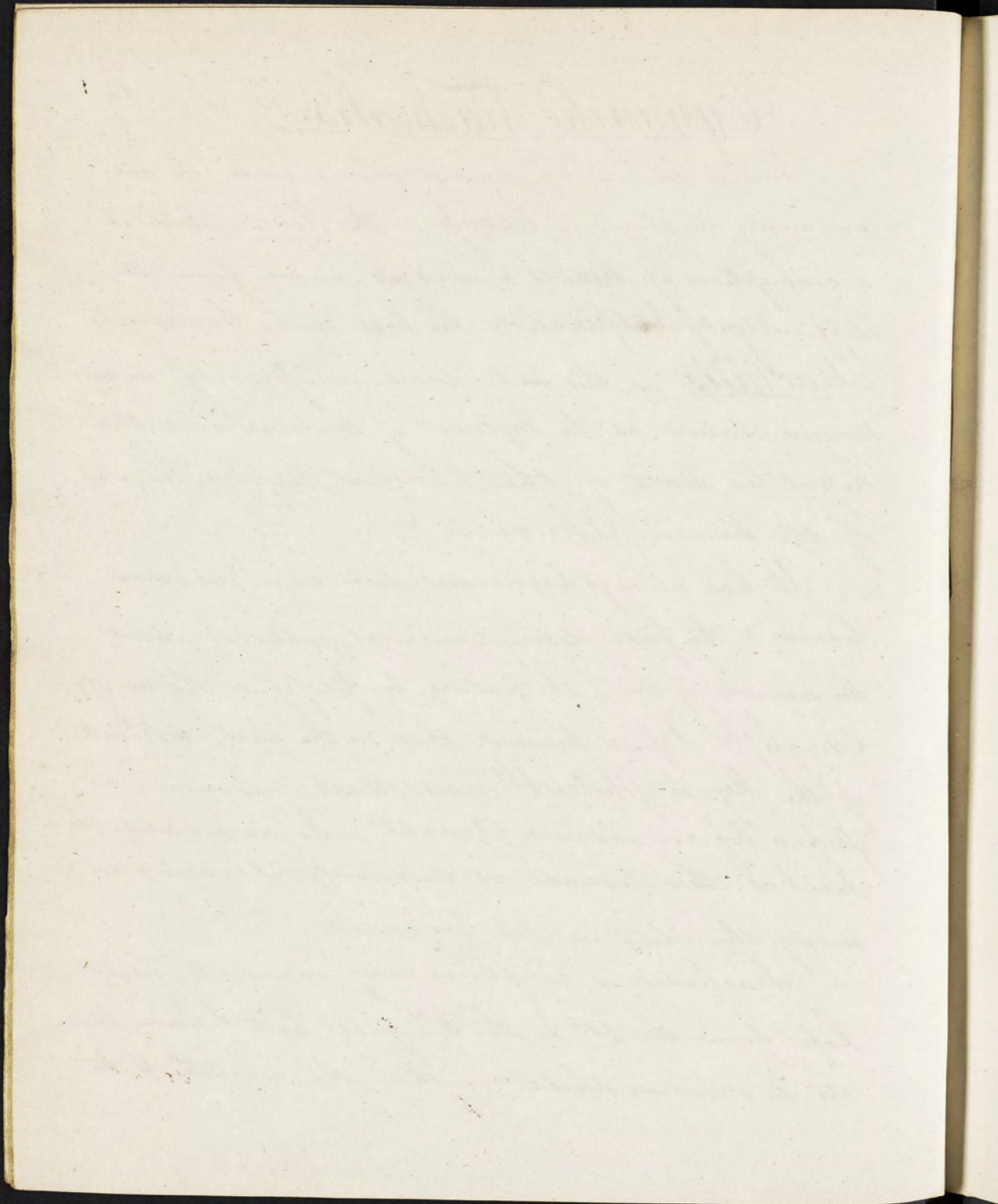
Cynanche Trachealis.

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This is known by several other names the one commonly employed is Croup or the Hives which is a corruption of heaves & was so named from the difficulty of respiration the best name however is Trachitis as this introduces uniformity in our nomenclature as the Inflammⁿ of the liver is called Hepatitis that of the kidneys Nephritis, that of the brain Phrenitis &c.

It has always been considered as a modern disease & the first description was published about the middle of the last Century by Professor Hume of Edin^g & I find however that in the early volumes of the Royal Philosoph^{ic} Transactions of London, a paper by an obscure Pract^r who accurately describes this disease as suddenly appearing among the children of Cornwall.

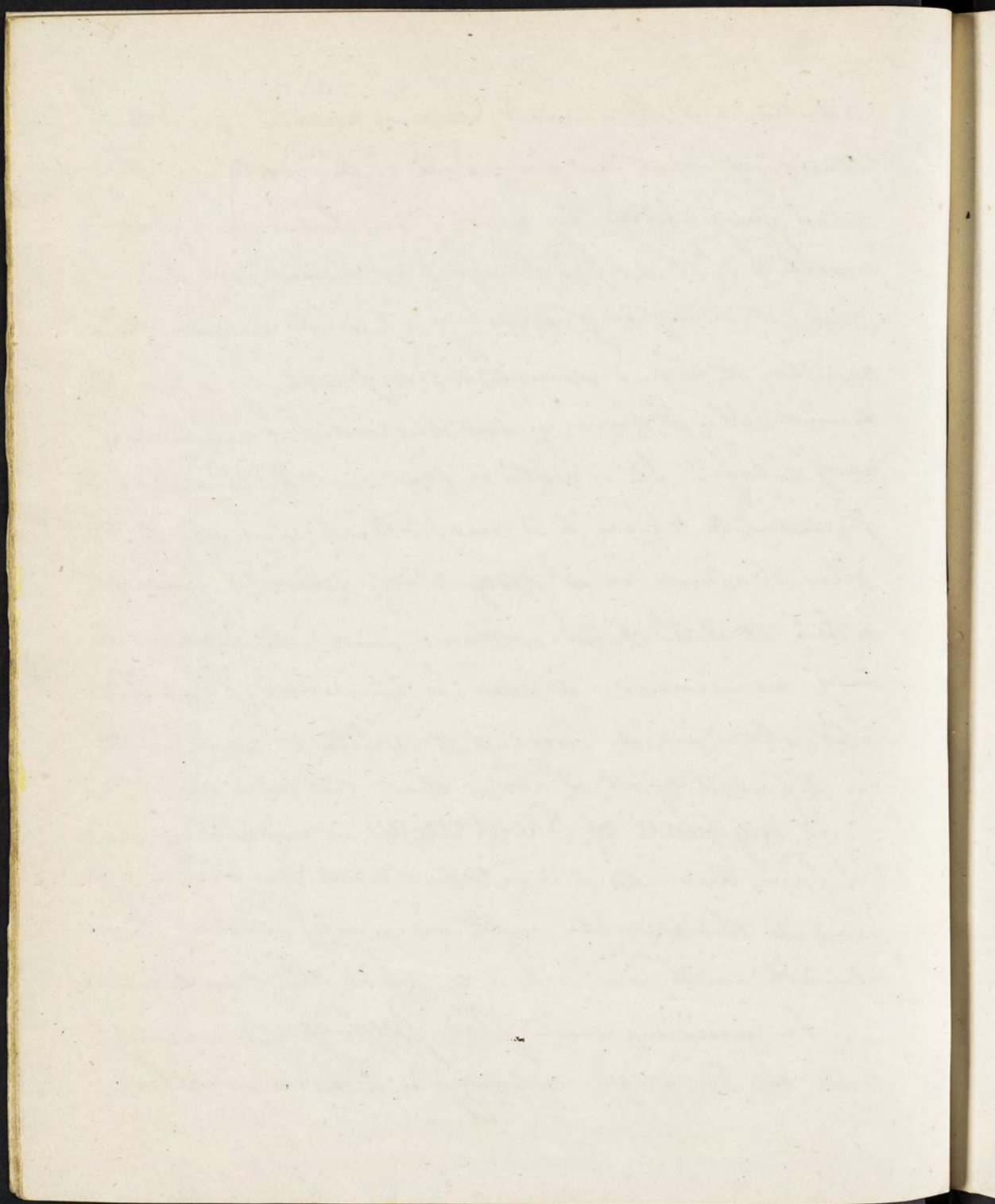
Trachitis is confined very much to early life from the 1st to the 5th year but I have known it to occur in Childⁿ within the month & to



adults, but these cases are very rare - not with-
standing what has been said to the contrary it is
never propagated by contagion but arises from a
moist & cool atmosphere & as sometimes from
cold, it therefore generally appears in our Spring
months, it is said sometimes to prevail as an Epi-
demic, this I have never known but consider
very likely - It is certain that it is an Epidemic to
particular places & is very closely confined to them,
Thus Baltimore is singularly exempt from it,
while at Hells Point within 2 miles, its victims are
very numerous - so also in Edinburgh in Scot-
land, there are no cases of it while it rages with
great fatality at Leith a short distance from it;

My plan of Treatment is exceedingly simple
& I have been so successful with it, that I ap-
proach this disease with more confidence than
almost with any other to which Child.ⁿ are subjected.

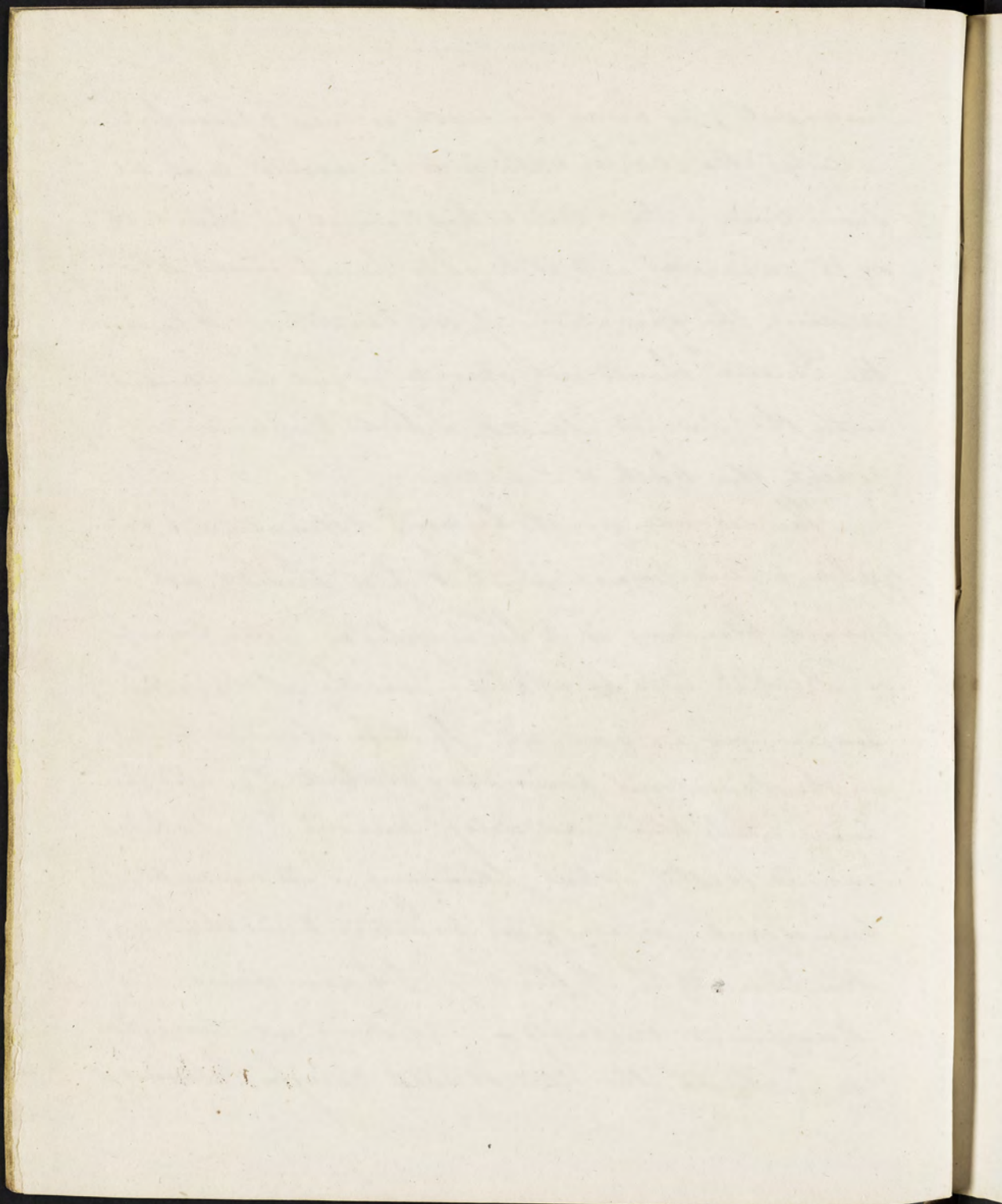
I commence with free puking for which I
prefer the Tartarized Antimony exhibited at short



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intervals, as being the most certain & powerful articles, the warm bath is to be resorted to at the same time & the patient kept in it for about 10 or 15 minutes and is highly beneficial promoting the operation of the Emetic. If however the Emetic should not operate or not be attended with the desired effects, I bleed & afterwards repeat the bath & Emetic.

The disease must be very obstinate not to yield to this practice, but if it should not, topical bleeding is to be employed, after which a Blister is to be applied over the whole neck from ear to ear — If these should fail or the symptoms prove very violent I would immediately bleed "ad deliq: animi." When carried to this extent bleeding is invariably successful in my own practice & in that of the practitioners of this City I have never known it to fail — as soon as Syncope is induced, the hoarseness cough laborious



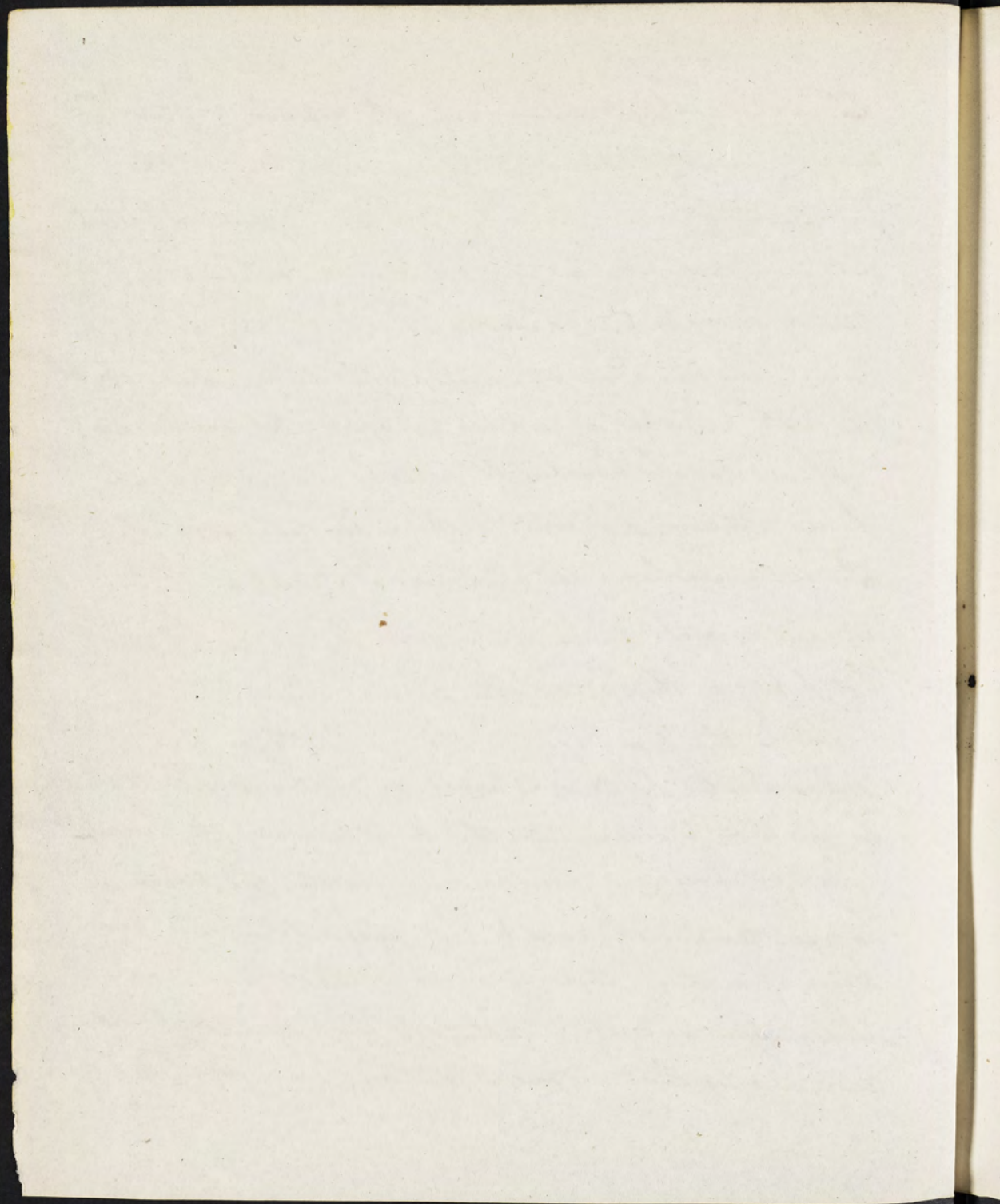
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^{res}piration all disappear - the disease is thus
broken and the system rendered susceptible to the
operation of our medicines - I now resort to Calomel
not in small doses as is usually the custom but
give it largely & repeatedly so that it may freely
purge, in this way it carries off the residue of
the dis^e prevents a relapse & confirms the Convalescence.

If any cough hoarseness or tightness of the chest
should remain, I resort to the Polygala Senega.

In extinguishing the remains of Croup it is very
advantageous, some employ it early as an Emetic,
but I prefer the Tart. Emet. for that object.

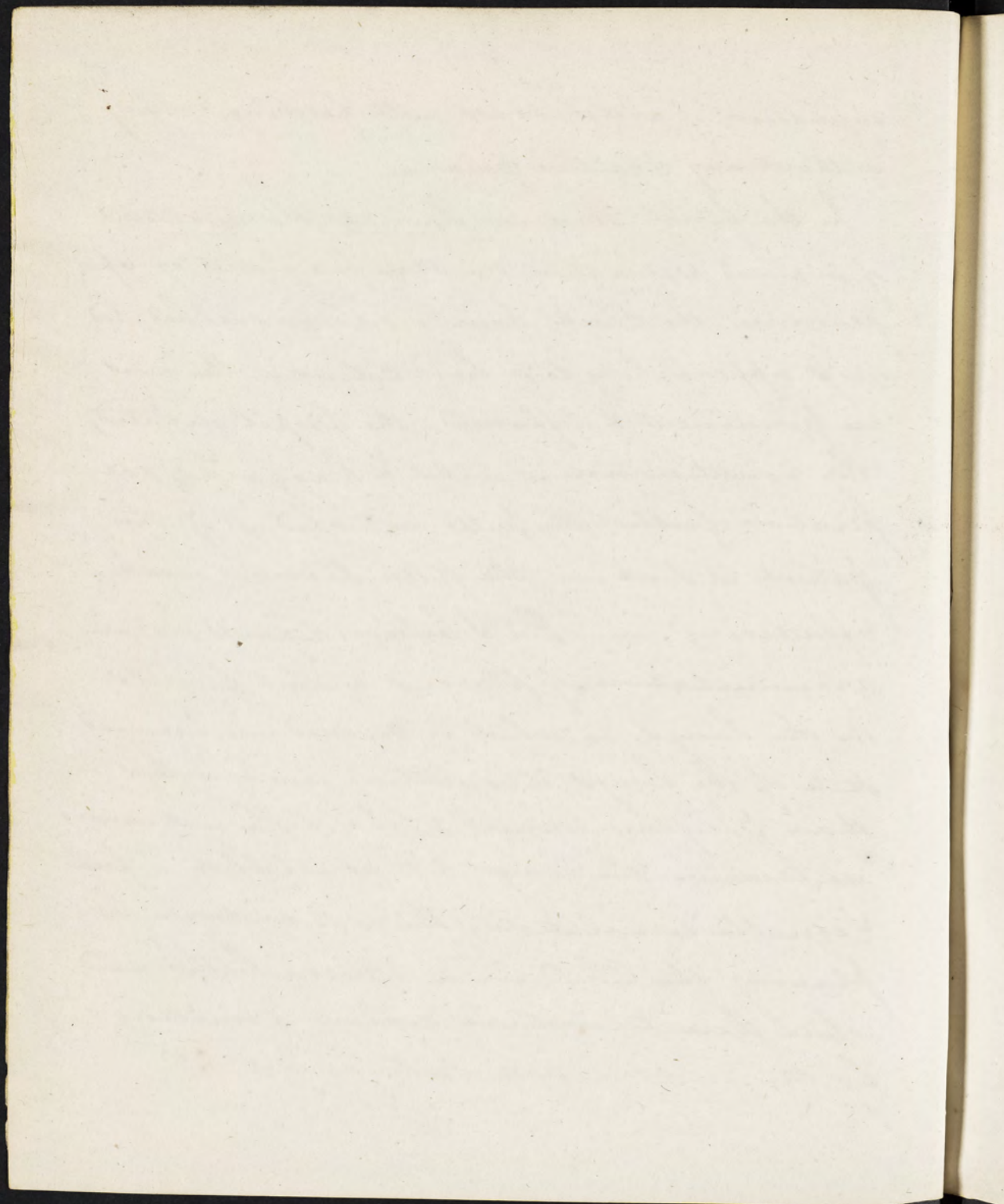
This is the practice in the early stages, but if
it has lasted for 8 or 10 hours, it extends into the
bronchiae & even into the substance of the lungs.

The appearances now are different, the voice is
hoarse, the cough hard & dry, resembling the bar-
king of a dog, there is more or less fever con-
siderable anxiety & restlessness, the child not
remaining long in one position, there is a peculiar



oppression of wretchedness with fretting & crying without any positive pain —

In the final stage we have all the symptoms of impeded respiration the skin has ~~a hot~~ a dry appearance the cheeks have a circumscribed redness approaching to a livid colour — the eyes are prominent & inflamed, the pupil dilated, the countenance is wild & haggard, respiration feeble, the pulse disturbed, or if the patient is sinking the pulse becomes weak & fluttering — This I believe depends on an accumulation of Mucus & other fluids in the lungs, or what is termed an engorged state of the lungs, it is nothing more or less than peripneumonia notha. The indications are, to relieve the lungs & to re-establish a free & equable circulation, this is to be done by placing the Child in a warm bath and while there to induce copious vomiting by the most active substances.



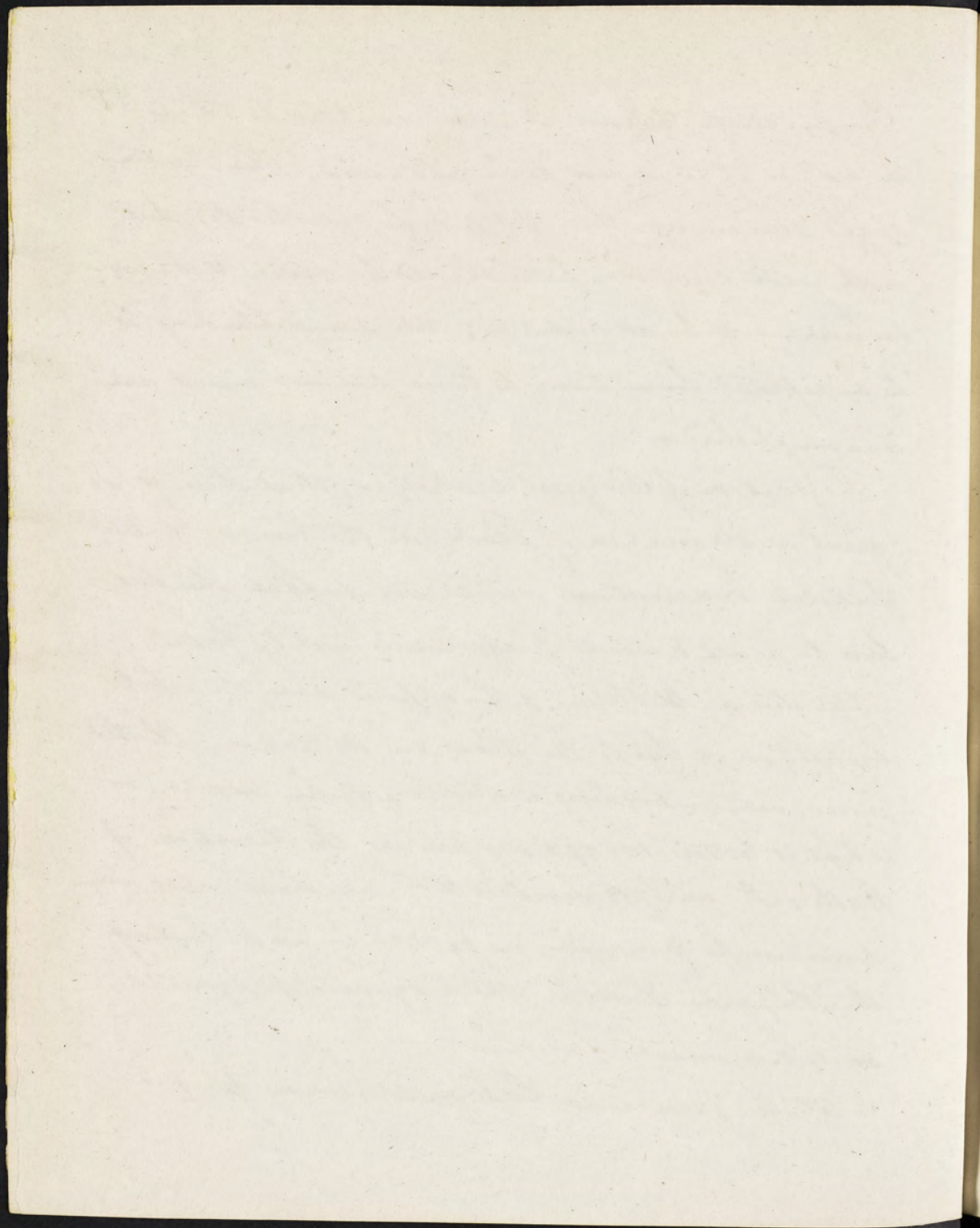
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The Sulphate of Zinc is well adapted to those cases, or if it is not to be obtained, The Tartarized Antimony, then V.S. is to be resorted to, but with great caution, little should be taken & the consequences to be attended to, this small bleeding is to be repeated from time to time till our views are accomplished —

The reason of this great caution is, that there is so great a stagnation of blood in the lungs that a sudden evacuation would not suffer the system to react & would prove immediately fatal.

after this a Blister is to be applied over the whole breast, or if this is too slow in its action, cloths wrung out in boiling water are to be used — or what is better wrags dipped in the decoction of Cathart. in Sp^t Terebinth. we should also endeavour to promote expectⁿ by exhibiting the Polygala Senega, the Oxy-mel of Squills, or Antimonial wine —

at this juncture Calomel is very proper



it is in all cases an excellent expectorant & in ⁹⁵
some of these appears to operate as a specific —

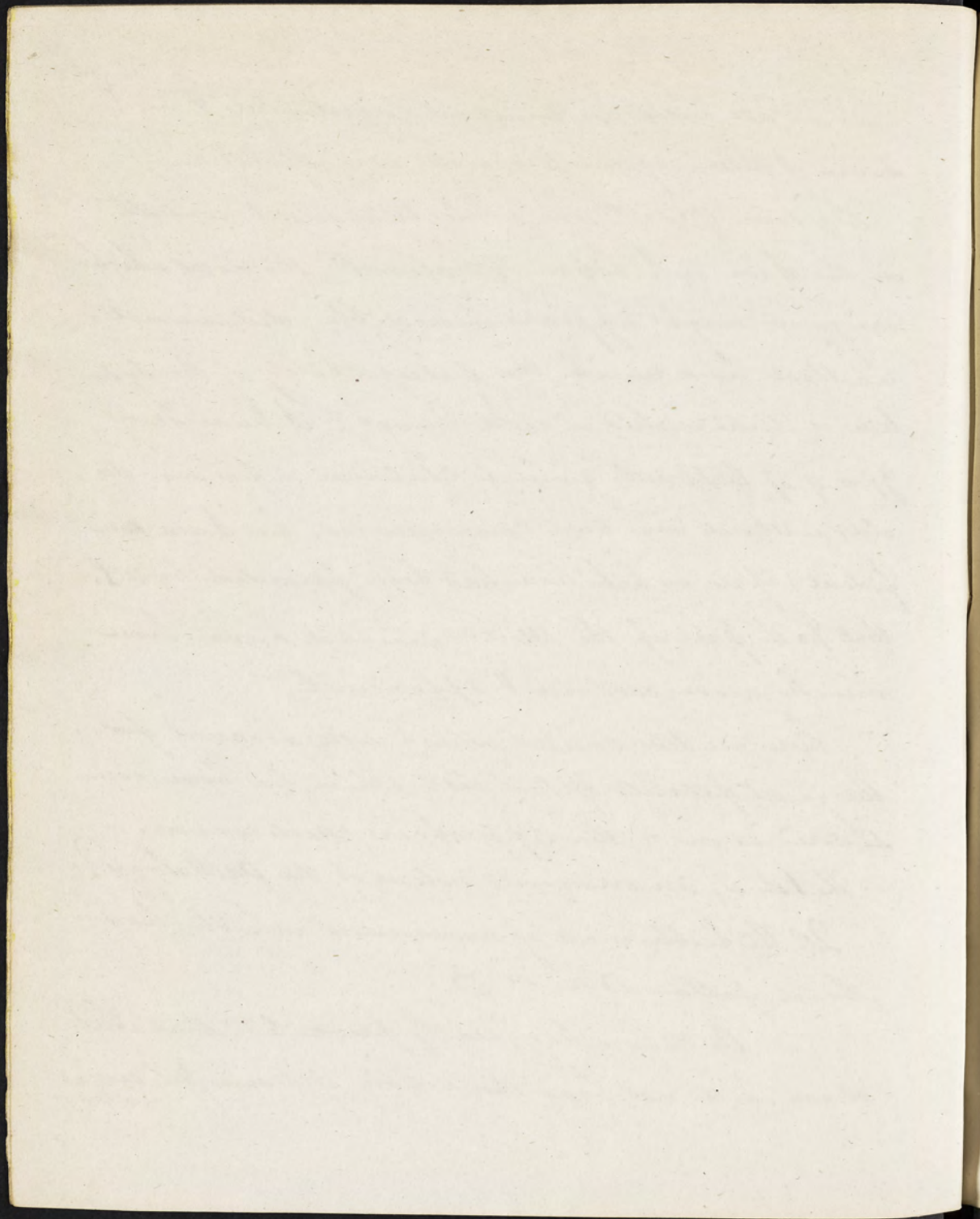
By some Pract^{rs} the whole treatment consists
in the free exhibition of Calomel, the doses which
are given might appear incredible, did we not
recollect how much the susceptibility of the sys-
tem is diminished — In Edingb^{gh} I have seen
ʒi or ʒj of Calomel given to Children a few months
old, without any bad consequences, but I am con-
fident, if its exhibition had been preceded by P. S.
that 1/10th part of the Med^o would have been
much more certain & effectual.

There are two causes which will account for
the great fatality of this dis^e which has been con-
sidered as one of the *Approbria medicorum*.

The 1st is, an erroneous notion of the pathology?

2^d the feeble mode of management which has
been followed —

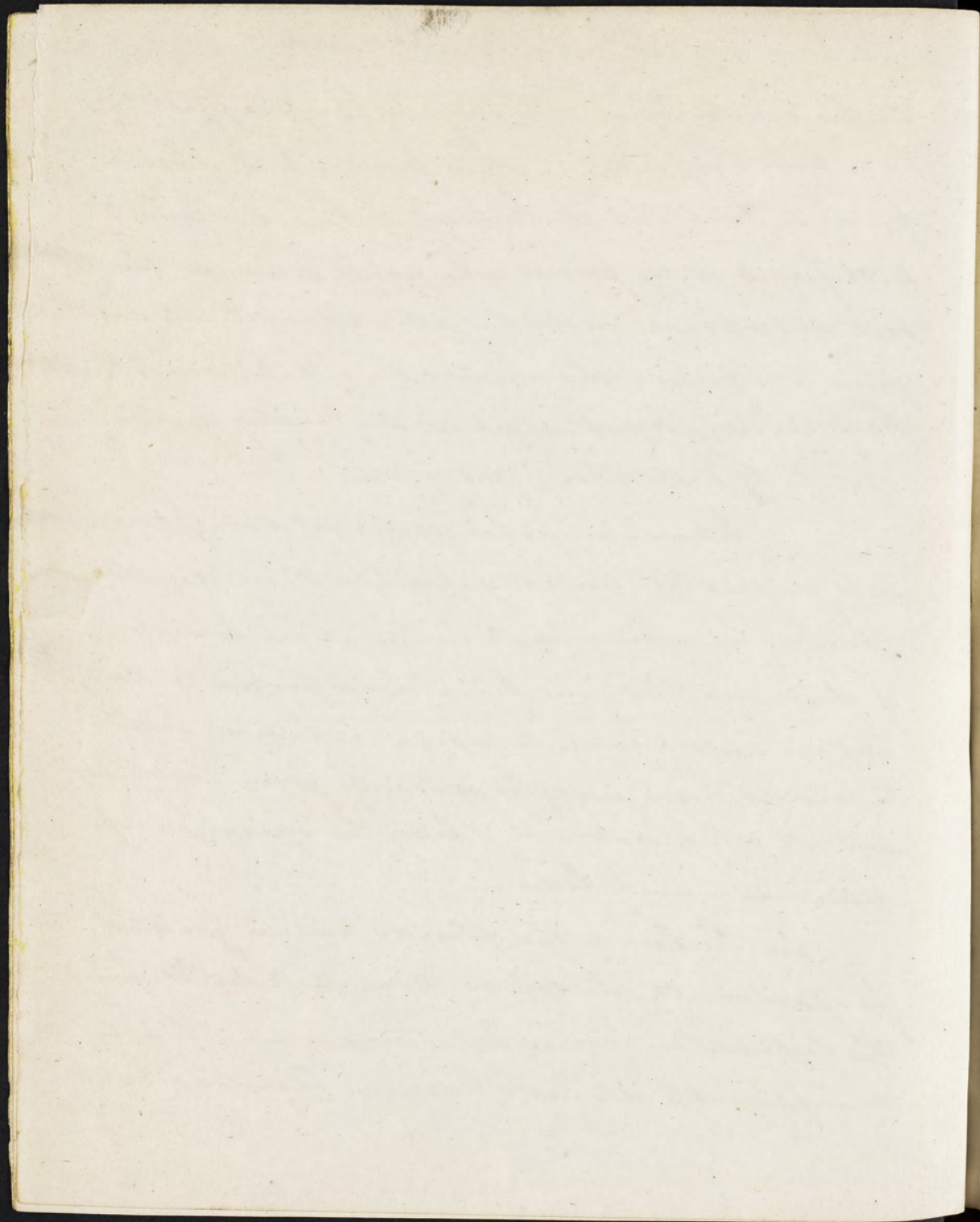
A notion has greatly prevailed that Chil-
dren will not bear the action of powerful reme-
dies, — dies,



on this account many especially the European pract^{rs} have been very inert in their practice & the disease proved so fatal that the Emperor of France offered 10,000 francs to the person who would produce the best dissertation on the Subject - After all this was given to a person who advised the exhibition of the hesper Sulphuris which in this country would certainly kill every patient -

I have remarked that Children possess a greater tenacity for life than adults; Infants have been found living at the breasts of their mothers who have been frozen to death; they are well known to resist contagion better & recover more readily not only from contagious but all other diseases & bear the operation of remedies much better -

In Children the fluids are in greater proportion to the solids than in adults, from the fulness of their vessels they are more liable to inflammatory diseases & require bleeding &c - much often



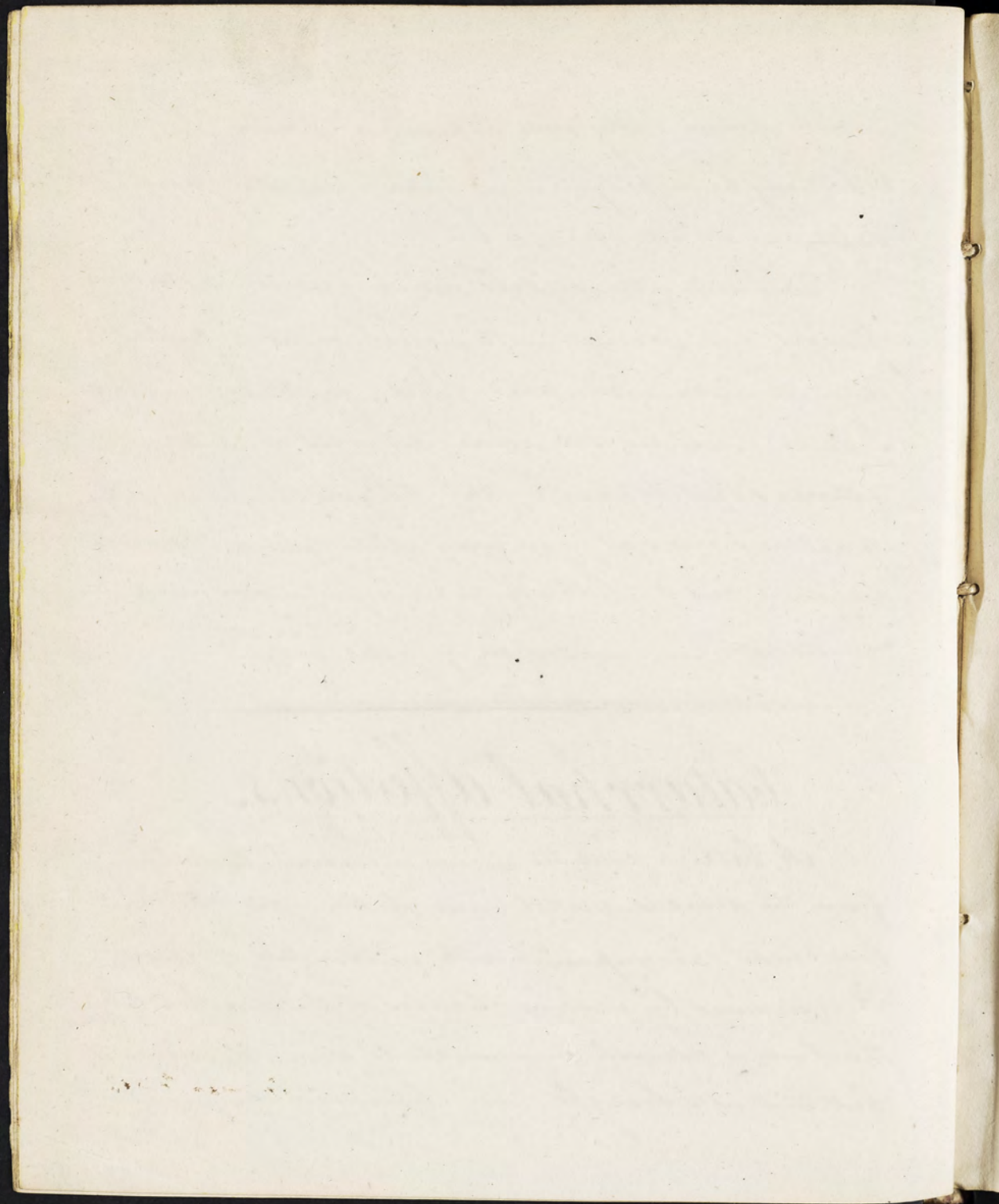
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much oftener. My own experience shows that
U.S. may be employed very often with the greatest
safety and advantage.

Children also possess much greater restorative
powers and recruit with much more rapidity
than in more advanced years - for these reasons
I never consider the acute diseases of Children
entirely hopeless, but by the diligent employment
of active remedies, you may often relieve the most
desperate cases, establish your reputation and
vindicate the reputation of your art. —

Catarrhal affections.

A Catarrh consists in an increased secretion
from the Mucus membrane of the Nose throat &
bronchiae, accompanied with more or less of fever,
It is induced by various changes of the weather &
therefore is almost endemic to variable climates,
but it is also brought on by lessening the quantity

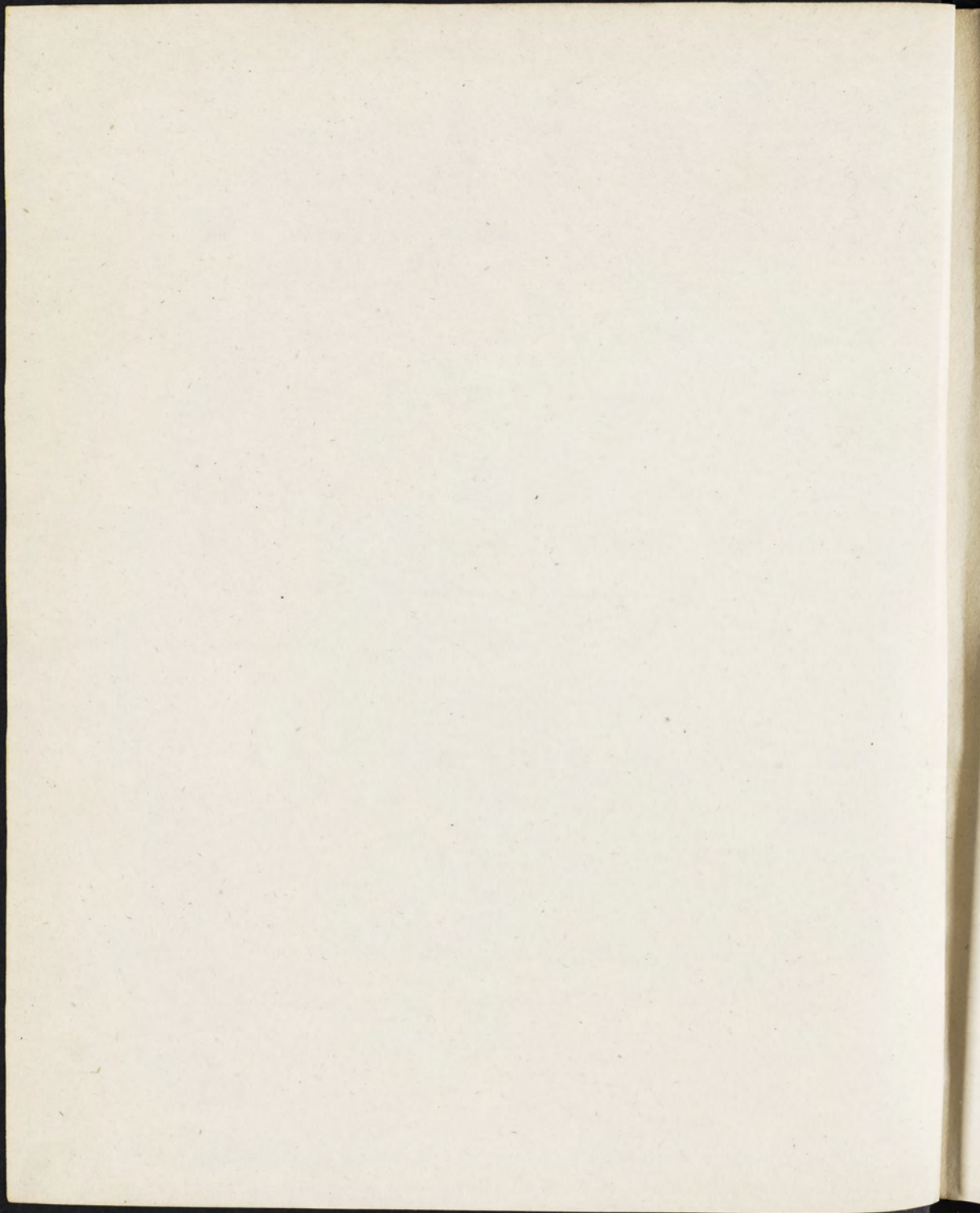


of Clothing, by exposure to a Cool air, by sleeping in damp sheets, and indeed by any thing that suppresses the perspiration - It commences with a slight difficulty of respiration with a sense of fulness in the head, with the distillation of an acrid fluid from the eyes & nose, which frequently excoriates the skin with this coryza as it is called, there is great lassitude & muscular soreness, cold shiverings or at least a greater sensibility to cold - in a short time there is hoarseness with a sense of roughness in the Trachea, there is also a stricture across the breast with Cough -

Such is the ordinary character of the disease at its commencement, in a few days the fever declines & the Cough breaks, as is manifest from the expectoration of a thick mucus,

Cases are by no means rare in which from the violence of the symptoms or from relapses, the disease proves very obstinate & dangerous.

It is not prudent in any case to neglect

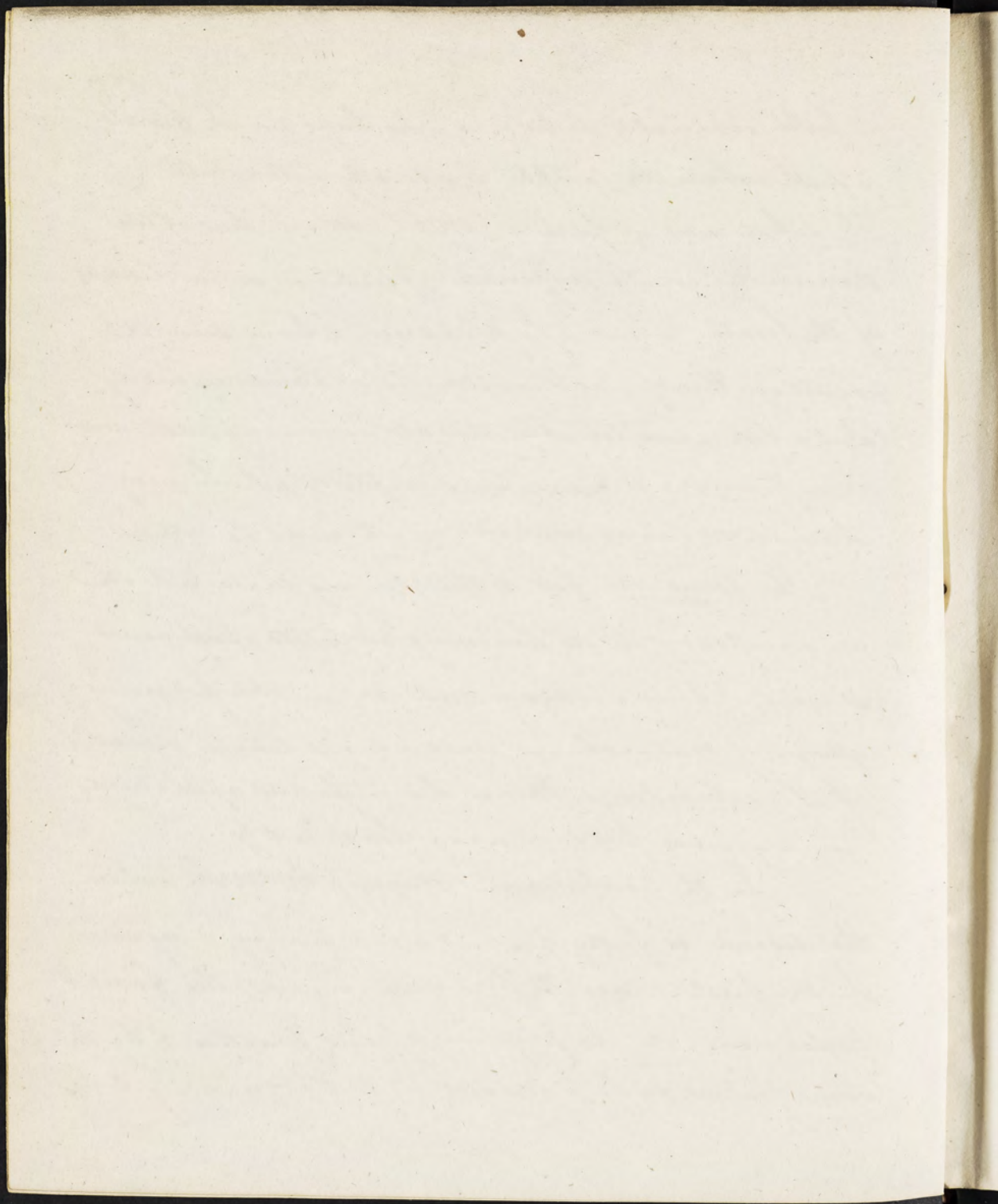


a Cold especially in persons who have weak breasts or with whom the Compl^t is usually intractable.

What was at first a mild catarrh has often terminated in the anginous affections or in diseases of the breast. — In Children I have seen it result in Croup, and in Adults in Peripneumony, But a far more terrible disease in many instances arise from it, I mean Consumption which very often arises from neglected or ill cured Catarrhs.

The remedies for catarrh are those which are necessary in its forming or in its confirmed stage — I find nothing answer in the forming stage of Catarrh as well as moderate doses of Laudanum this I have found effectual in my own person very frequently.

In the confirmed stage of Catarrh where the disease is fully formed more energy is required. In the first place R. P. is demanded, the fever & pulse indicate the propriety of this practice & by the same guides to be regulated as to the quantity to be



100
taken & how often to be repeated - generally a single
bleeding if copious will answer, but in many in-
stances it must be repeated. I have seen 100 $\frac{3}{4}$
taken at different bleedings before the dis.ⁿ yielded.

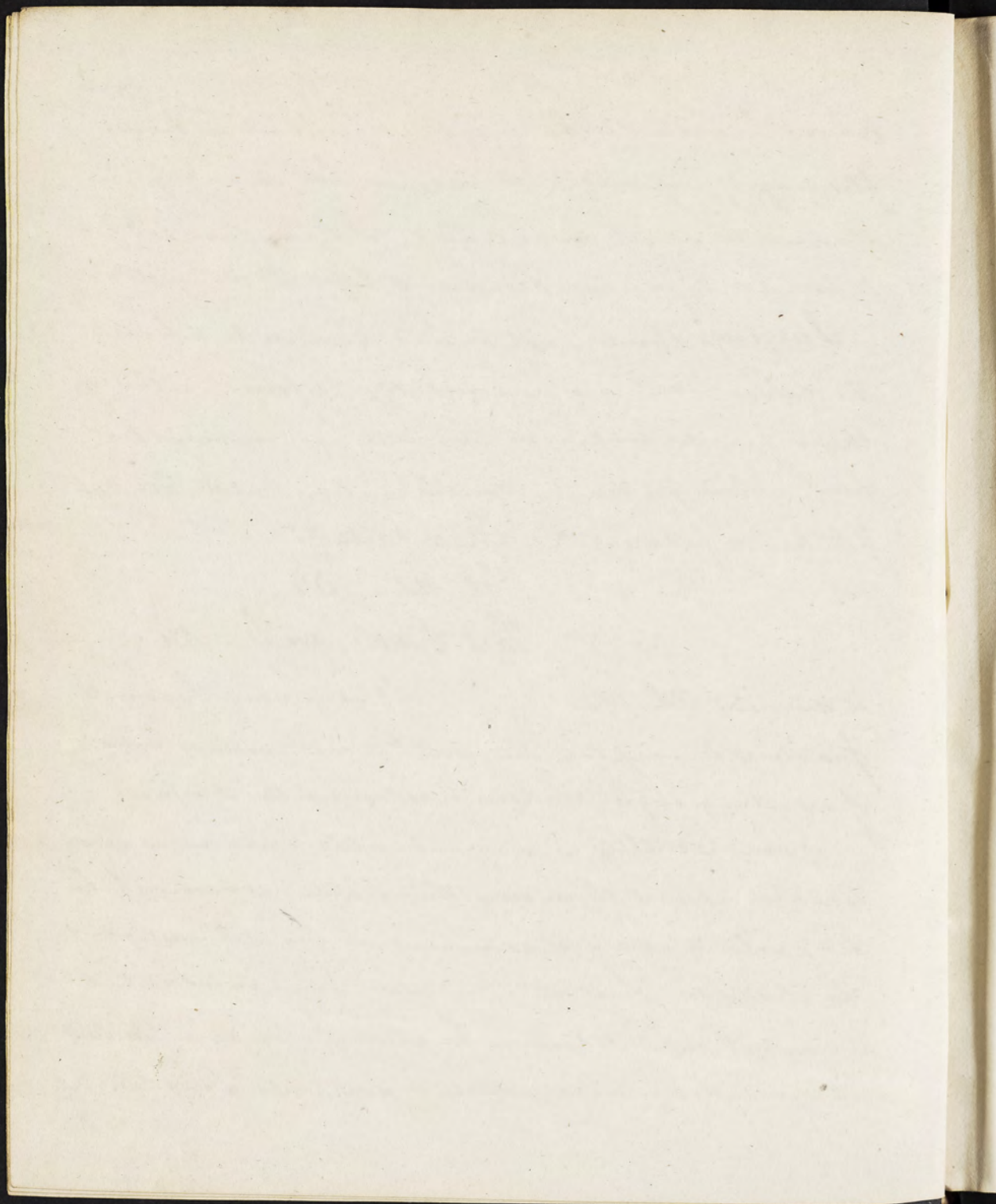
Purging should next be had recourse to, & here
the Saline Med.^s are universally preferred, either of
them may be employed, but they are more effec-
tual when given in combination with Tart Emet
& Nitre, as follows. \mathcal{R} Glaub Salts $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$

Sol. Nit - $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$

Tart. Emet. grs \mathfrak{ss} - M

et div. in Ch IV - It is a very favourite
practice to employ the Ant.^e wine with a view
of exciting slight nausea & relaxing the surface.

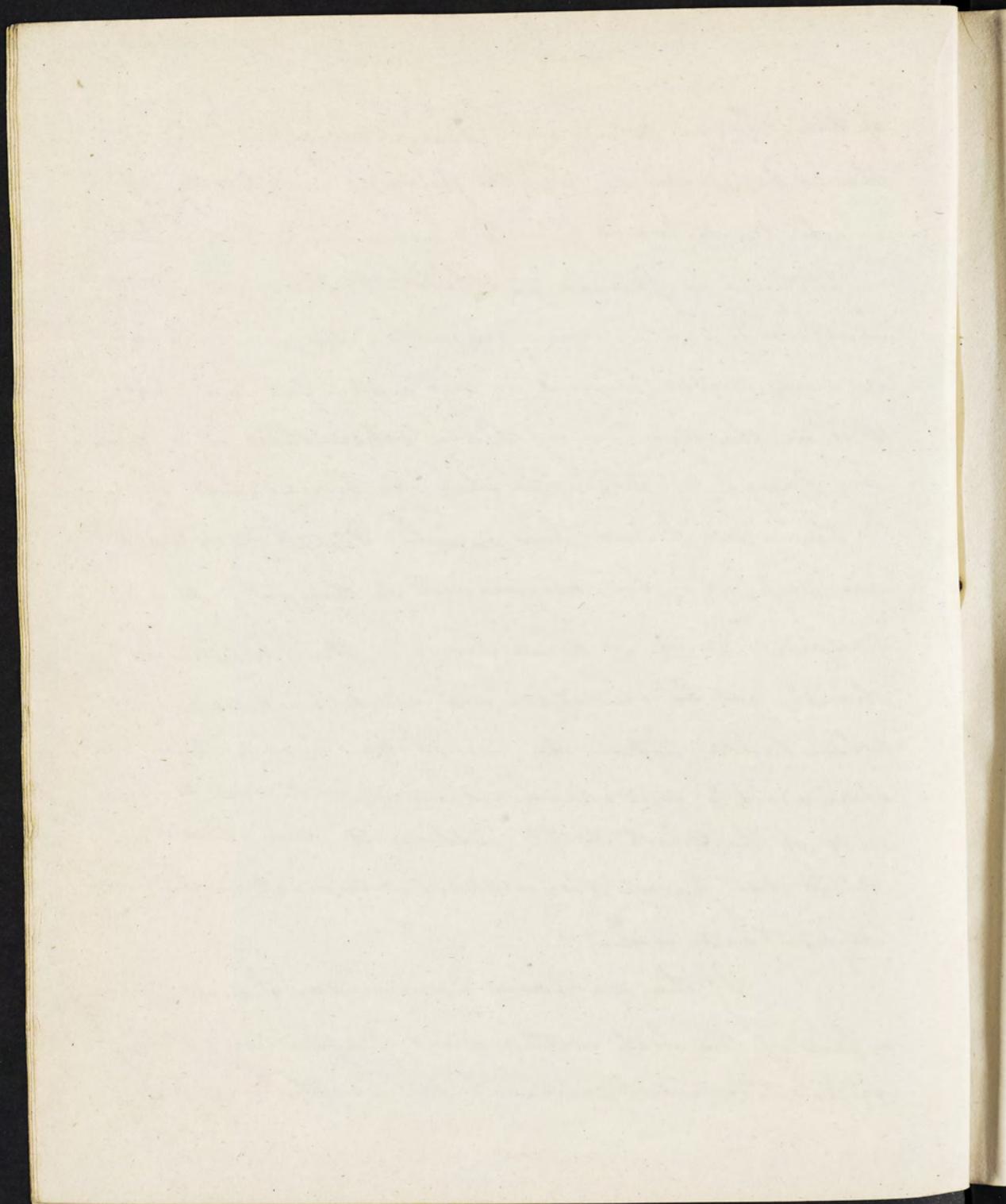
An Emetic is very valuable & produces more
decided effects than any thing else, when exhibi-
-ted early it always removes or greatly mitigates
the disease, but it is a very unpleasant
remedy & can seldom be given except in Child.ⁿ
not even here where there is any pain of inflam.ⁿ of



of the Chest. where these symptoms occur bleeding should be resorted to, as also purging very freely, after which the Nitrous powders are useful, not a little confidence is placed in Blisters these are often very useful & in some cases indispensable, but are very mischievous when employed too early, it is in the declining state where there is a lingering Cough & pain that they are beneficial —

Every one knows how much Cough mixtures are employed, but numerous as they are, they will contain Opium in some form — these mixtures should not be indiscriminately employed — when taken before the Cough has broken they are eminently mischievous increasing the tightness of the Chest & the inflammatory Symptoms — after that point they are not only useful but very important — — —

Of the various formulae I will detail a few of the best with a view of assisting the expectoration & relieving the Cough — I prefer



the following. *R* Ext. Glycer - 3ij

Aq. Calc. 3ij, rub them together
till the liquorice is dissolved, then add

Spts dulc. Nit 3ij

Vin. Ant — 3i

Laud^m — — gtt^s XL — The dose is

℞ss - pro. re nata — Another is the following

R Oxy Lilla — 3i

Ant. Vin — — 3i

Spt. Nit. dulc. 3ij

Laud^m — — gtt^s XL

J. Arab — 3ij — M. —

The following is also very excellent.

R Sal. Tart 3ij

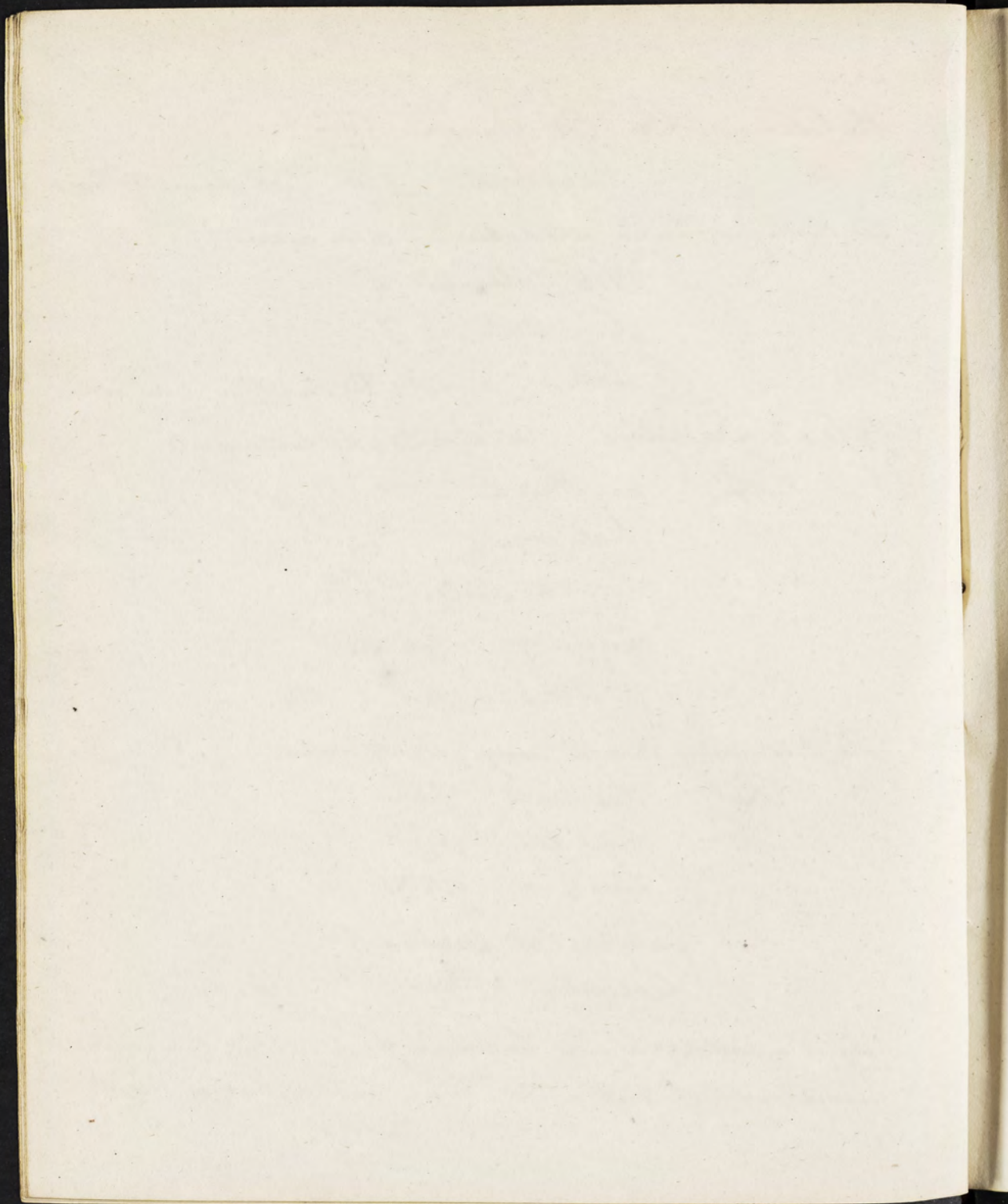
Vin Ant — 3i

Laud^m — gtt^s XL

Camph. Spts Lavand 3ij

Aqua — 3ij — M.

After a Catarrh has become protracted & totally
destitute of inflamⁿ then the Calamine Med^l



become useful, of these I shall speak hereafter, the best in protracted Catarrh is the Balsam of Tolu given in the form of Tincture -

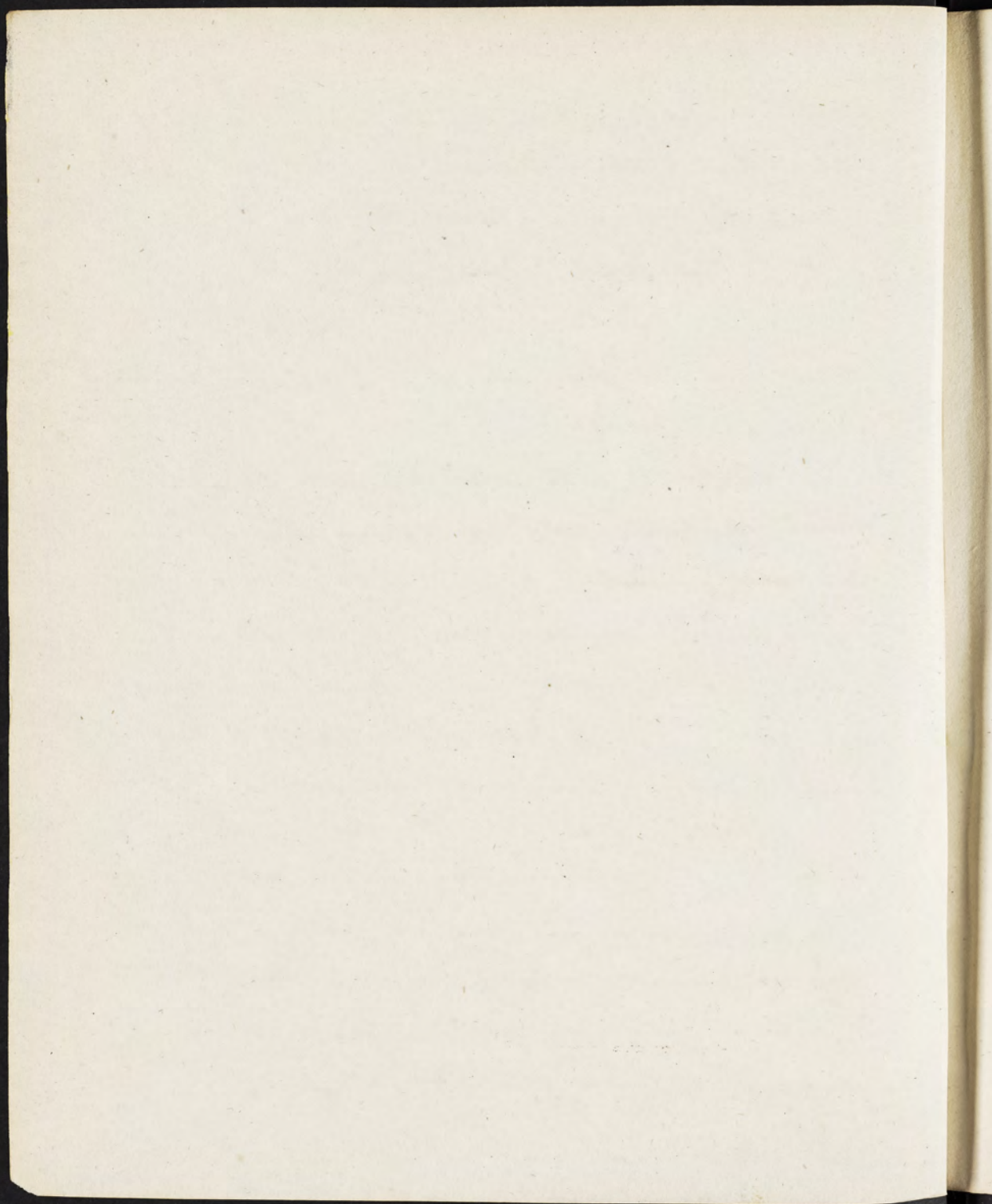
R Tinct. Tolu ℥i

Laudan — ℥i — M.

gtts 40 or 50 are to be taken 3, 4 or 5 times a day on a little Sugar.

The Alkalies both Min^l & veget^l have obtained great reputation in Catarrh in the U. States so as ~~next~~ almost to supersede all other remedies.

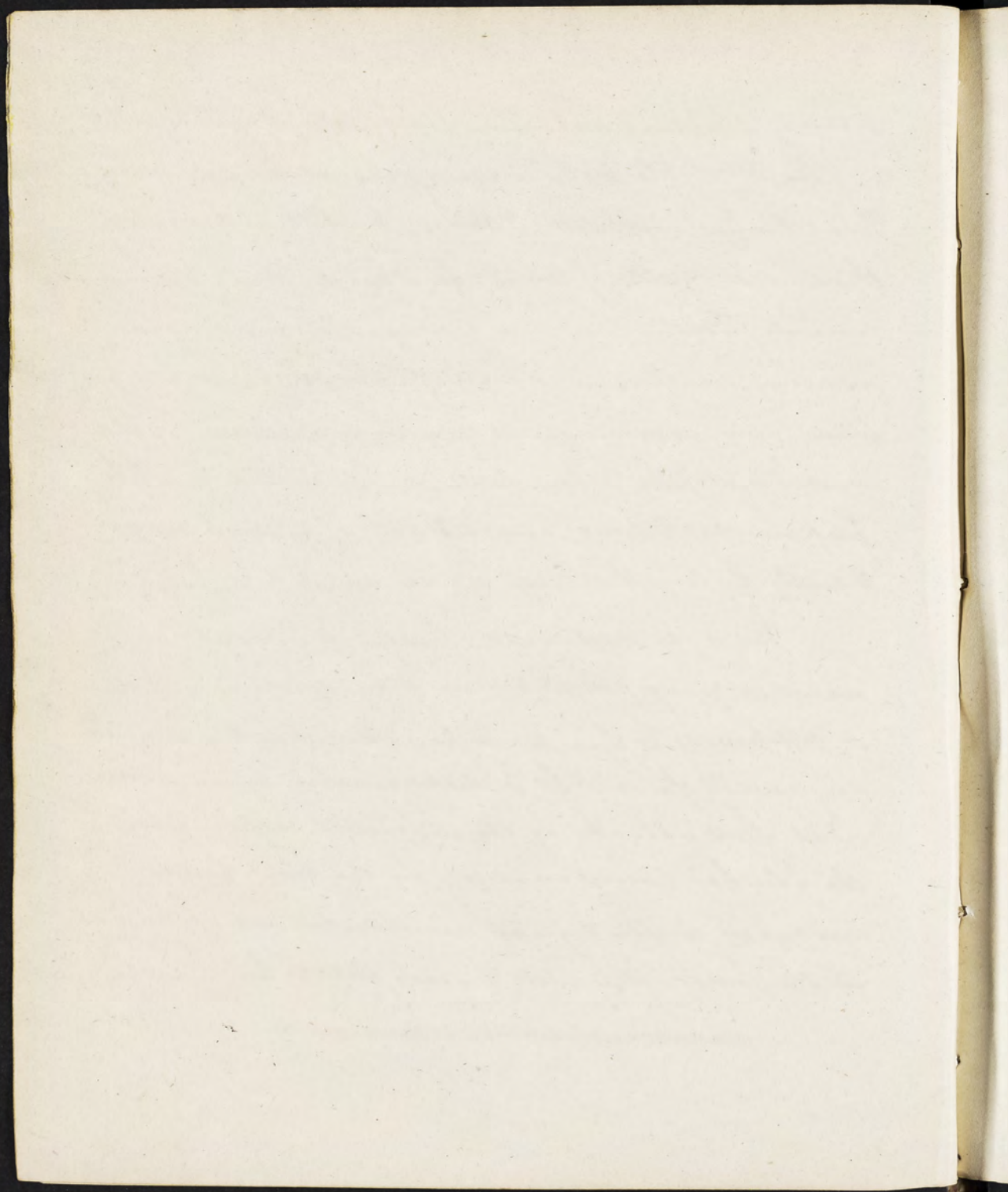
— little however would be gained by the above means without a strict attention to all the Anti-phlogistic measures — — Diet should be of the loweth kind consisting chiefly of demulcents, as barley water, Flax Seed tea, Sugar & water, solution of G Arab, all of which may be rendered more agreeable by the addition of any vegetable acid — I wish to impress on your minds the necessity of low diet in Catarrh especially as there is a great prejudice against it "Feed a Cold & starve a Fever" has



become a vulgar aphorism but is certainly very incorrect.

The vegetable broth is very pleasant & is as follows. Take 2 turnips - 2 potatoes - 2 Onions - & a little Sellaery, boil them in one gal.ⁿ of water for 2 hours, then strain on some dry Toast, This you will find useful & agreeable on many occasions - The vegetable jelly will also be found very advantageous & equally pleasant with the animal jelly when that is too stimulating, it is prepared by taking equal parts of G. Arab & Sugar & gently boiling them with a little water to a jelly.

This is the Treatment adapted to Catarrh as it occurs in young persons & those of middle age - But in old persons it has some peculiarities & is not unfrequently fatal - It is distinguished by the suddenness of its attack, by the difficult respiration, by the flushed Countenance, by the slow feeble & irregular pulse & great accumulations of fluids in the lungs, it is well named Catarrhus Mortha

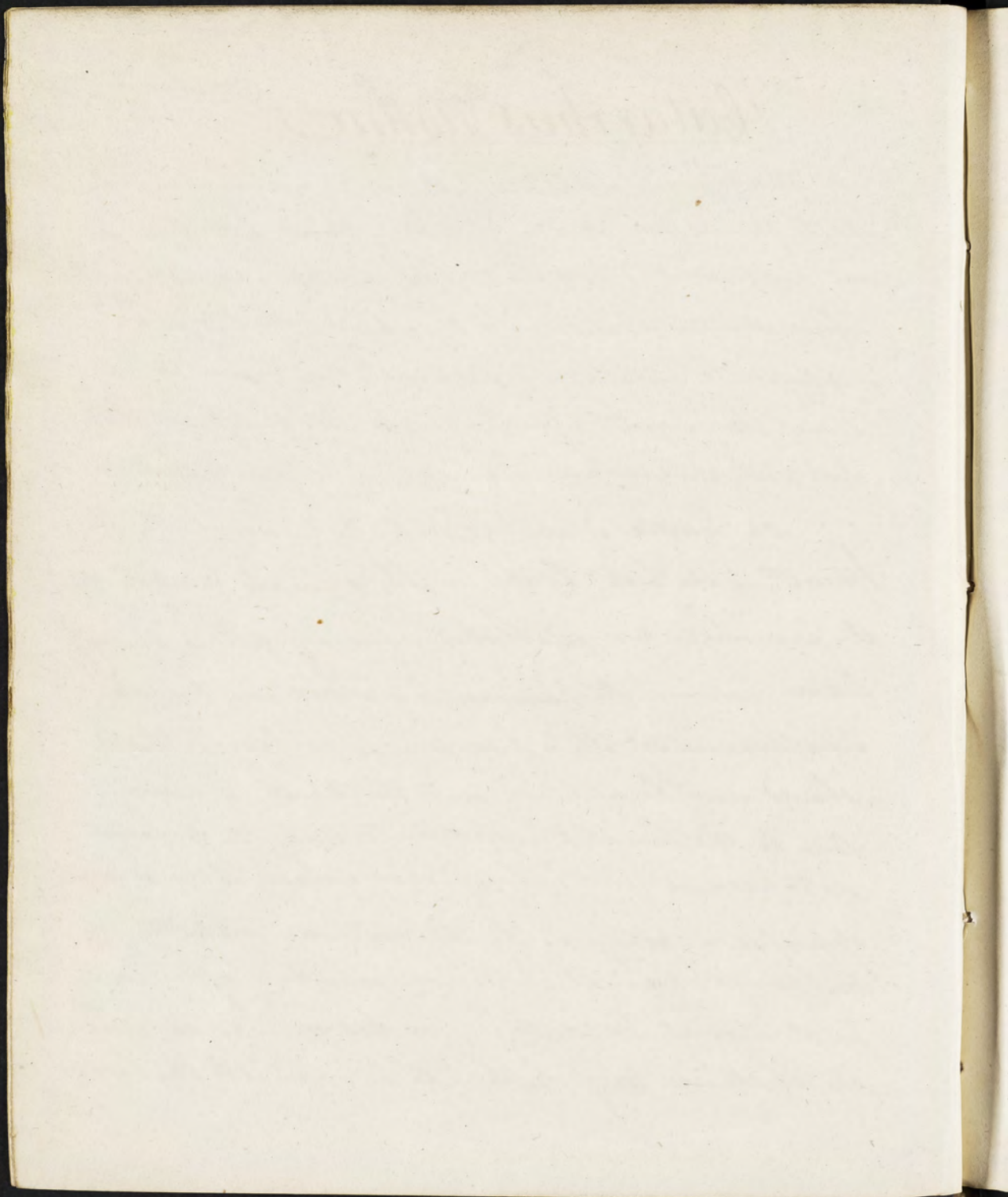


Catarrhus Nothae.

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Arises from a debility of the pulmonary organs by which fluids are accumulated in them and there is not sufficient strength to expectorate - In these cases where the pulse will any way bear it N S is to be employed, it equalises the circulation & greatly relieves the urgent symptoms, but it should be directed with caution & never be carried to any extent.

An Emetic is always to be had recourse to, the Specac.^o is the best, by this much is gained, it dislodges the accumulation establishes a more regular circulation, relieves the respiration & prepares for the employment of other remedies - A large Blister should now be applied over the Chest, it imparts tone to the lungs & is well calculated to prevent relapses - But sometimes where there is great oppression produced by the extreme debility of the lungs, topical depletion may be employed with signal advantage, leeches or Cups are used the last are preferable & to be applied to the back.

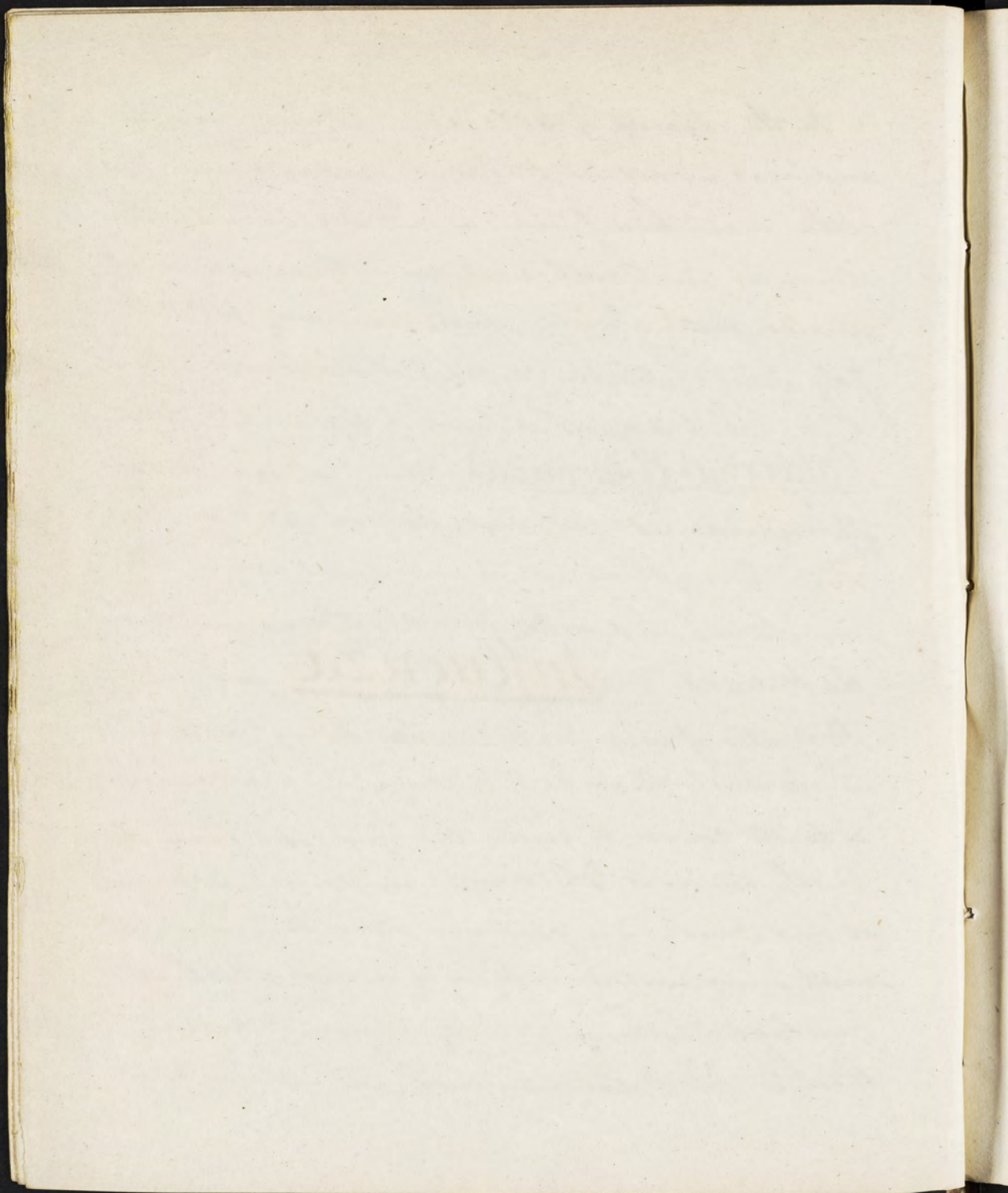


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In this species of Catarrh - Opium may be employed in all its stages, it does no harm & is often most beneficial - It is given either alone or in Combination with expectorant articles, with Squill, gum ammon, vol alk, poly. Senega, Musk Myrrh & other Balsamic articles.

There is another form of Catarrh and that is Catarrhus Epidemicus this is a very wide spreading disease more so perhaps than any other, prevailing not in one country only, but over the whole world, from this it was named by the Italians Influenza -

It is also of very Antient date being described in the early Records of Medicine & very accurately - as to its course it generally progresses from the North towards the South, in some instances it has pursued a contrary direction - in almost every instance there is a very striking analogy between it & common Catarrh, there is one point however in which they

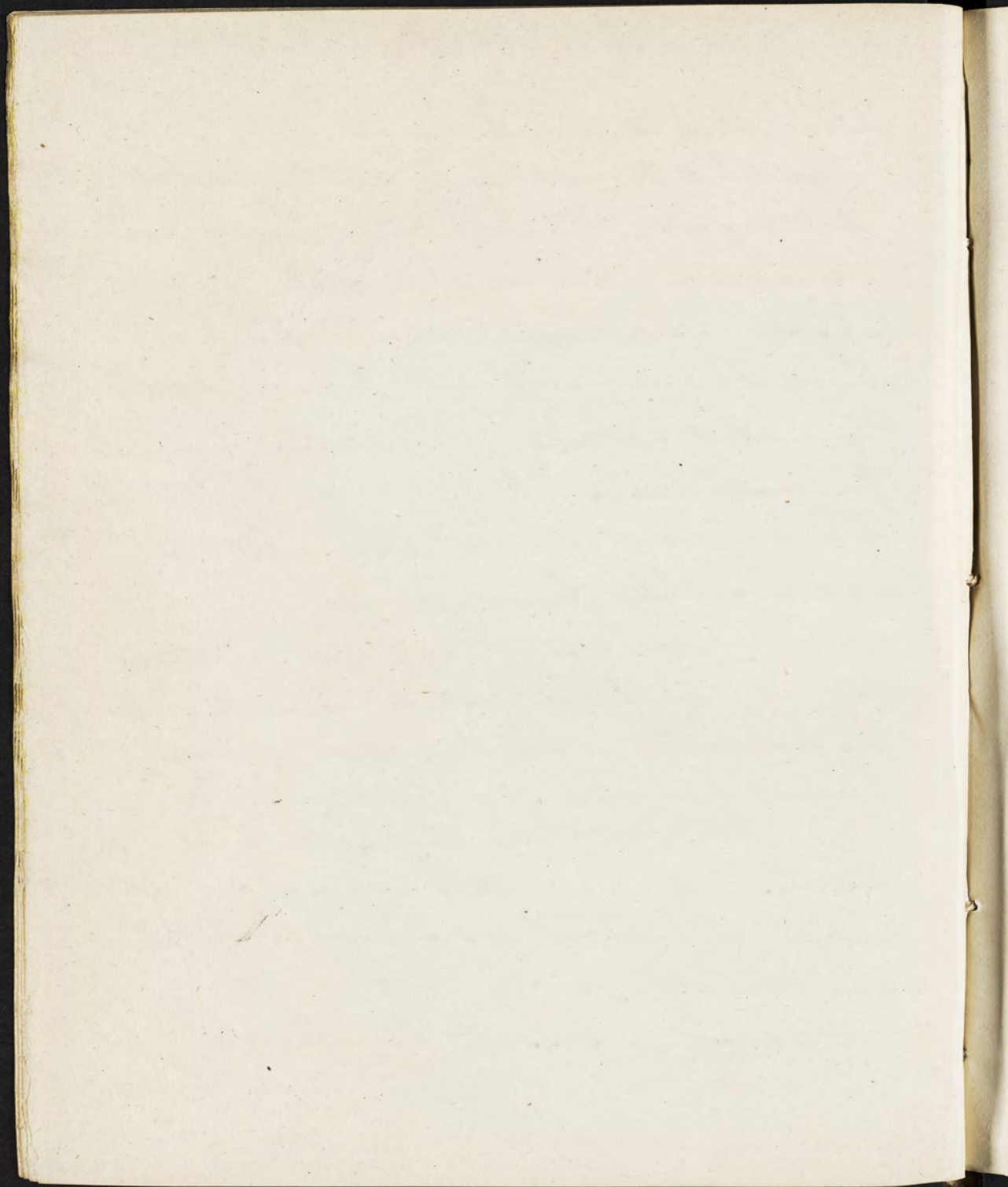


differ which is, as to their origin.

Catarrh is produced by the sensible qualities of the atmosphere, while Influenza proceeds from a vitiated state not at all understood. It often arises from contagion & some have even maintained that it is always caused by contagion, but this is wholly gratuitous & contradicted by various & numerous facts. It is stated that persons who have been wholly secluded from infection have nevertheless been seized, that this is the case in hospitals & more particularly in the Monasteries of Catholic Countries, where the monks who have had no communication without — have all at once been affected.

Influenza also obeys all the laws of Epidemics recurring at stated intervals, spreading over the whole extent of a continent & giving its own characteristics to all inferior diseases.

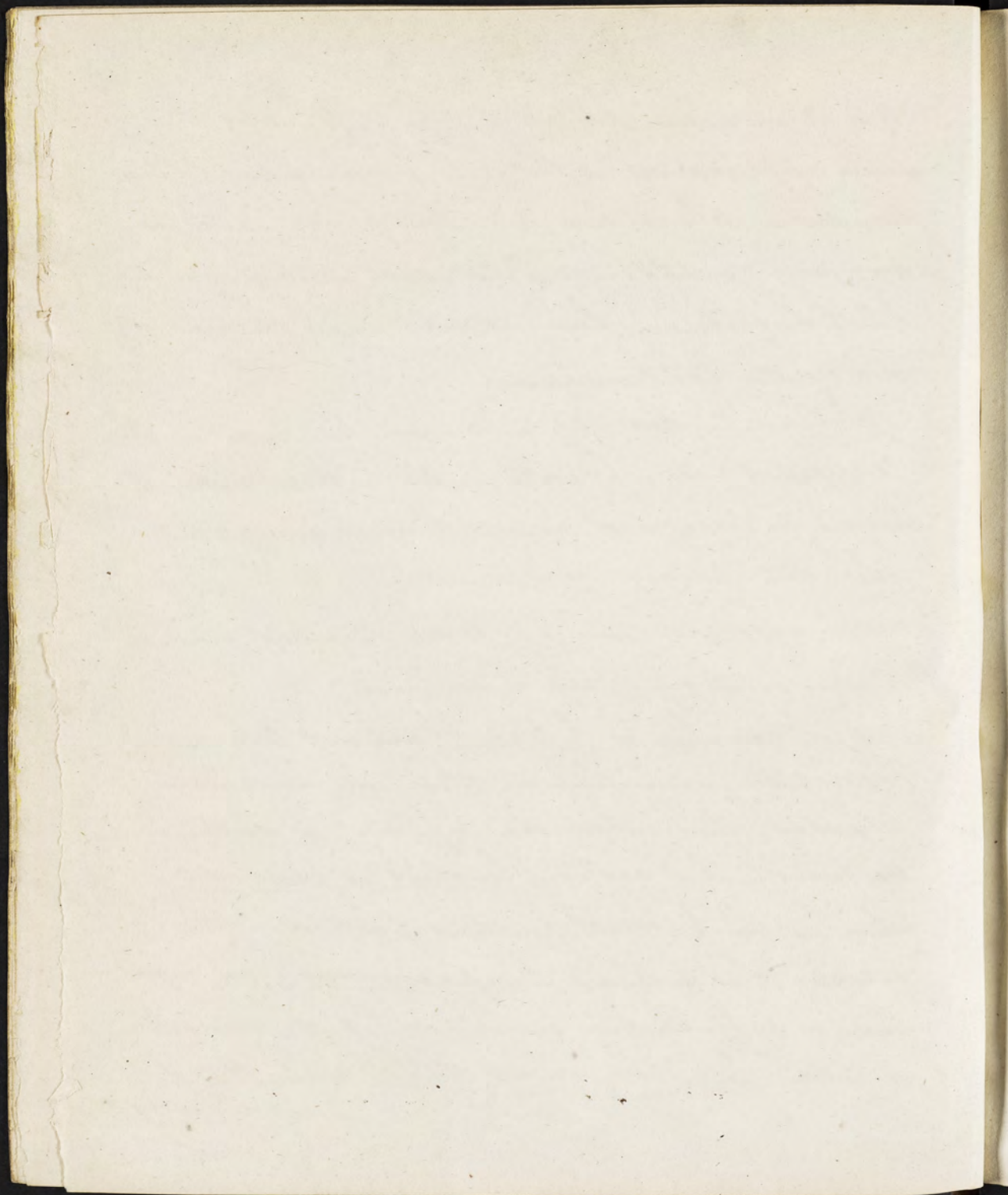
It is sometimes Inflamty. & occasionally Typhus in its action — in a majority of cases however



it is of an active Inflam^y. type, assuming the same appearance as Catarrh & demanding the same remedies — where it has a Typhus form which is very rare, a different Treatment is demanded which has already been detailed under the head of our winter Epidemics —

Influenta has appeared more than once in the U. States & has, especially in the Southern States, assumed in some cases various bilious symptoms, when this appearance is manifest, the Treatment must vary accordingly, hence Emetics and Mercurial Purges are demanded.

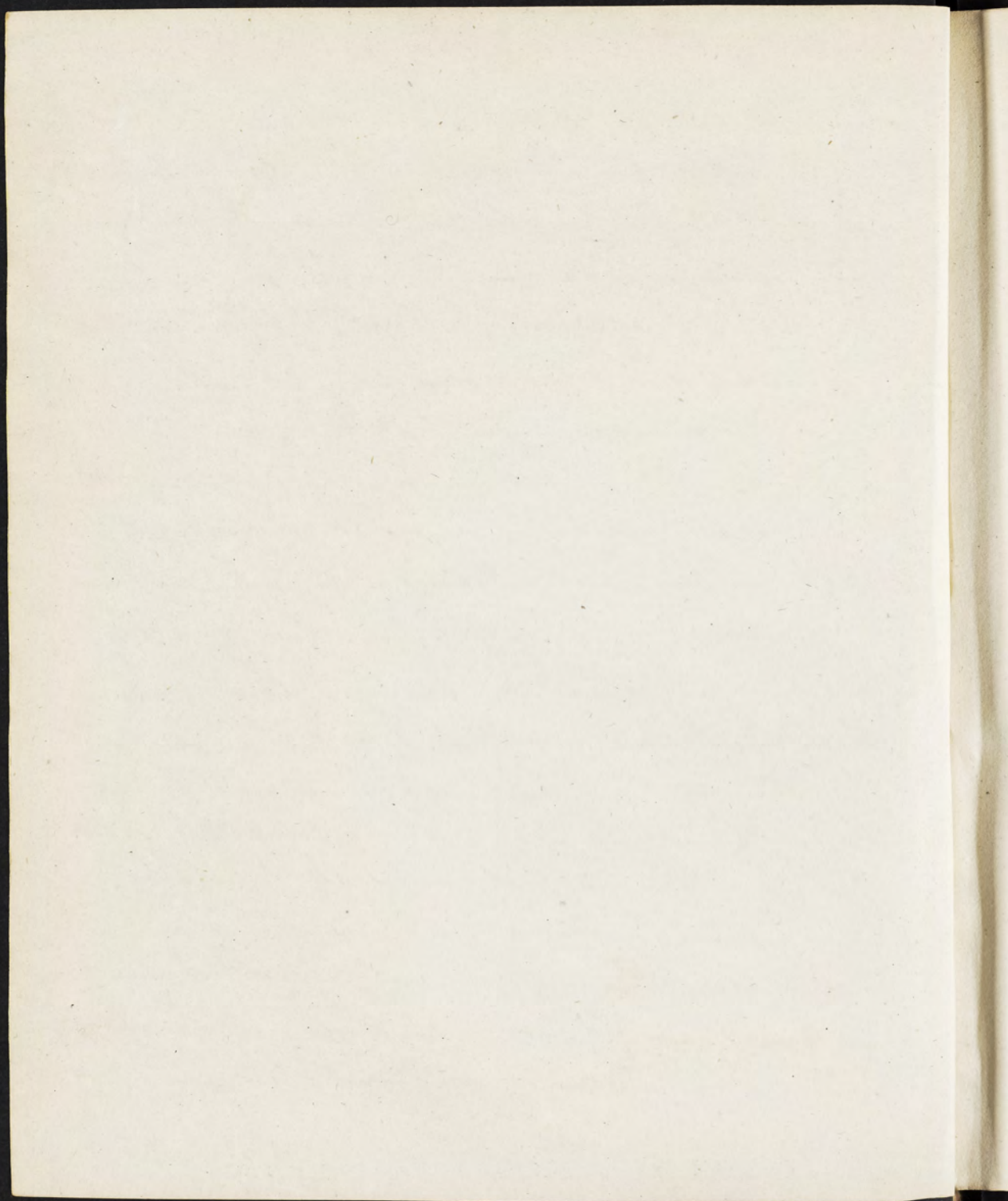
The pneumonic Inflam^{ns} are not to be noticed. Nosologists have divided these into numerous classes, thus when the Inflamⁿ is seated in the pleura it is called pleuritis or pleurisy when in the parenchymatous portion of the lungs, it is named peripneumony, an ingorged or suffocating condition of the lungs is called peripneumony tota or bastard peripneumony



a Rheumatism of the inter costal & other muscles of the thorax has been called pleurodynia. But all these are far too artificial & can afford no use ful results whatever.

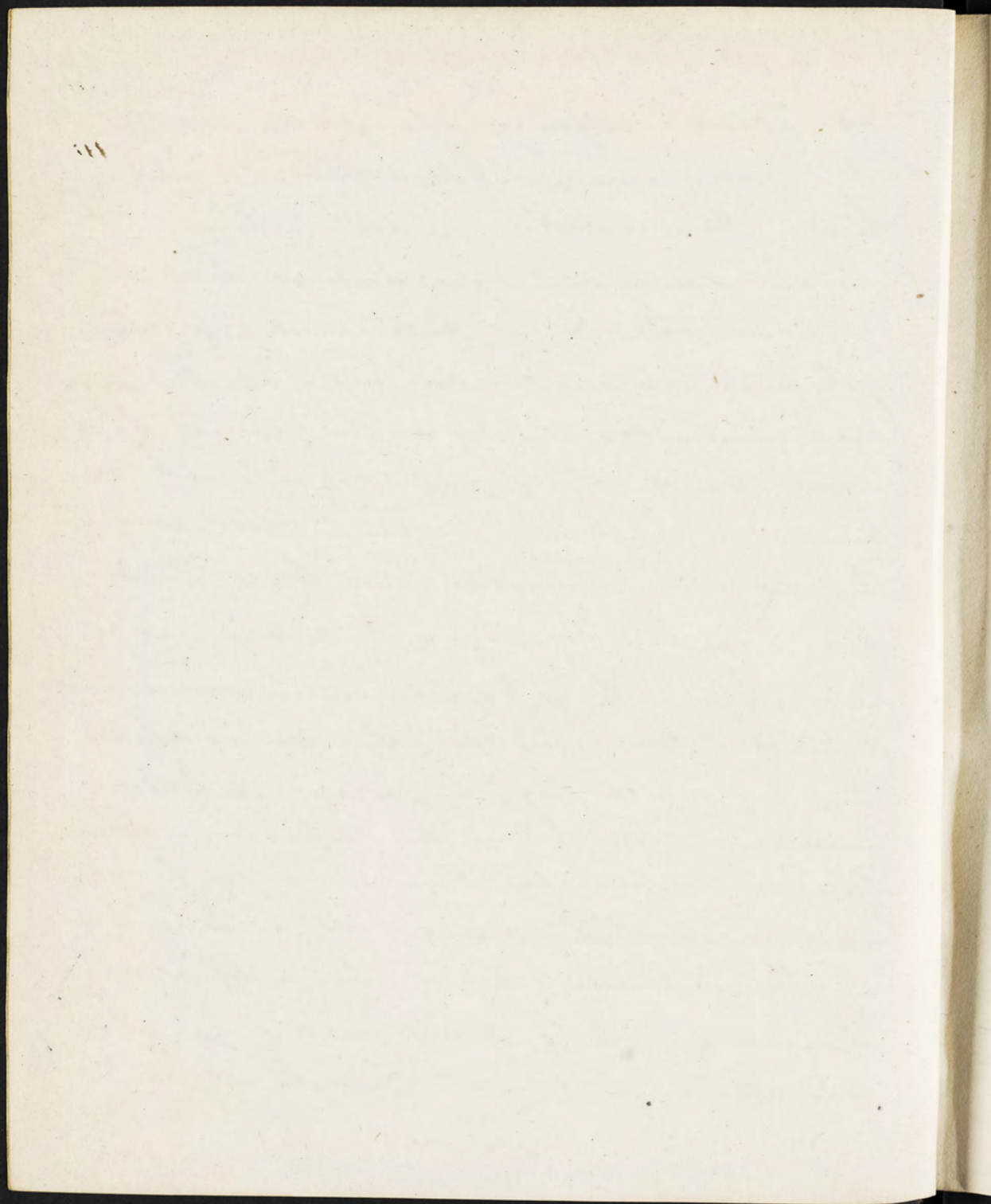
Of the pneumonic Inflamm^{ns} I shall consider all under two heads pneumonia vera and notha —

The first embraces Pleurisy & peripneumony, as between these we can never draw any distinction & even Dr. Cullen acknowledges that no diagnostic sign can be given, whatever is the precise seat of the inflamⁿ. it is marked by dyspnea, difficulty of breathing & dry cough & pain in some part of the thorax, usually in the sides, sometimes in the breast or back — these symptoms are variously modified, but are the ones which point out the nature of the disease, I will read the hist^y of the disease from an European writer, he observes, It comes on with a chill & other symptoms of dyspnea, the pulse is not increased, nor the heat of the body augmented to what is more than its natural state — In



many cases no difference is perceptible in the pulse at the commencement & sometimes it is even enfeebled, this was first noticed by Sydenham — I may here observe that it was from this hint in Sydenham that Dr Rush first noticed this depression of the pulse & the necessity there was of bleeding under such circumstances — Our author proceeds by observing, that the other symptoms of inflammation sometimes appear with the dyspnea but that very often the fever exists for several hours before there is pain or any other symptom — The pulse is now frequent, strong, hard & quick; but in some instances it is feeble strong & irregular, the breathing is laborious & is much inf.^d by posture, the patient being more disturbed in his respiration when lying on the side affected — sometimes he cannot lie upon either side but only on his back —

There is always a cough, but it varies very much as to violence, sometimes it is dry, but generally moist, the matter brought up varies



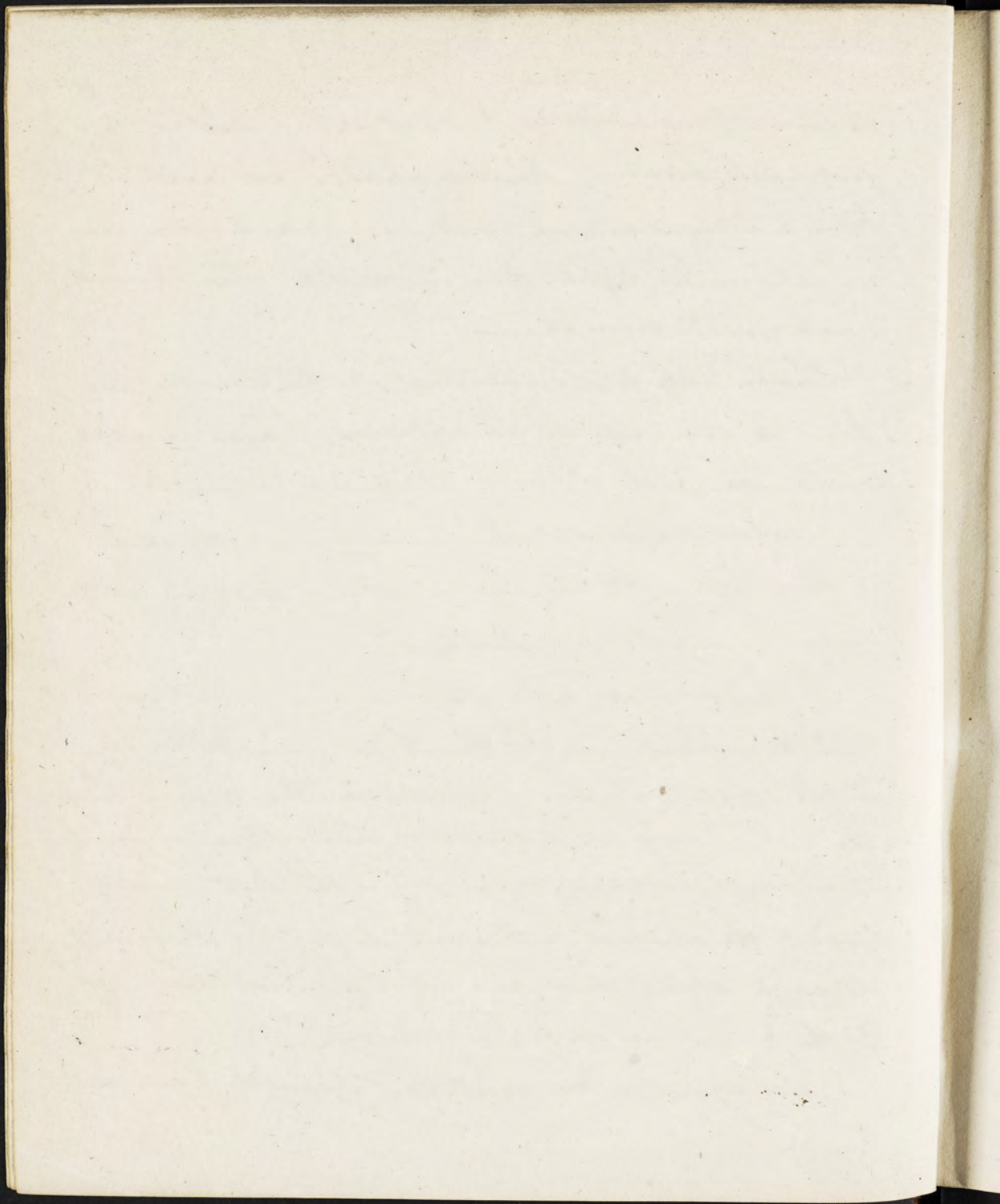
in colour & consistence, & is not unfrequently tinged with blood — There is always an acute pain which is generally in one side & more frequently in the right than in the left. This account is concise & correct —

I have only to observe, that in this Country the pain is generally in the left side, I have seen but few cases where the right side was affected.

As to the causes they are very much the same as other Inflamm^{ns} as vicissitudes of weather, the direct application of Cold —

It generally attacks persons of a robust make & who have an Inflammatory diathesis & occurs chiefly in the winter & spring when the weather is very changeable — Of all diseases of the Respiratory system (except perhaps Croup) this is the best understood & the easiest to be cured, so far as it regards its early state, there can exist no hesitation as to the proper mode of procedure.

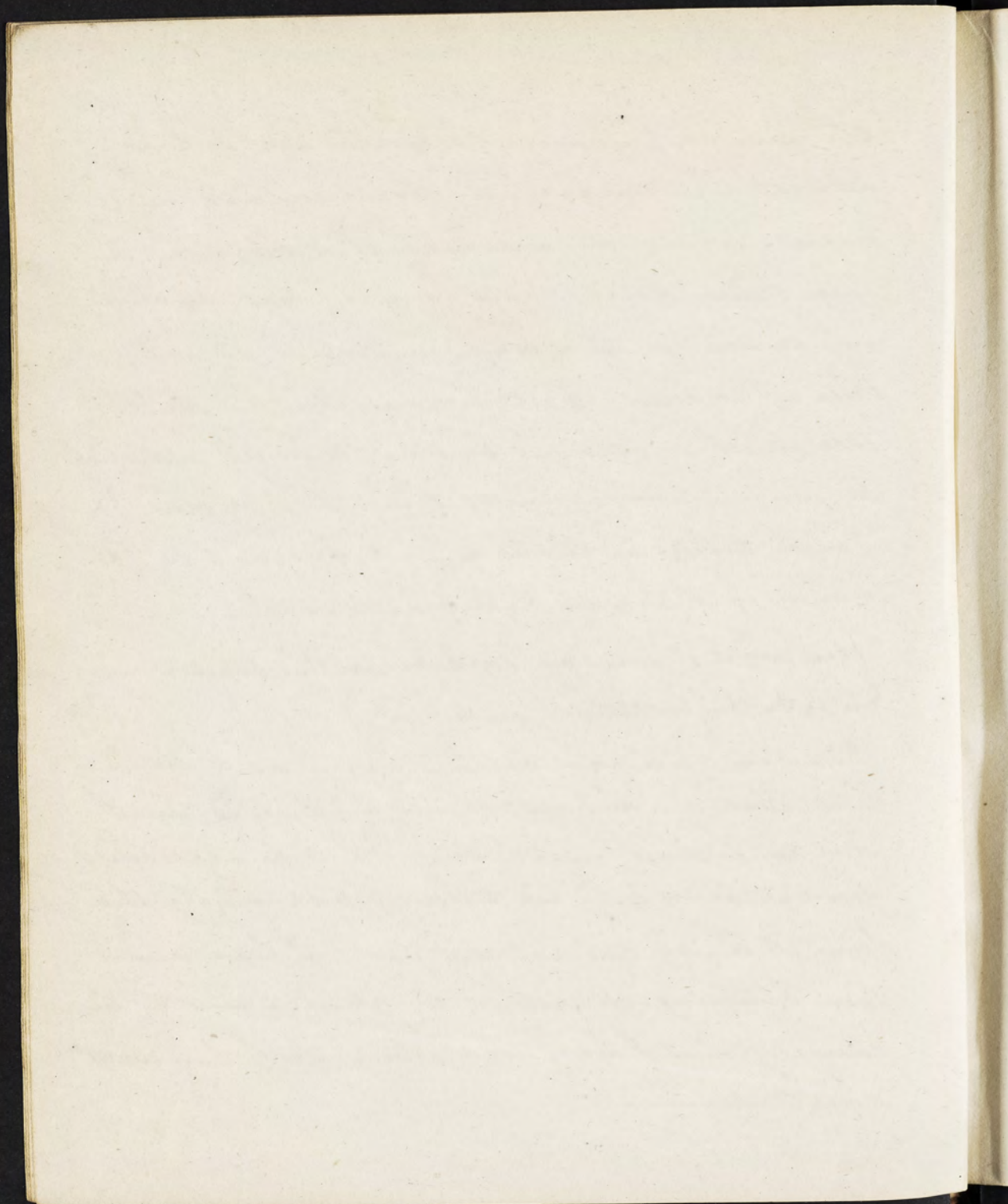
All agree in the necessity of prompt & copious



V.S. even the prejudices of mankind are so far interested in this practice, that if any disease is named pleurisy they will consent to bleeding. A large orifice should always be made that the blood may be drawn in a bold & vigorous stream, there is no med. part better established than this, that much is attained by the suddenness with which the evacuation is made, this is so true that $\frac{3}{4}$ of blood taken in this way will be equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ drawn by a small & contracted orifice —

(see what is said by Fordyce on this subject in his 4th dissertation on fever)

No exact rule can be laid down as to the extent that the lancet should be carried, but I am confident much more is to be apprehended from its being used too timidly & sparingly than from its being carried too far — I have never seen bleeding carried to too great a length in pleurisy but I have seen many die for want of it —

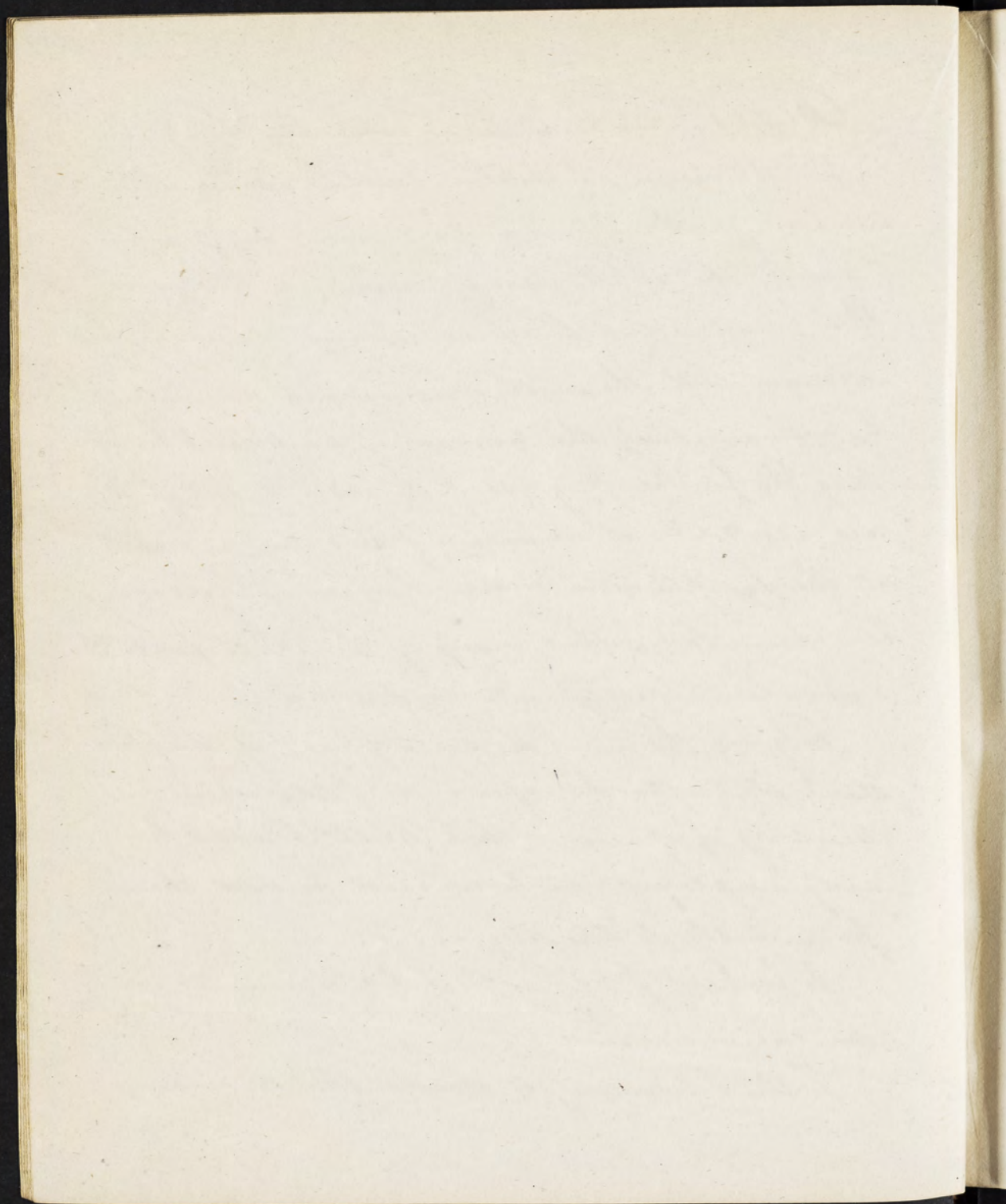


Blisters have been much celebrated but as to the precise time in which they should be applied there has been great difference of opinion, my practice & that of the ablest practitioners is to postpone them until action has been reduced, when they are attended with the most unequivocal advantage by extinguishing the remnant of the pain & arresting the further progress of the disease but if they are resorted to at an earlier period they aggravate all the symptoms, Candour however obliges me to acknowledge that many of the ablest pract^{rs} embrace a directly contrary practice —

Dr Griffiths one of the first phys^{ns} of this place states, that after the experience of 40 years he is decidedly of opinion, that Blisters should be early employed, in some cases he uses them previously to bleeding —

Dr Jackson Professor &c of Boston unites in the same sentiments.

To this I have only to observe that the evidence

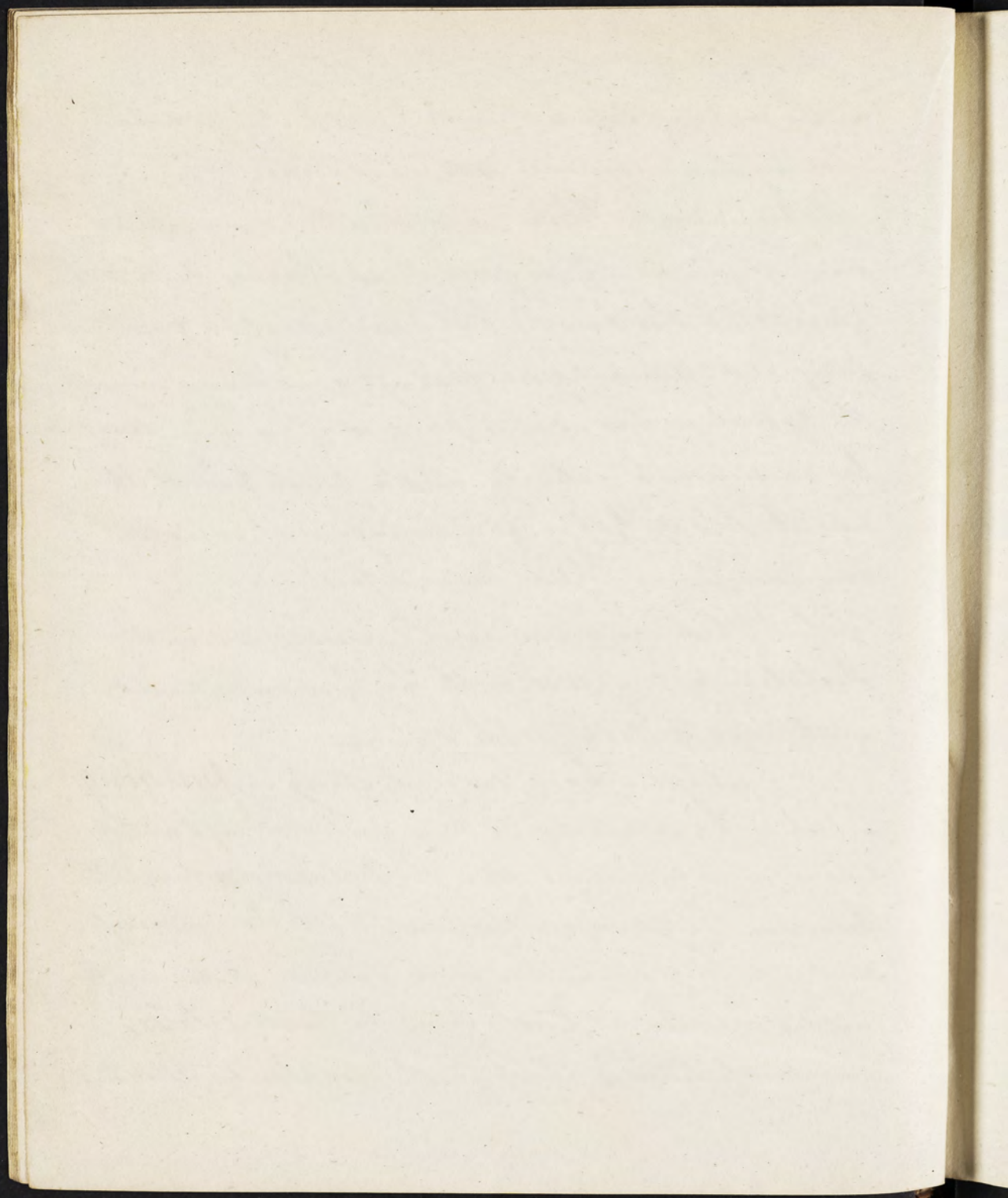


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on the contrary side is stronger & that I always follow
what my own experience tells me is right.

As preceding the Blister in violent cases much ad-
vantage will be derived from Cups & leeches to the part
affected - to this I would call your attention particu-
larly as it often happens, that after we have urged
the lancet as far as it is prudent there will still
be considerable activity in the pulse & local atony
here the loss of Zvj or Zviij by cups is of infinite
advantage - I have seen it fail -

When these cannot be obtained, we may
substitute dry warmth by fomentations
with heated Salt, ashes &c -


As yet I have said nothing of Purging
which is so necessary in other forms of inflammation
I have already noticed that the pulmonary compl^{ts}
form an exception on this point & all that is neces-
sary is to keep the bowels in a soluble state, by the
milder articles as Cast. Oil & the Neutral Salts, -
more confidence is placed in the diaphoretic Med^{ls}

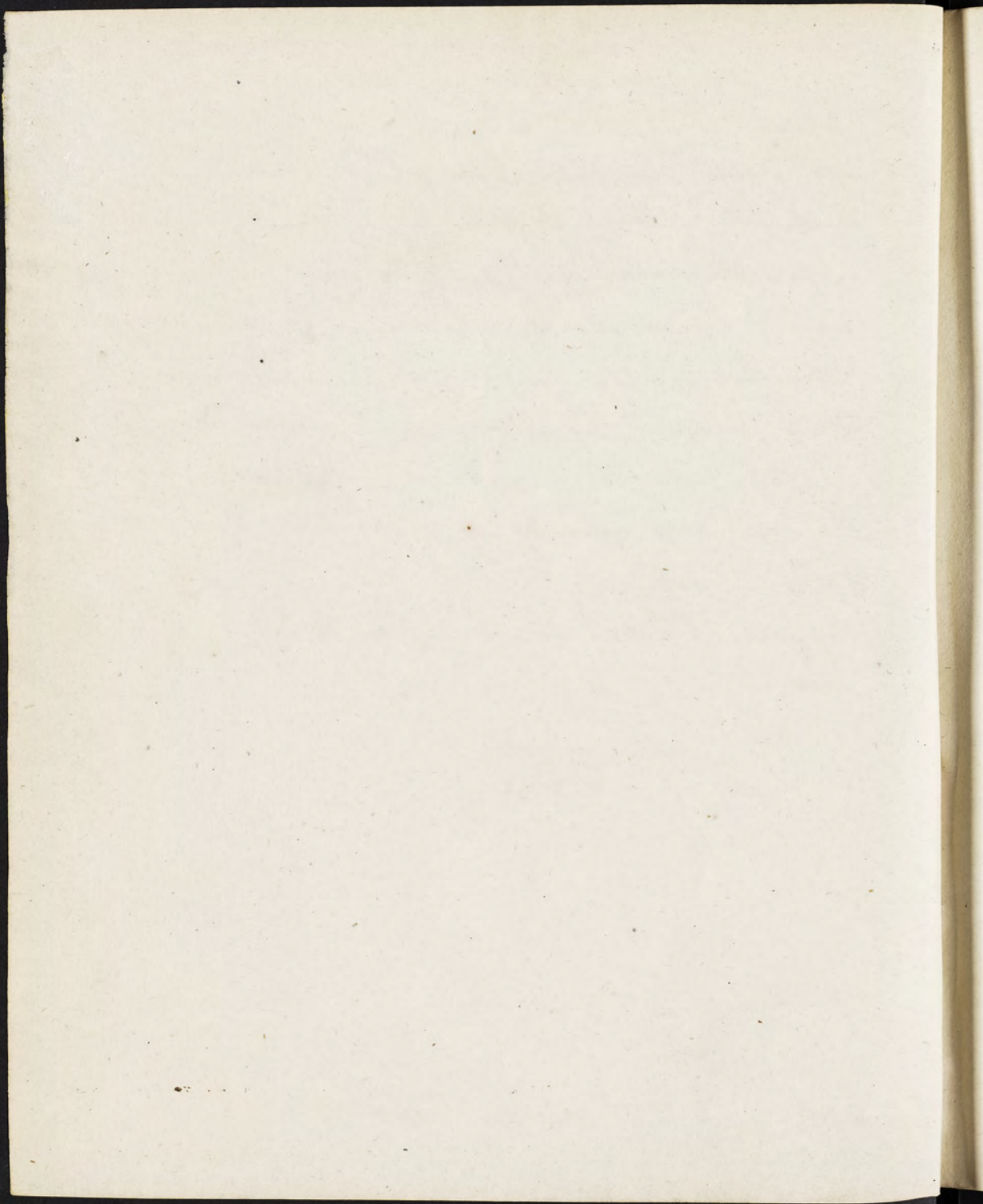


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& reasoning a priori we should conclude them to be well suited, but experience shows that except in the forming stage of pneumonia so far from being useful they are actually hurtful, but in the forming stage a copious sweat will frequently keep it off altogether, or at least mitigate its violence, during the progress of this dis: no diaphoretic should be employed & only those med^s which conspire with the depleting remedies, as Nitre with Ipecac^a or Tartar Emet. —

The second head under which I am to notice the pulmonary inf^t is Pneumonia. Mithis.





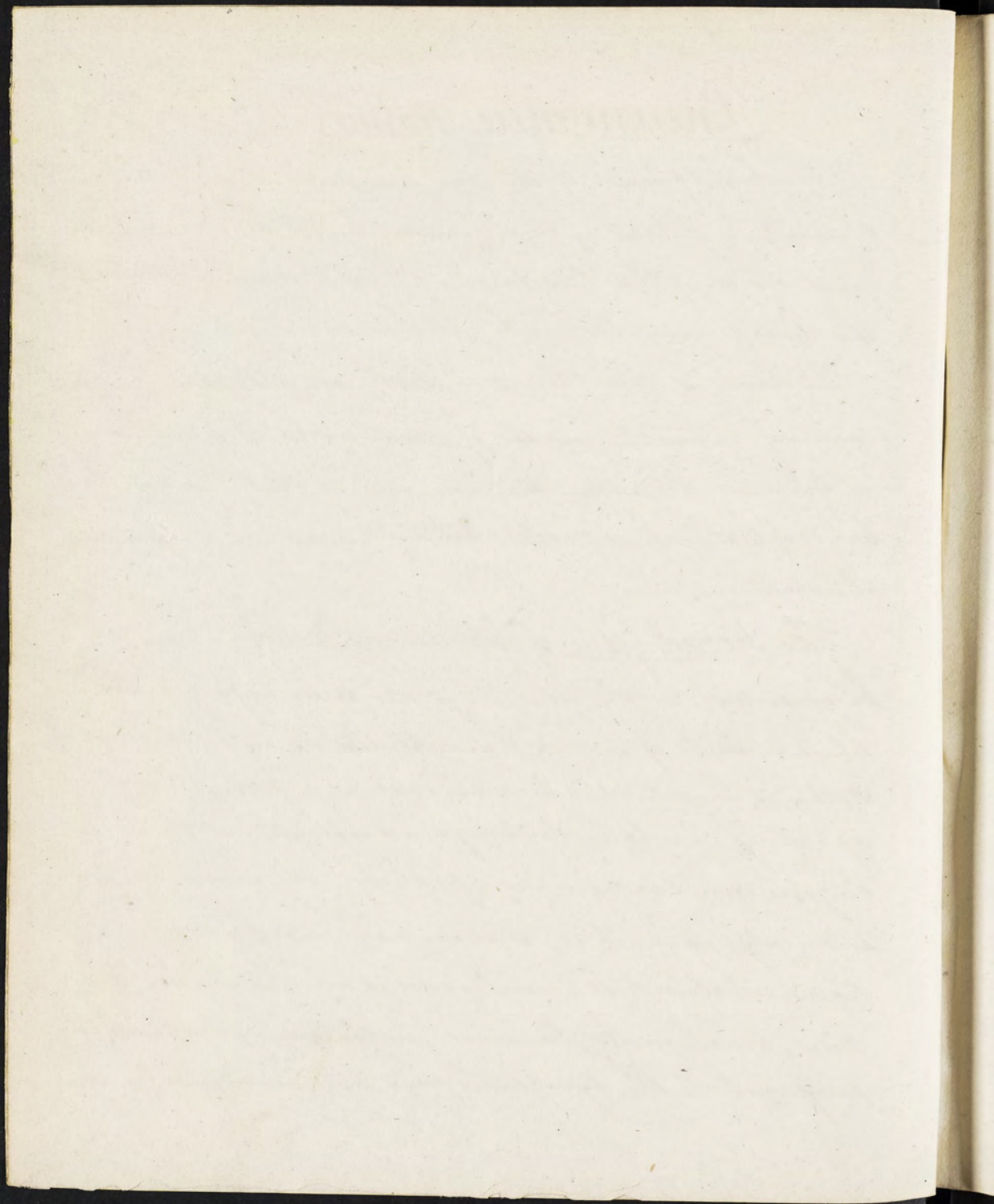
Pneumonia Notha.

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Much difference of opinion has existed as to the nature & Treatment of this disease, but I believe a great cause of this has been owing to their considering the disease in a too contracted a manner —

The fact is that there two distinct diseases requiring opposite modes of Treatment I have on a former occasion noticed one of these under the head of Catarrhus Notha & have now no additional observations —

The second form of pneumonia Notha is now to be considered in this the lungs are ~~to be~~ engorged ^{with} blood instead of Mucus & other fluids as in Catarrhus Notha it may indeed be considered as a pulmonary apoplexy in which the lungs are affected as the brain in genuine sanguinous apoplexy. It comes on very suddenly, so much so, that we have no premonitory signs whatever, it usually occurs in debauched persons, occasionally however in the young robust & temperate. The symptoms are, an immensely in-

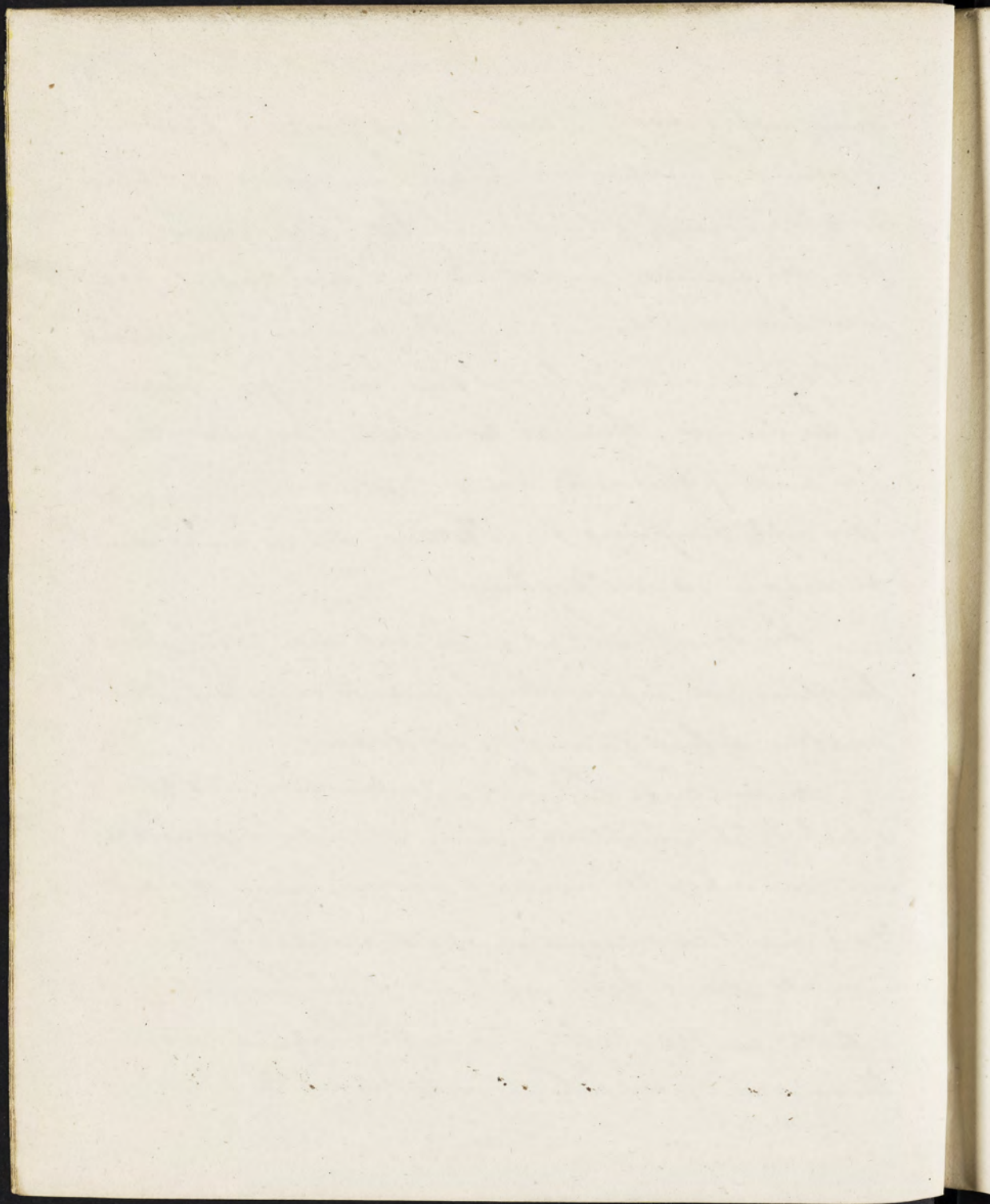


peded respiration, a dull heavy pain a flushed & tumid countenance, a wild eye, great restlessness & anxiety, a total inability of changing posture, the patient cannot lie on a horizontal posture but must be continually propped up by pillows.

After the views which I have given of the nature of the disease, there can be no hesitation as to the proper mode of Treatment, every circumstance demands prompt & copious blood letting, and as much should be drawn as in Apoplexy.

The symptoms are so urgent that relief should be afforded before the orifice is closed. No matter what quantity is drawn.

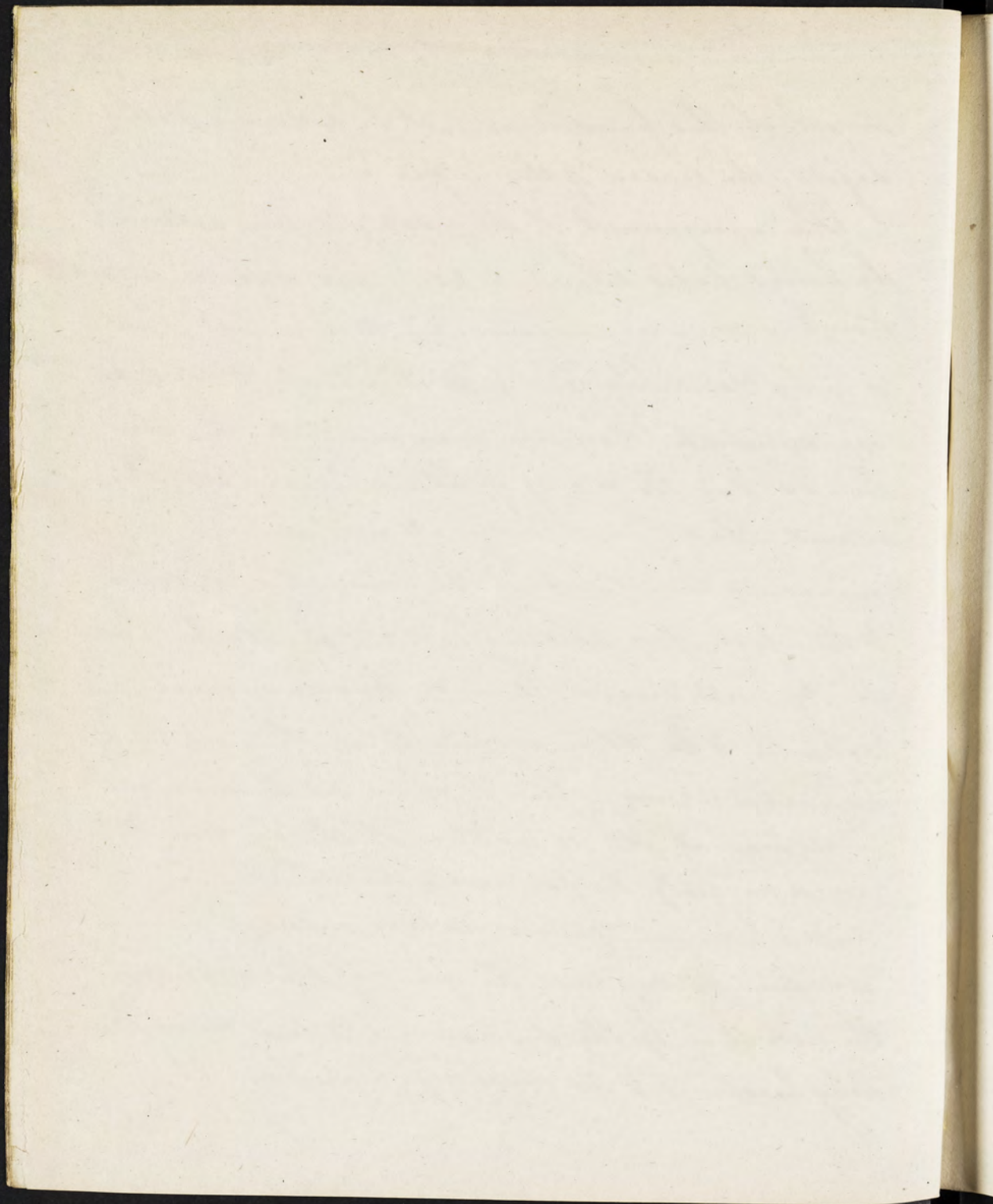
In one case before the respiration was relieved I took 3℥ss which may seem to be bold practice, but remember the eminent danger from the disease & no doubt can remain of its propriety — In all such critical cases we must risk a little for the safety of our patient — But there are cases which occasionally occur



in which this practice cannot be followed with safety, the reason of this is plain -

The engorgement of the great viscera, especially the lungs takes so much blood out of the circulation as it were confines it, that a little loss is very sensibly felt; to illustrate this, take an example there are accumulated in the lungs say lbs 15. or 20 of blood in a half stagnant state, in consequence of which so much is taken out of the general circulation, & therefore if a small quantity should be suddenly withdrawn, it will produce great depression & be often attended with fatal consequences, often 3 or 4 on such occasions will prevent the reaction of the system & consequently be followed by death.

It is prudent therefore to take a small quantity at a time to suppress the flow of blood & watch the result - If the system reacts then the orifice may be opened & the discharge renewed - If

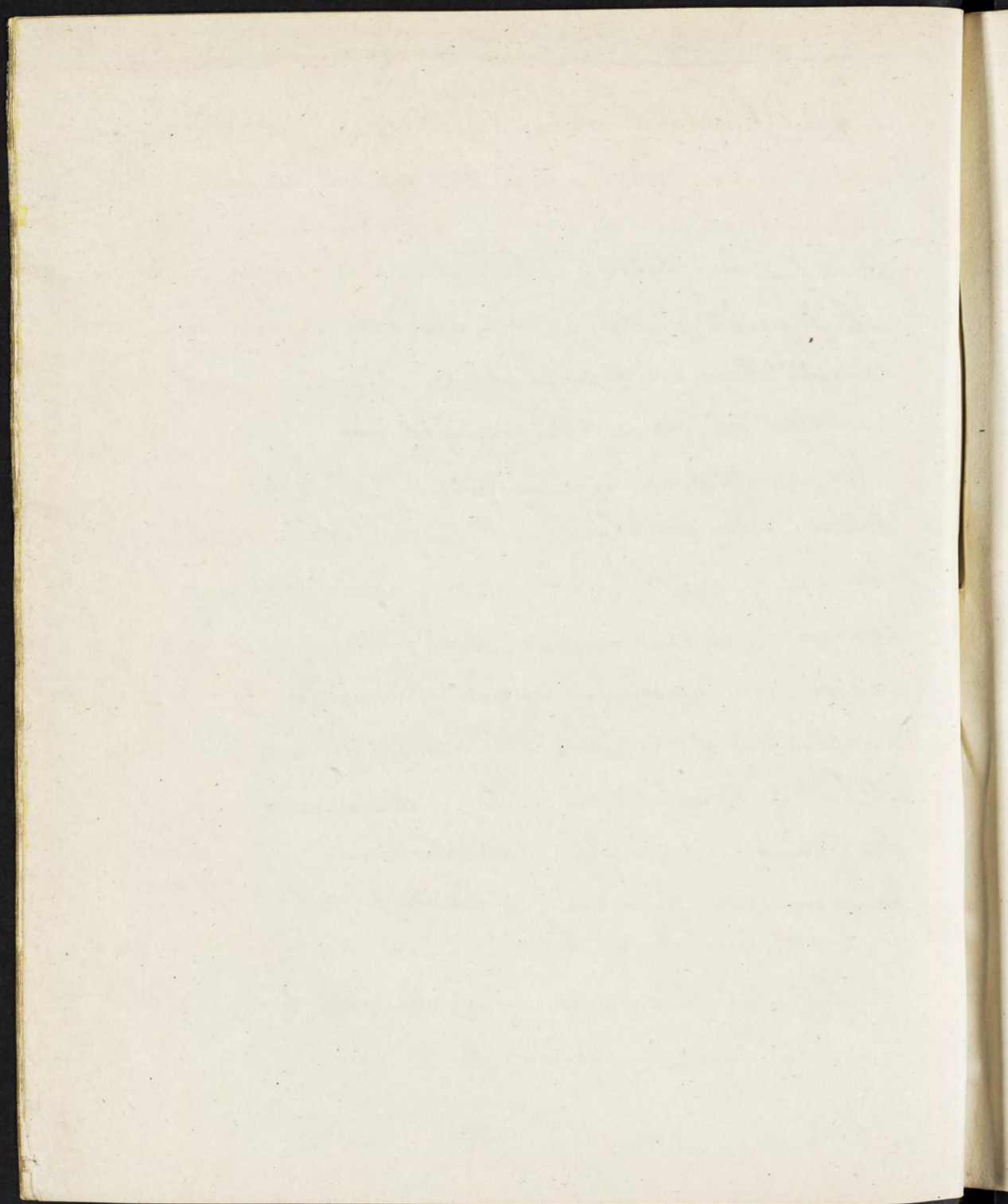


general bleeding becomes improper we must stop & trust to other remedies where it is that topical bleeding is serviceable - as soon as a sufficient quantity of blood has been taken, a large dose of Opium is to be given, which quiets irritation & equalises the circulation - to ~~complete~~^{improve} the cure & obviate the danger of a relapse a large blister is to be applied -

As auxiliaries in each form of Peripneumonia both - also we should not forget the use of exhalations of different vapours, even vapour of warm water is useful, but generally it will be useful to render it more stimulating by the addition of certain stimulating articles as Ether, or Balsam of Tolu - the manner of preparing this last is to put ℥j of the balsam in a Cup & pour on it a Quantity of boiling water by which it is volatilised & inhaled with the vapour of the water.

The exhalations from Turpentine & Rosin are also very excellent.





Pertussis or Hooping Cough 120

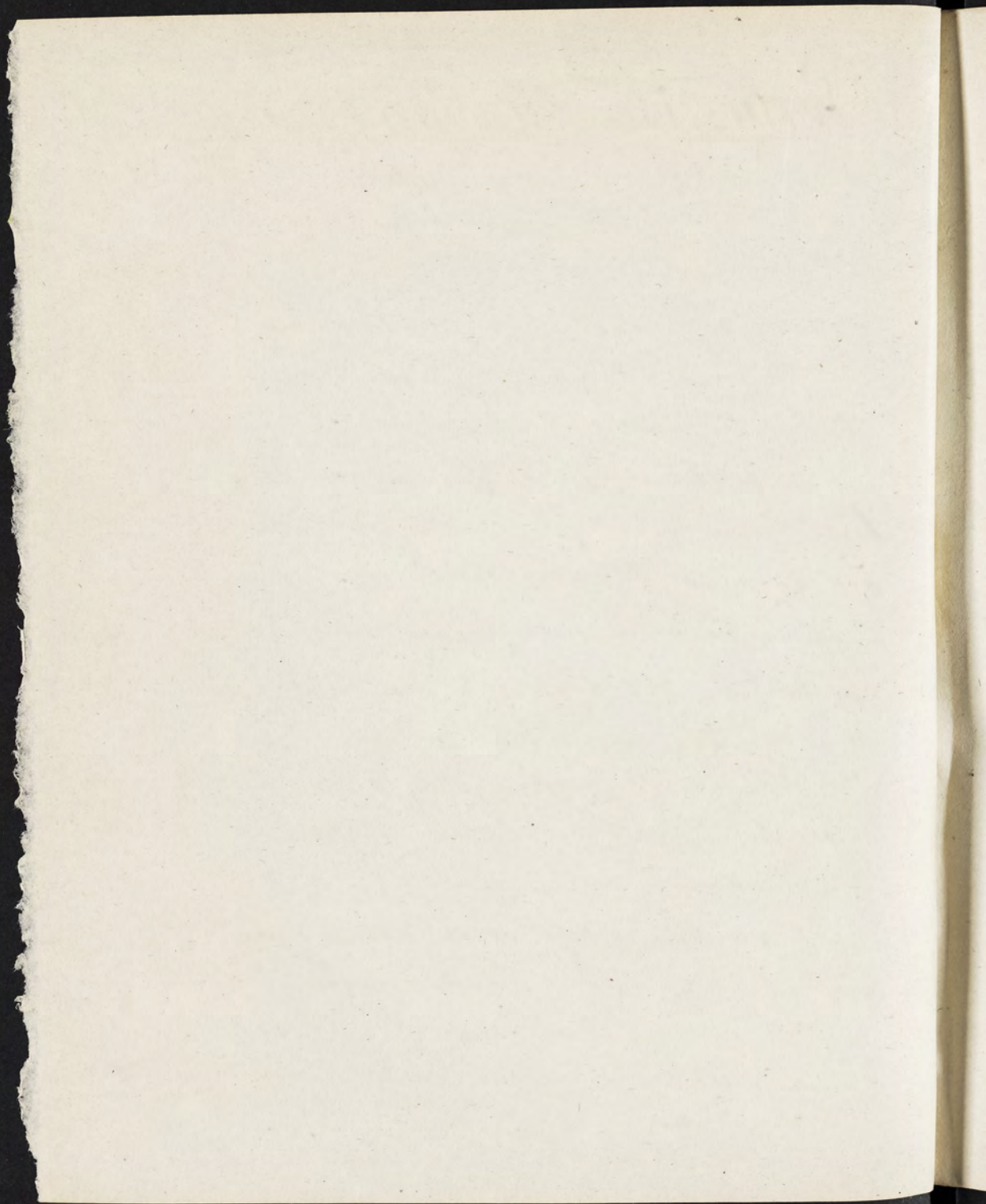
Nasologists have defined this to be a Convulsive Cough, interrupted by a full and noisy inspiration coming on by paroxysms and usually succeeded by vomiting.

Dr. Cullen has accurately described the histy. of the disease, to whom I refer you.

As to the origin of the disease there can be but little doubt, it is manifest, that it depends on a specific contagion, generally affecting persons but once in their life, this is not always the case, as it not unfrequently appears a second time -

I have at present two patients who had the Hooping Cough a second time at the expiration of many years -

It usually appears in early life, but sometimes not till mature age. Consulting authorities as to the seat of the affection, you will find some locate it in the minute ramifications

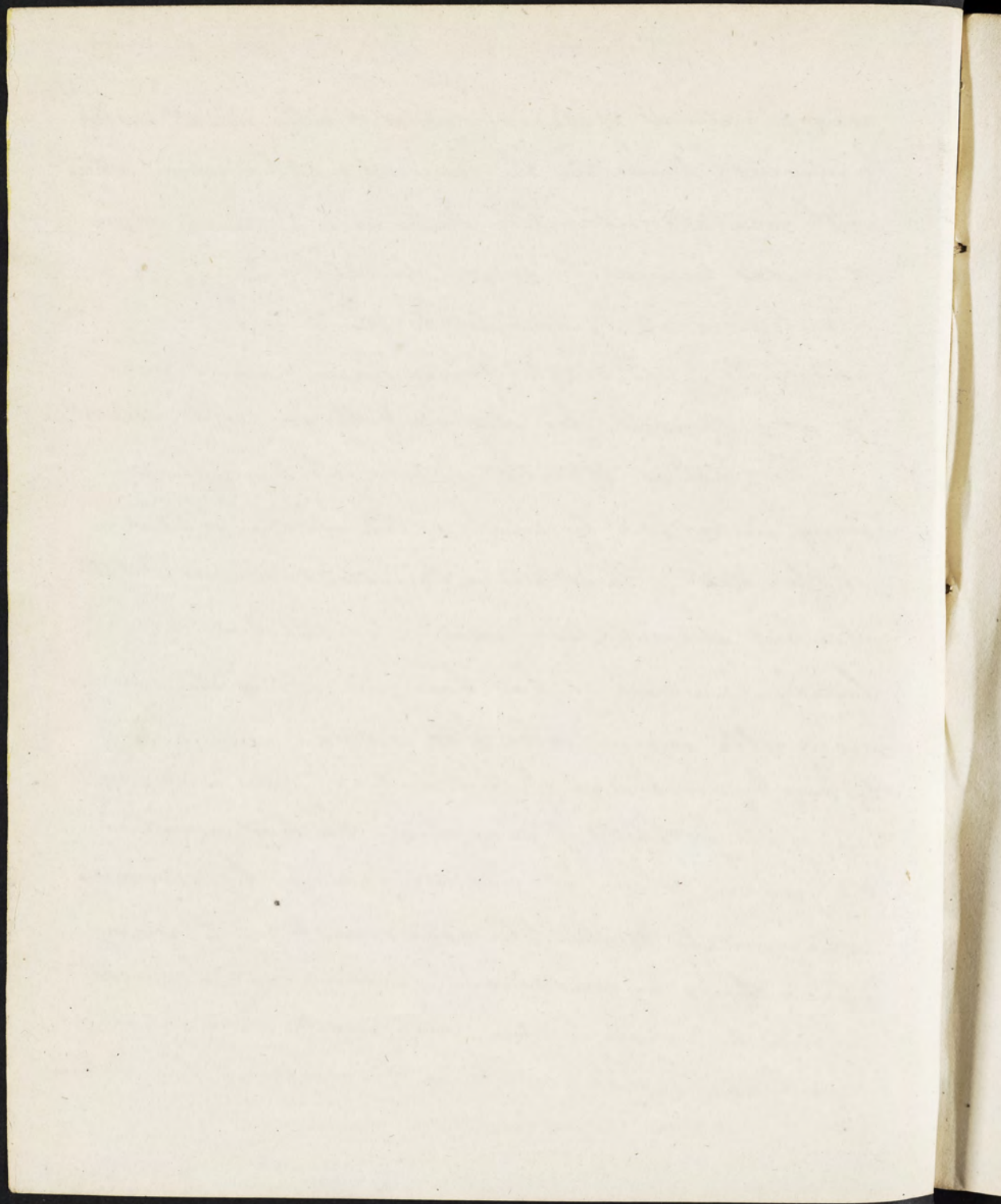


ramifications of the bronchia & also in the larger branches; some in the larynx & spharynx - others with great plausibility, have maintained that it arises primarily from the Alf. Canal, and is extended by sympathy to the Lungs.

As to its pathology some have considered it as a spasmodic disease & others as highly inflam^y.

The first is, that till lately we have been very imperfectly instructed in the nature of the dis^e. There were few dissections & little else but speculation existed on the subject.

Lately however it has been investigated by a very able man, who has added very much to our knowledge of this subject, this is Dr Watts one of the Profess^{rs} of Glasgow - he has pursued the proper plan of investigating, by attending accurately to the phenomena & confirming every thing by numerous dissections - I cannot detail the whole to you, but I will rec^d a portion in which he has made a summary of the whole.

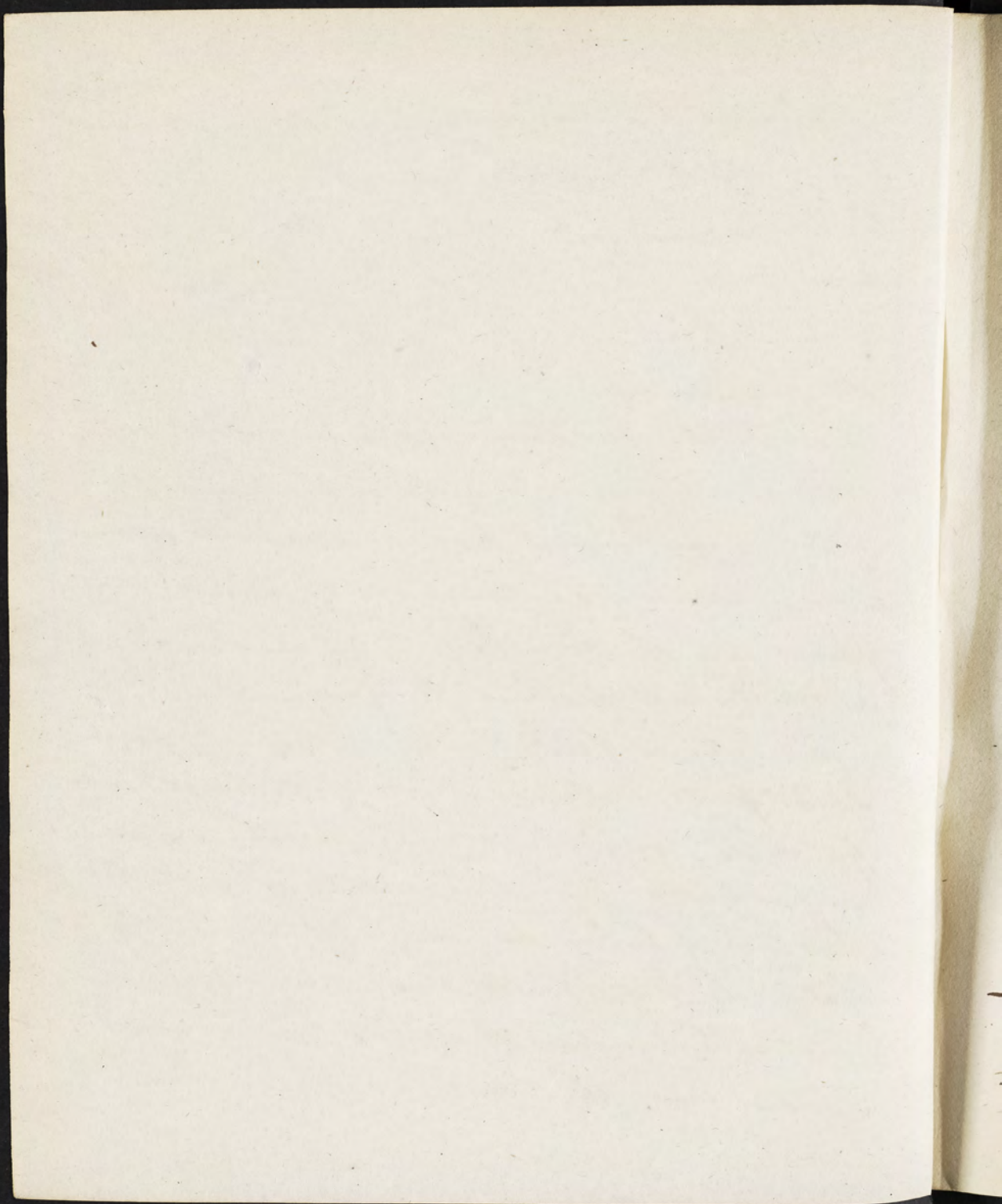


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he observes that every thing proves, that in all cases it is an inflammatory disease. That its chief seat is in the mucous membrane of the larynx trachea & air cells that in mild cases it will run its course & finally cease without producing much disturbance of the other functions.

In some cases however it is so violent as to obstruct respiration & in this manner will prove fatal, sometimes it proceeds to a more advanced stage, induces a free discharge of mucus & other fluids into the bronchia by which these become obstructed and death is the consequence.

Sometimes the Inflammation is extended to deeper seated parts, to the substance of the lungs & proves fatal as pneumonia, occasionally it ends in suppuration & in some instances in the formation of tubercles which afterwards prove fatal as Pulmonary Consumption —

Notwithstanding these new pathological views I have but little now to produce as



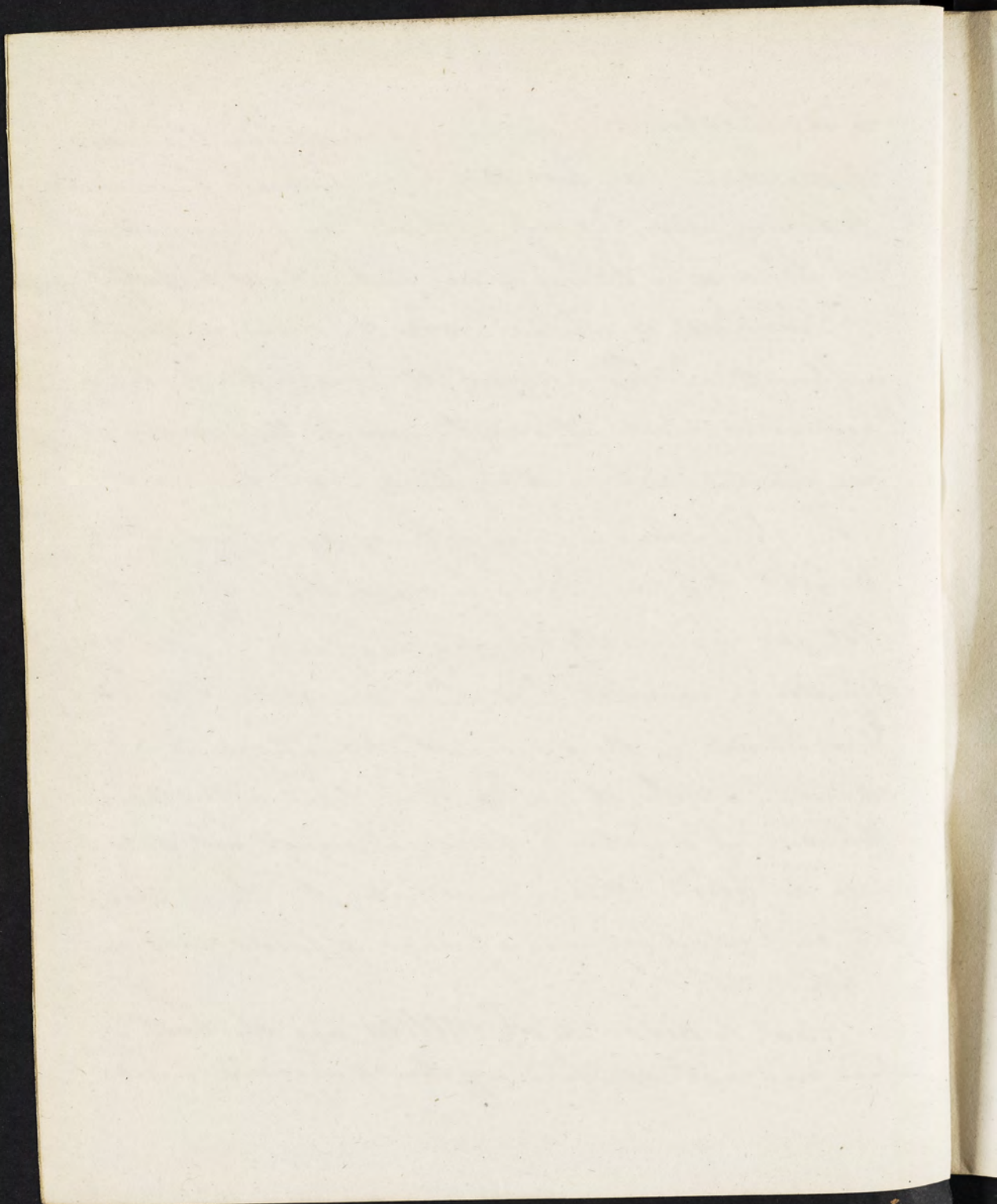
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to the Treatment we have a sufficient number of med^s in use, but they have hitherto been directed very empirically without any precise views, we have now two leading indications to fulfil —

The first is, To moderate the violence of the inflamⁿ — The second to correct the habit of perverted associations, by which the symptoms are continued long after the inflamⁿ has ceased.

Taught by the evidence of the most respectable pract^{rs} & by our knowledge of the nature of the dis^e we can hardly refuse our assent to direct depleting remedies, but these should be directed & regulated by the soundest discretion, in a child of a robust habit, of a florid complexion & having a febrile pulse I would not hesitate to bleed, this is indicated by the interrupted circulation and always affords considerable relief.

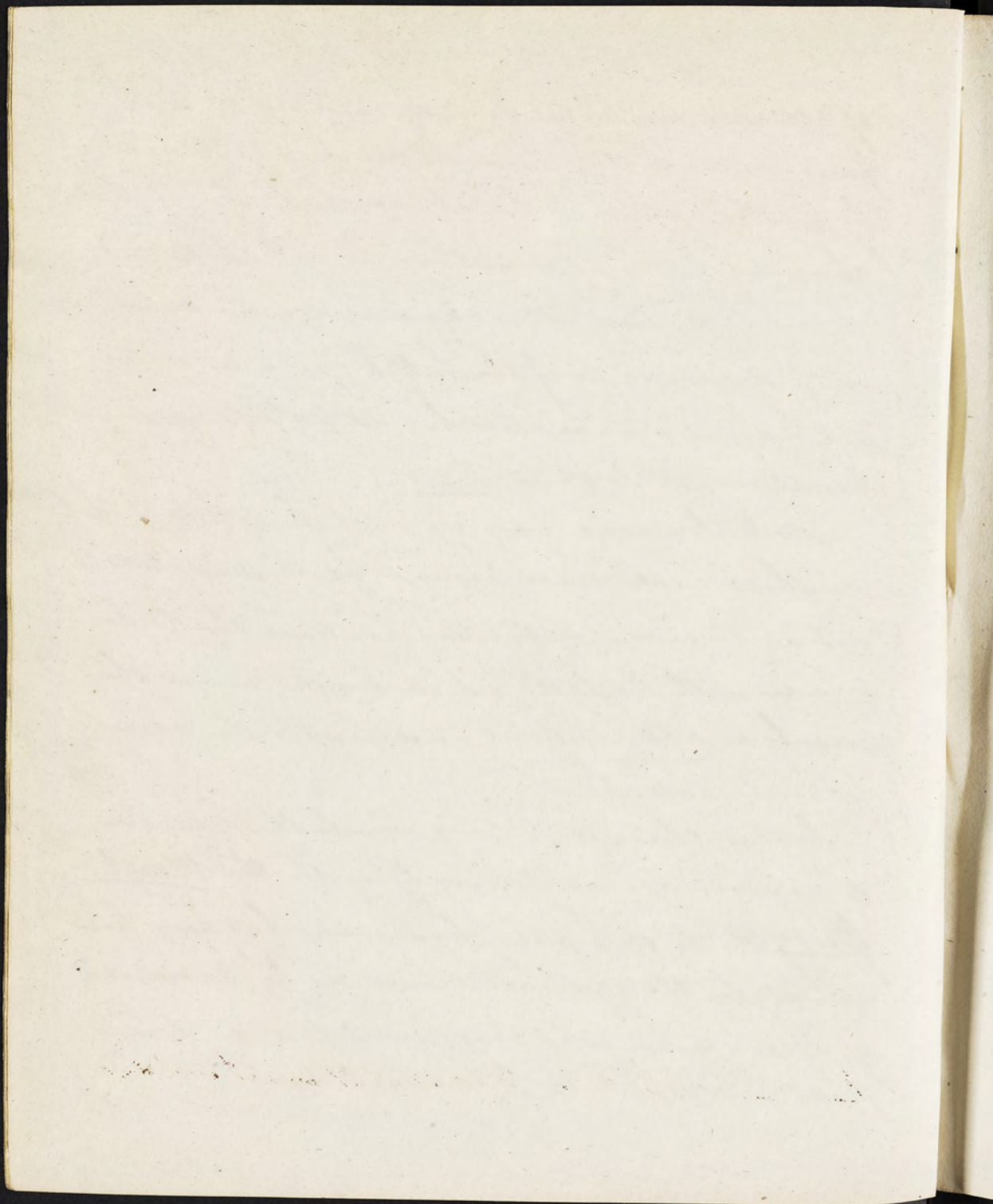
Next to bleeding Emetics are the best, these are established by the common consent



of all and are useful by determining the surface to the body, and in the second place by interrupting or breaking the links of that chain of false associations by which the disease is kept up, here all acknowledge the superiority of Ipecac, or of the Sulph. Zinci, as acting not only as an Emetic but as possessing some peculiar virtues —

Dr Kuhn was very fond of the White Vitriol in these cases, considering it as an Antispasmodic and an Emetic — active evacuations should be made with the Cal: which breaks down the morbid associations and arrests the progress of the disease —

In this place it is very much the practice to commence exclusively with the Merc. Purged to this our physicians has been led as well by the critical notions as by the example of an empiric who was found to owe his great success to the free use of Merc. Cathartics.

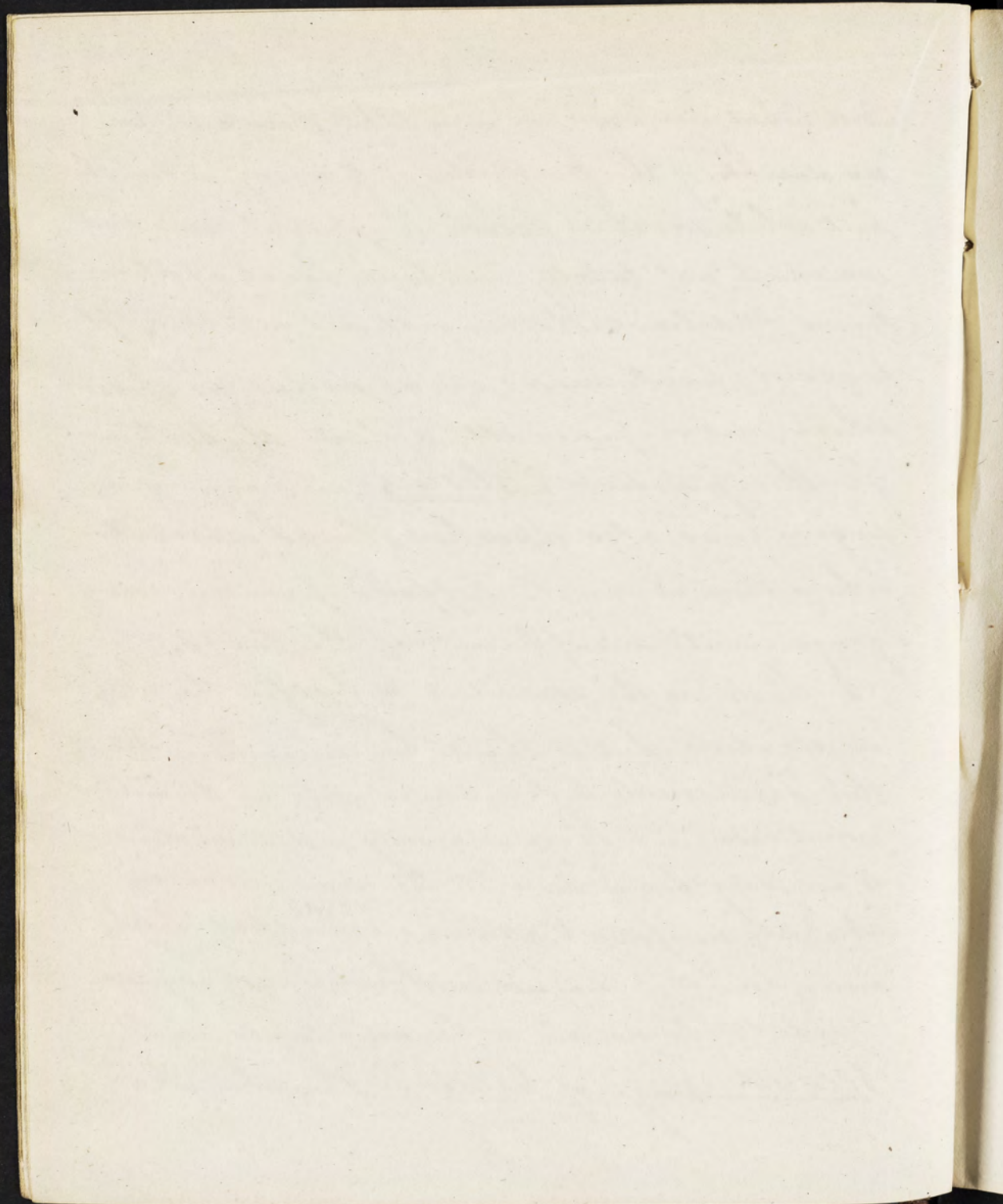


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But whatever view we may take there can be no doubt of the propriety of purging with Cal. but while we thus resort to general remedies we must not totally overlook local applications to relieve the congestions which is apt to occur, local means are as useful as those which more generally affect the system for this purpose Blisters are very advantageous, as also Leeches & Cups especially where there is much suffering from an engorgement or inflammation of the lungs.

Such are the remedies to fulfil the first indication, but it should be remembered that this Treatment is demanded only in the more violent cases, in a large majority nothing whatever is necessary but in some, all the above means are absolutely necessary & often we are completely baffled even when they are ~~not~~ most judiciously employed.

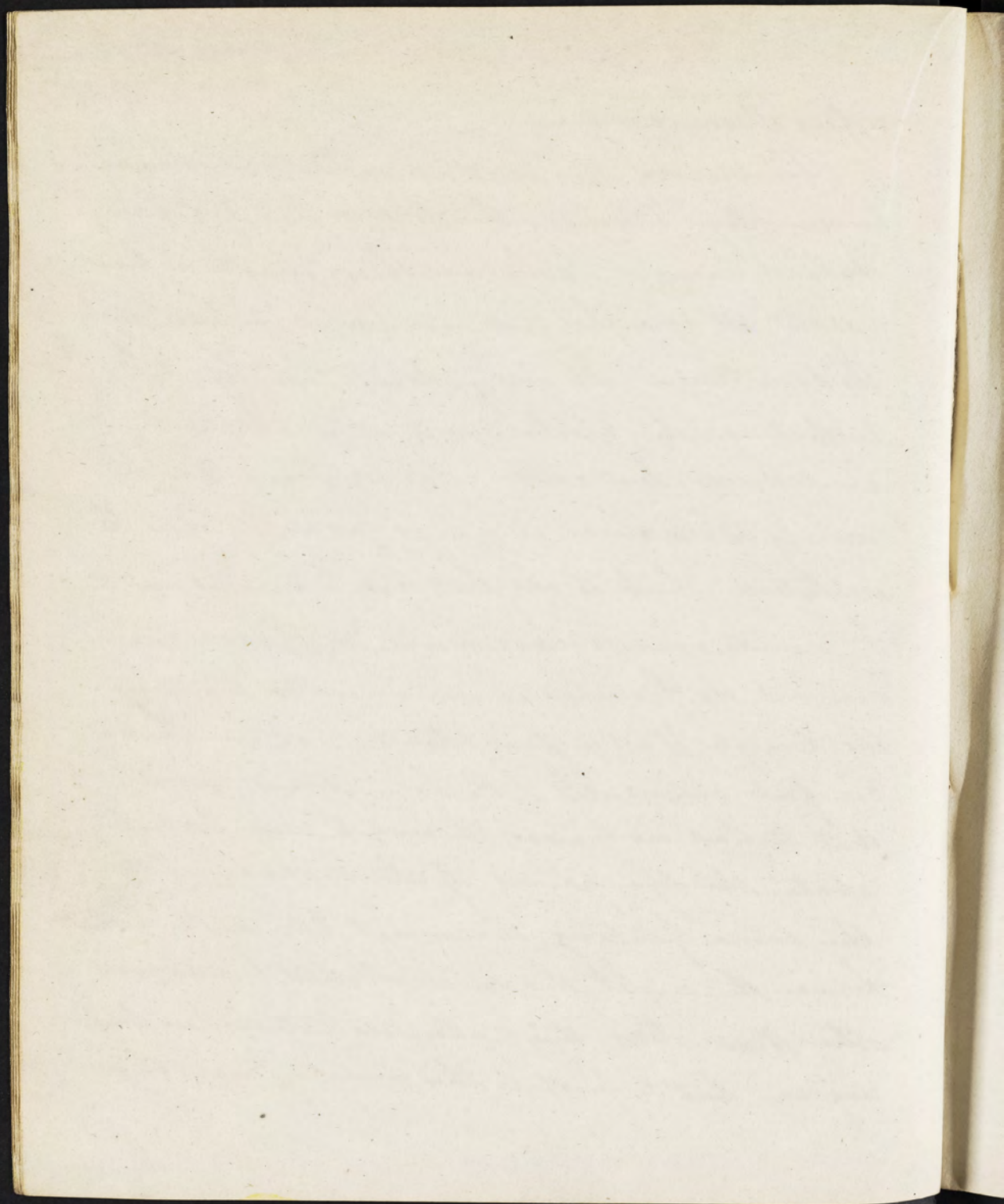
As to the remedies to be employed in the Second stage of Pertussis I must make



a few observations —

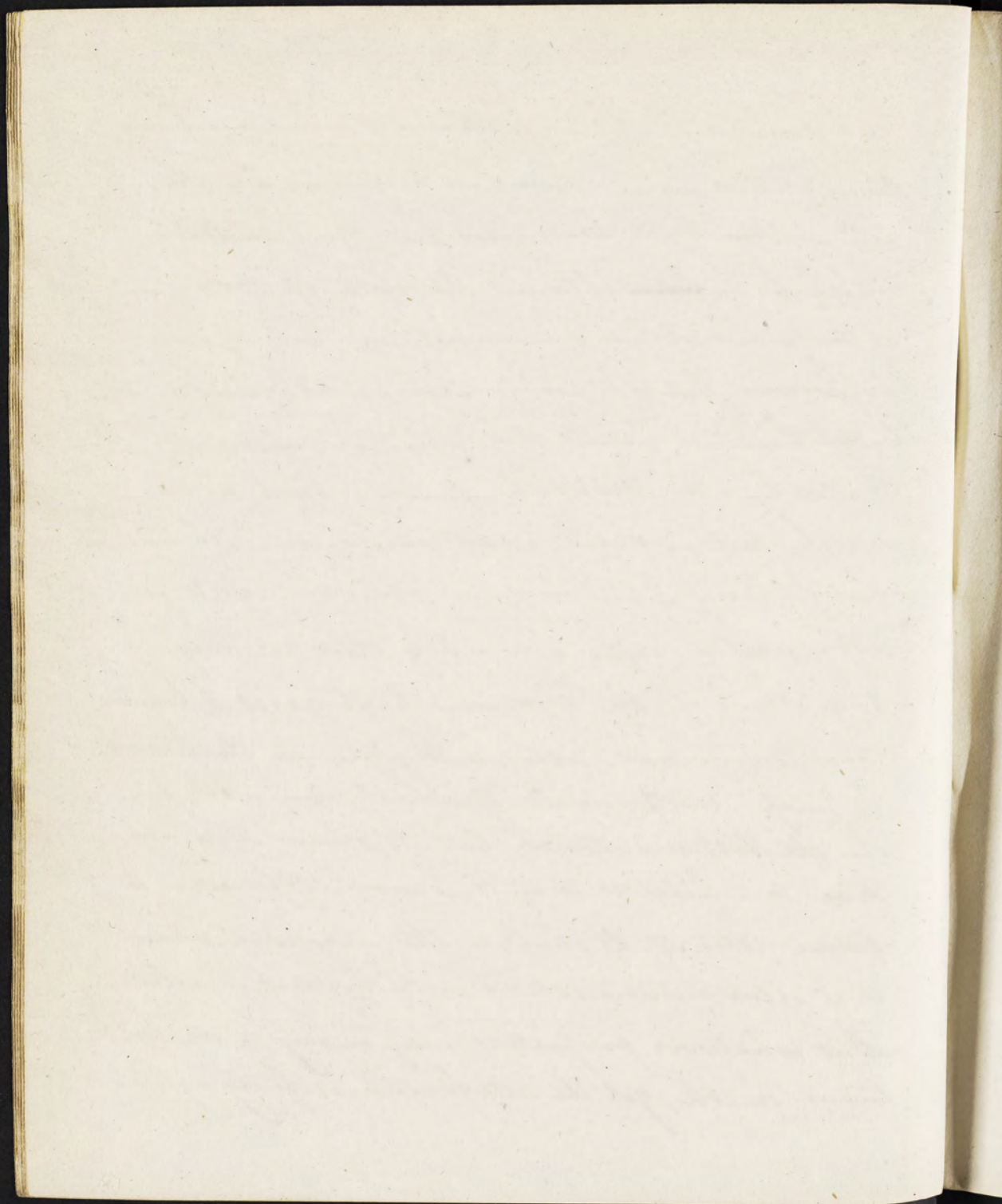
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The various Narcotics & antispasmodics have been employed & among these Opium has not been the least favoured — whatever theory may have been adopted all agree that it is very useful in palliating the symptoms — It was first employed by Dr. Withering who proclaimed it as an article of great power, but on the contrary I consider it merely palliative, it allays Cough & calms the irritation which is all that can be expected from it. It is now near 50 years since Dr. Tucker recommended the Cicuta as active in mitigating the Cough & other symptoms, But on a more careful estimate of its virtues will prove that it has no power to cure & very little to abate the symptoms of the disease — on the same footing we must place the henbane the night shade digitalis & various other Narcotics, they calm irritation in some degree, but to fulfil this indication they



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are decidedly inferior to opium & when we have
this in view we are wrong in preferring any other —
all of these have been tried but the Cast Oil &
musk have ~~been~~ obtained the most reputation —
of the former of these I know nothing from my own
experience but it is highly recommended by many writers —
Cullen however thought it of no efficacy whatever —
Cullen however makes the same report as to
musk but in this I cannot coincide with him,
but judging from my own observation it is
very useful, especially where there are any
symptoms of spasm, in which cases I know
none more valuable, it is given in the form
of Julep, the formula of which you will see
in the dispensatories, but its odour is so offen-
sive to Children that it is very difficult to
administer it, to obviate this inconvenience
it is often administered in the form of injection,
But whatever properties may belong to the Na-
tural musk, yet the artificial is fully equal

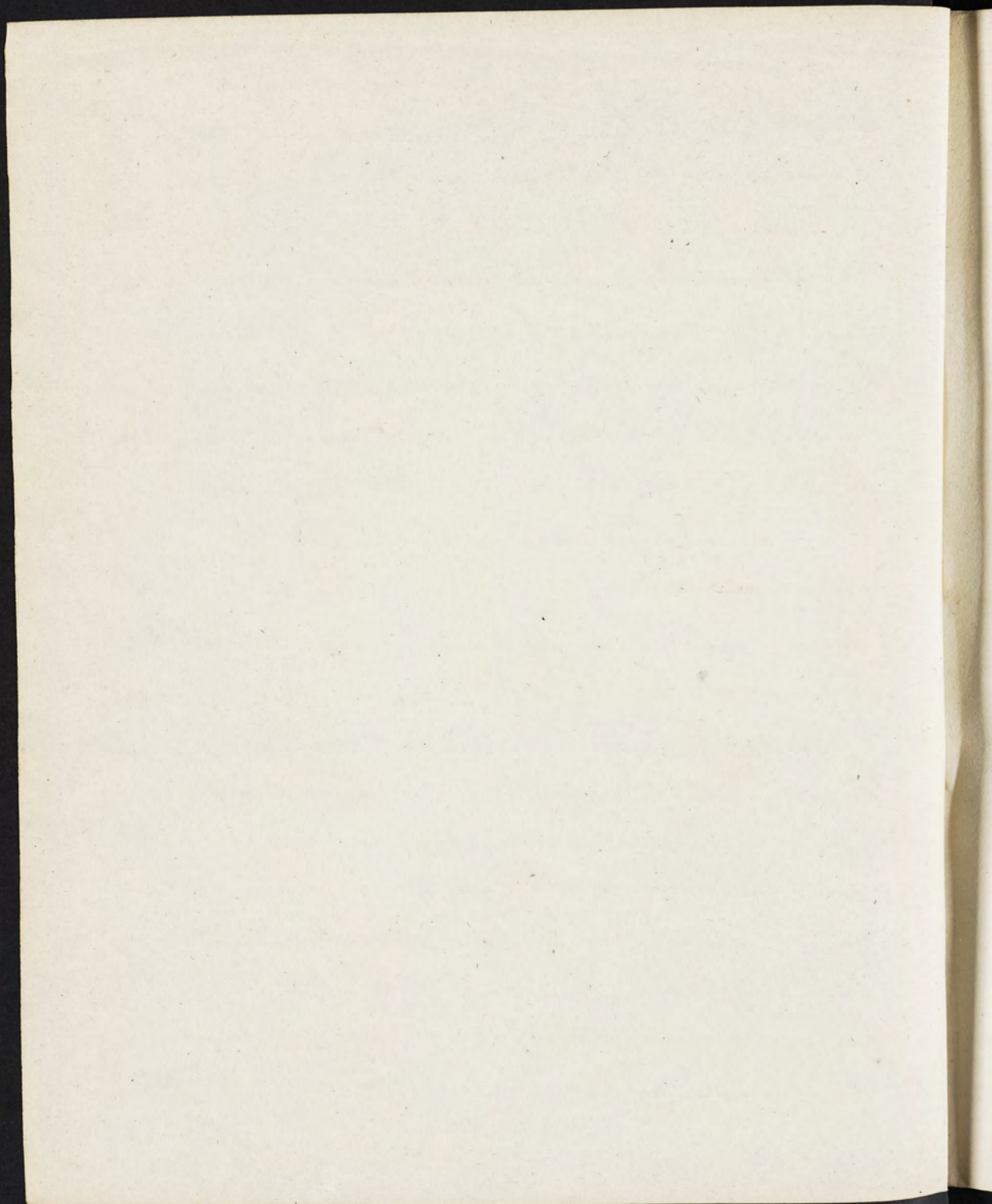


to it, this to the best of my recollection is made, by pouring the Nitric acid on Amber - but for the particulars of the process I refer you to another chair.

Since the time of Boerhaave the artificial musk has been much employed & its powers well known in the various nervous affections, It is however only lately that it has been introduced by Copeland as a remedy in Pertussis & it became at his time very generally employed.

Of no medicine has a larger body of evidence been collected in its favour for the last 8 or 10 years the Journals have been full of cases of its efficacy - the highest authority which have appeared in its favour is Dr Bailey who is a man of great accuracy & caution, & who never inconsiderably advances an opinion on any med.^l point, he states, that after a fair trial he considers it as decidedly superior to every other article -

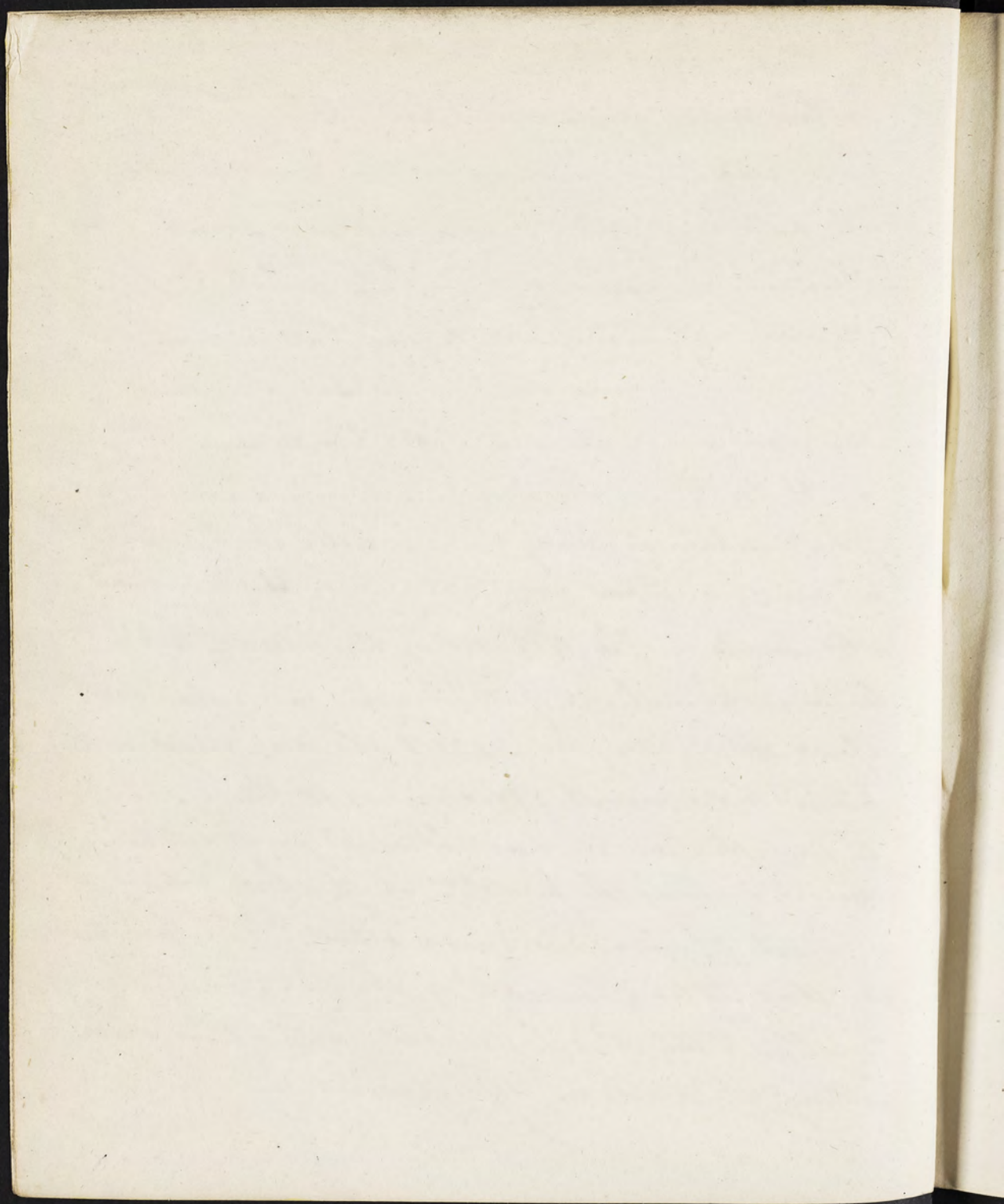
My own experience is very narrow, but



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the few experiments that I have made with it, have been very favourable & my Med^l. friends who have employed it more largely speak the same language. On the whole, I strongly recommend it to you - It is given in the form of Emulsion & in the same dose as the neutral musk that of grs X or XII -

Of the Olum Succini one of the ingredients of the artificial musk, not a little has been said by many authors particularly by Underwood who wrote on the diseases of Children - but I have no knowledge of it from my own experience. Of all the Antispasmodics the one most employed & the most efficacious is the Assafoetida this article has obtained great confidence among the pract^{rs}. of this City & has almost superseded every other - Their practice is, that after evacuating the Alf. Canal by Emetics & the Merc^l. purges, and after moderating the violent symptoms by N. S. -

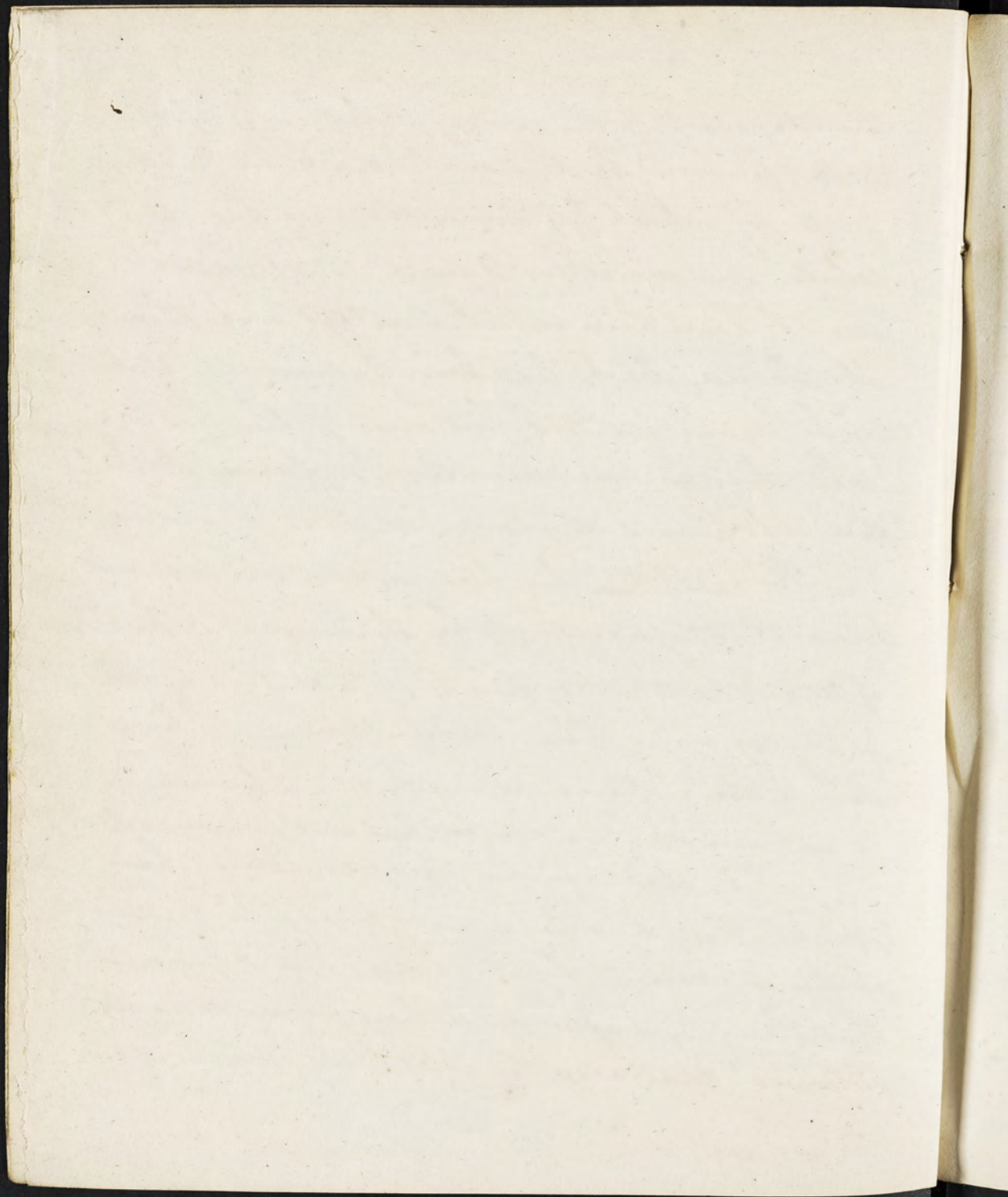


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then to resort to the watery solution of assafoetida prepared by triturating 3j in 3viij of water, of which 3j form the dose for a Child of 18 months or 2 years. These Tonic med^s have been much employed & of these the Peruv. Bark has been favourably spoken of by many writers, but none of them has carried their communication so far as Dr Coulson who places it above all other remedies.

The arsenic has been introduced by several pract^s. Particularly by Simmons & Dr Farriar of Manchester, they give to a Child 1 or 2 years old ʒttij or ij of Fowlers Solution — I have very little experience with it, I have tried it in one or two cases but with no success.

In the Page for new Remedies the Sacch. Lat. has been employed, the credit of this is claimed by Dr Reese, but I find that Sauvage after detailing many remedies observes "that also the Sacch. Lat should be



employed in doses of grs ij or iij⁴ —

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The last medicine of this class which I shall notice is the Nit. Argenti, this was introduced by Dr James & has been favourably noticed in the periodical publications. But I have no experience of its virtues.

I come now to a different class of Remedies viz, The Alkalies. the Credit of first introducing these is given to M^r Pearson & the Success in England with them was so great that I copied the prescription which I brought over to this Country, and is as follows.

℞ Carb. Sod — grs iij
vin. Ipecac — grs v
Laud m — grs j
Aqua — ʒi — M

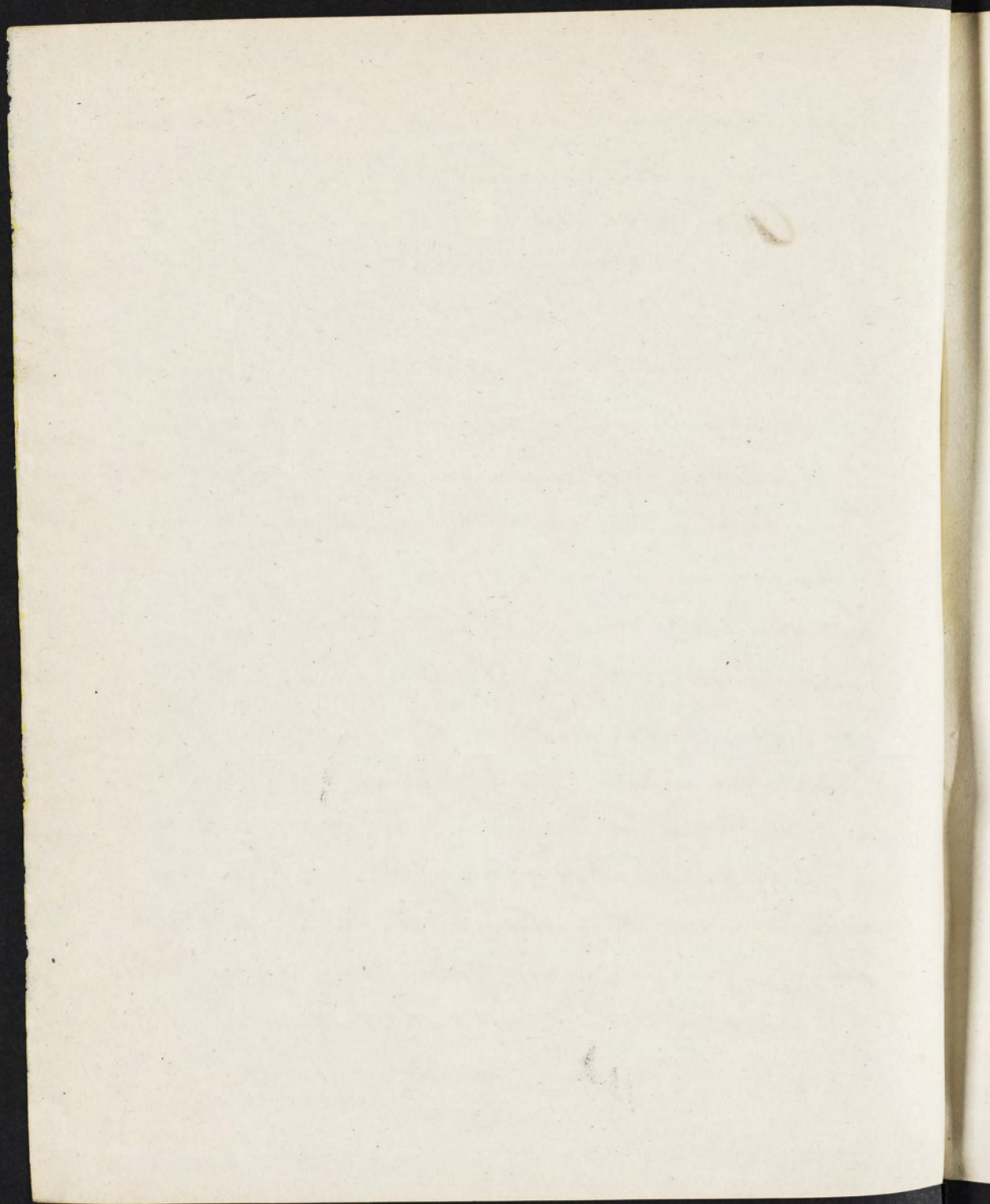
This is a dose for a Child a year old & to be repeated q. t. h. at the same time that this was introduced into regular practice, the Veg. Alkalie was put forth and soon

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superceeded every other Medicine — The following
is the formula in which it is employed —

Rp pot. Ash ℥i
Cochineal grs x
Aqua — Ziv — M.

℥i to be given 5 or 6 times for a Child of one year.

My experience in the Alkalies as remedies for
the whooping Cough has now been so great that
I am able to speak with a good deal of con-
fidence concerning them. I am of opinion
that they are in reality entitled to great at-
tention & that they make a very salutary im-
pression on the dis^e. to this point many pract^{rs}
have also given very favourable testimony
and also the popular voice has decided
in a remarkable degree — But to prove
efficacious they should be administered
in a much larger dose than above direc-
ted, in that small quantity they do little
good & at one time I almost abandoned them,
& it was not



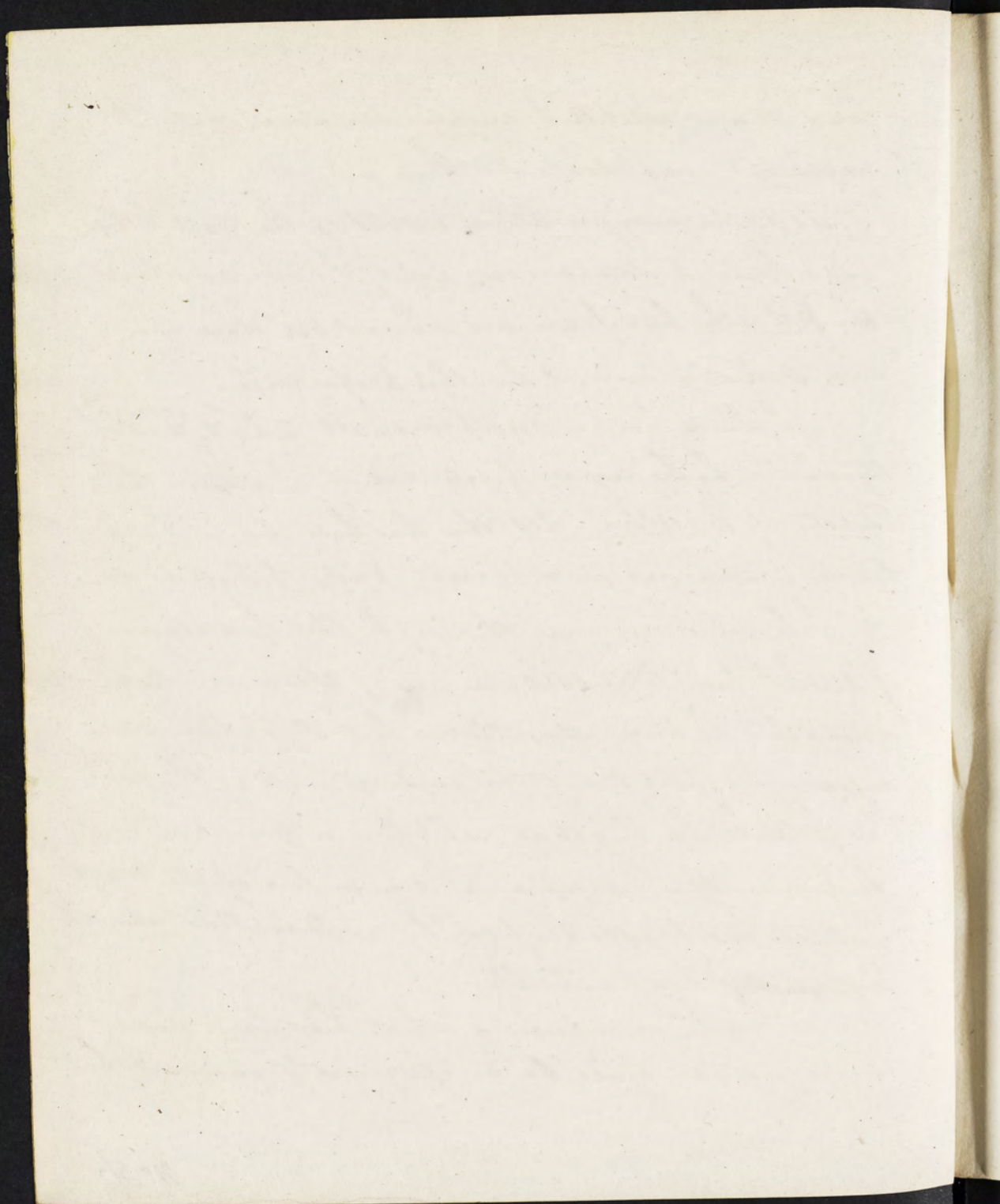
and it was not till I doubled the dose that I ¹³³
regained confidence in them -

As to the comparative merits of the two Alkalies
very little is determined, lately I have employed
the pot ash but I am not aware that there are
any solid grounds for this preference.

I shall notice another med^o which has ob-
tained a high degree of reputation I mean the
Linct. of Cantharides this has been for a long
time employed in different parts of England -

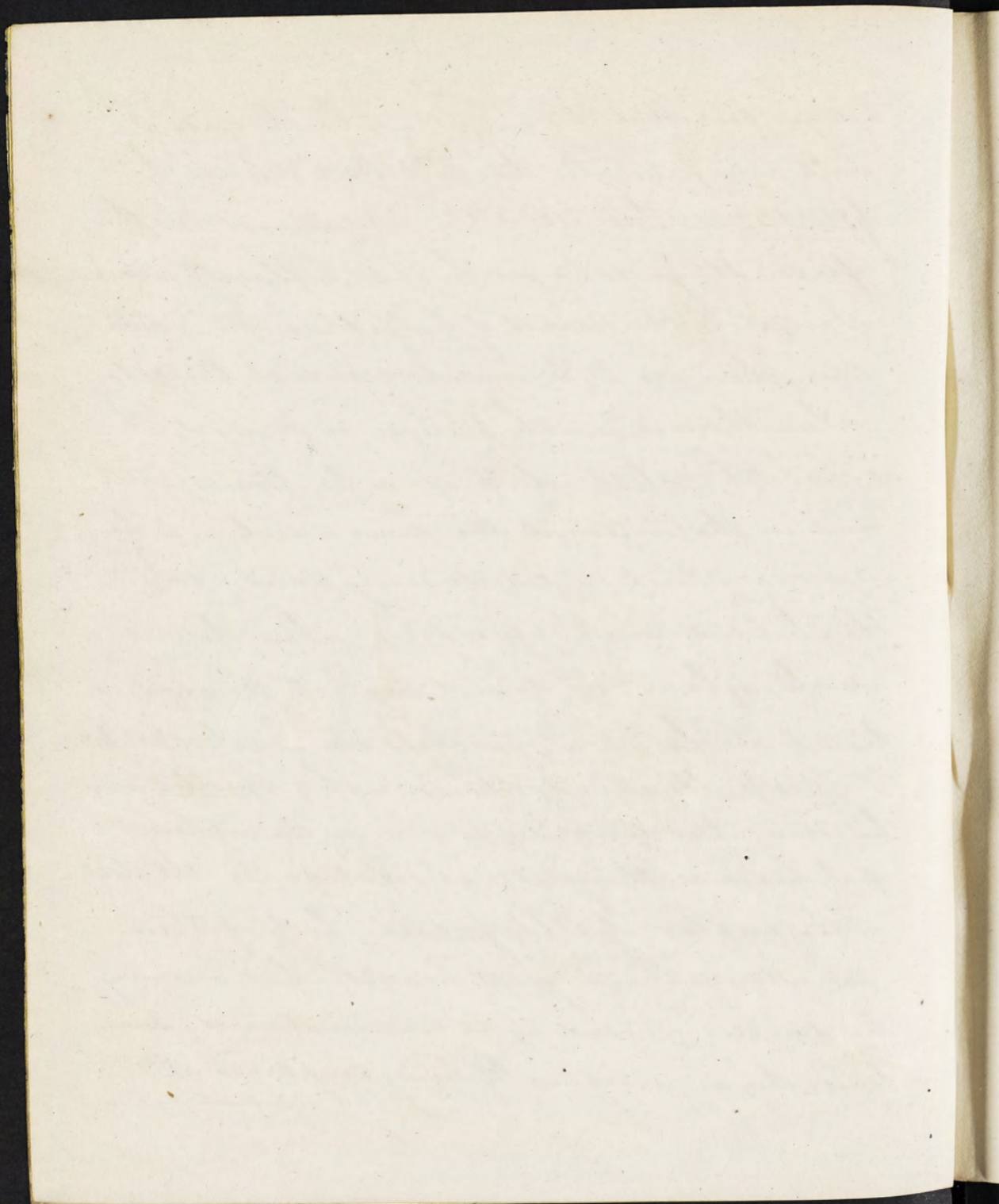
I have now gone through the Catalogue
of Med^o for Pertussis, many of them are little
entitled to our attention, but it is often ne-
cessary to point out the evil as well as the good,
as it will be of great relief to a young man
to know the comparative value of the Med^o
which are pressed upon by authorities almost
equally respectable

In reviewing what has been said
my practice will be sufficiently evident, but



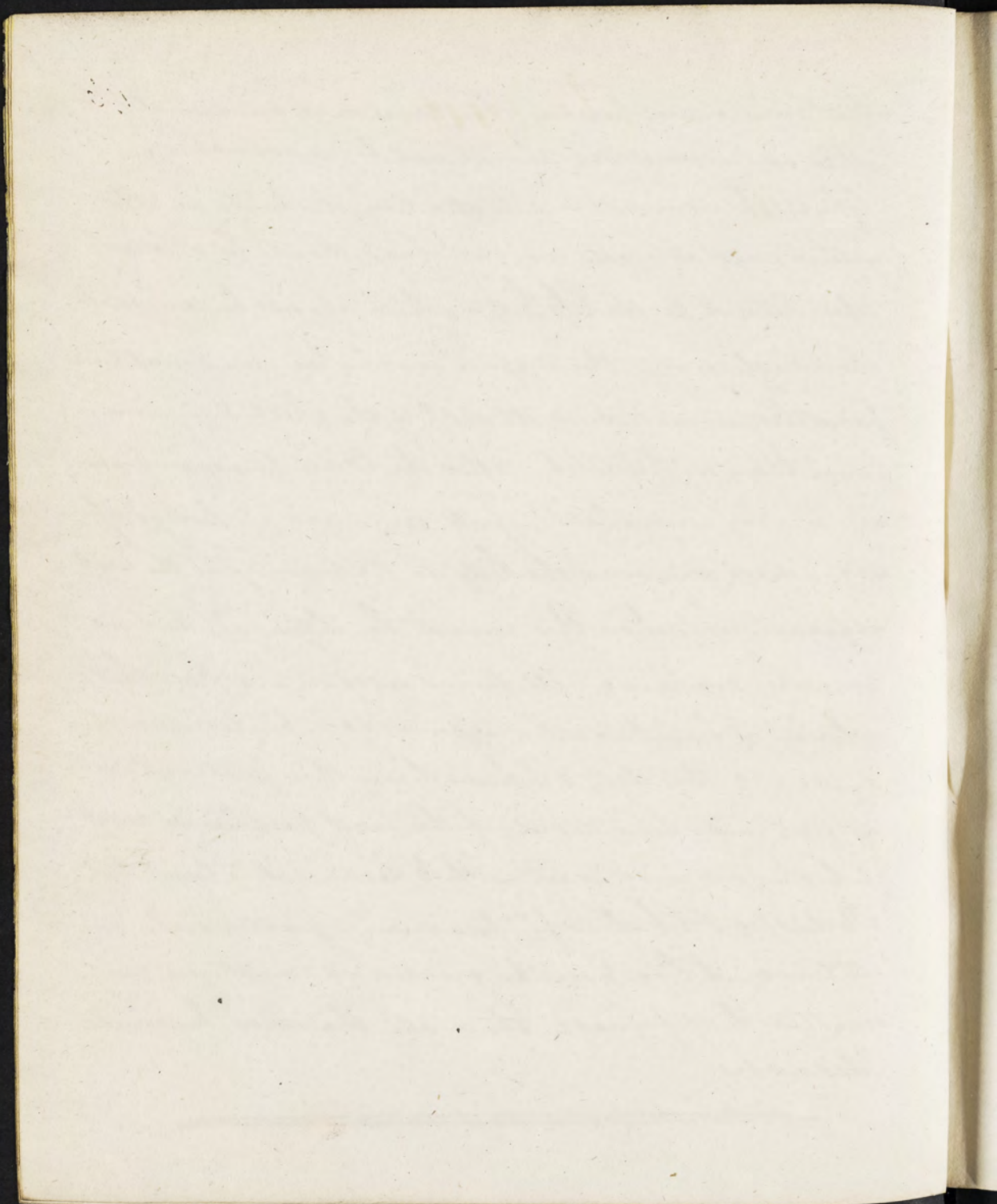
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but for fear that this might not be the case I
will recapitulate the Method which I
pursue in this disease. Believing it in the
first stage to be an highly Inflam^t. disease
I resort to the means of fulfilling this indica-
tion, there are N. & L. and Mercurial Purges,
when there is much phlegm or Mucus, I
exhibit Emetics which are to be often repeated
and in the interval the same article is to be
administered in nauseating doses - where
the Child is much oppressed or where there is
much inflamⁿ. I do not neglect the applica-
tion of a Blister or if necessary leeches & cups.
As palliative of the Cough, opiates may
be used after the crisis is over on the inflamⁿ.
Subdued nothing is so useful as the Alkalies
or the water of Assafetida, both of these
are attended with great benefit, but one may
be selected according to circumstances, some-
times they are useful by being employed alter-
nately.



But while we pursue this Remedial Treatment 135
other considerations should not be overlooked.

The Diet demands much attention it should be altogether vegetable, no animal food should be allowed, also attend to the Clothing which should be warmer than customary, this is often overlooked - an equat temperature is useful in all dis^s of the Chest & in none more than in Pertussis. After the Crisis however free air is very important, of all remedies a change of air, especially from the City to the Country is the most efficacious, where this cannot be obtained, riding or even walking will prove useful - upon the whole, I conclude by advising a particular attention to this dis^s & I have been thus particular as you will find it one of the most perplexing cases which you will meet with & because it is true that Pertussis & Chol Inf.^m produce a greater expenditure of life & make greater inroads on domestic happiness than all the other Infantine diseases.



Asthma.

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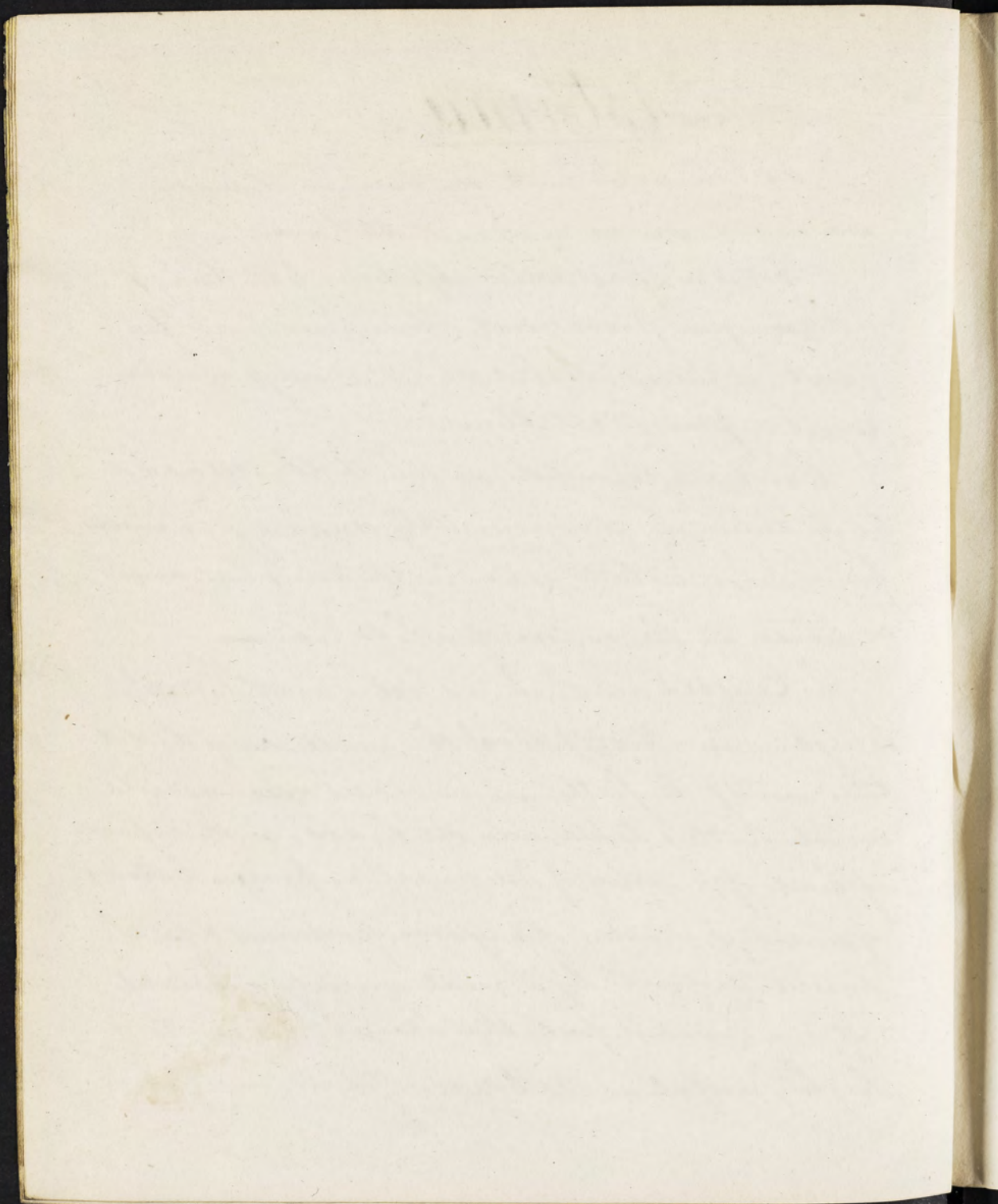
As connected with the former disease we are next to notice Asthma.

This is a spasmodic affection of the lungs returning in paroxysms. These recur very frequent at intervals, but do not always observe regular periodical times.

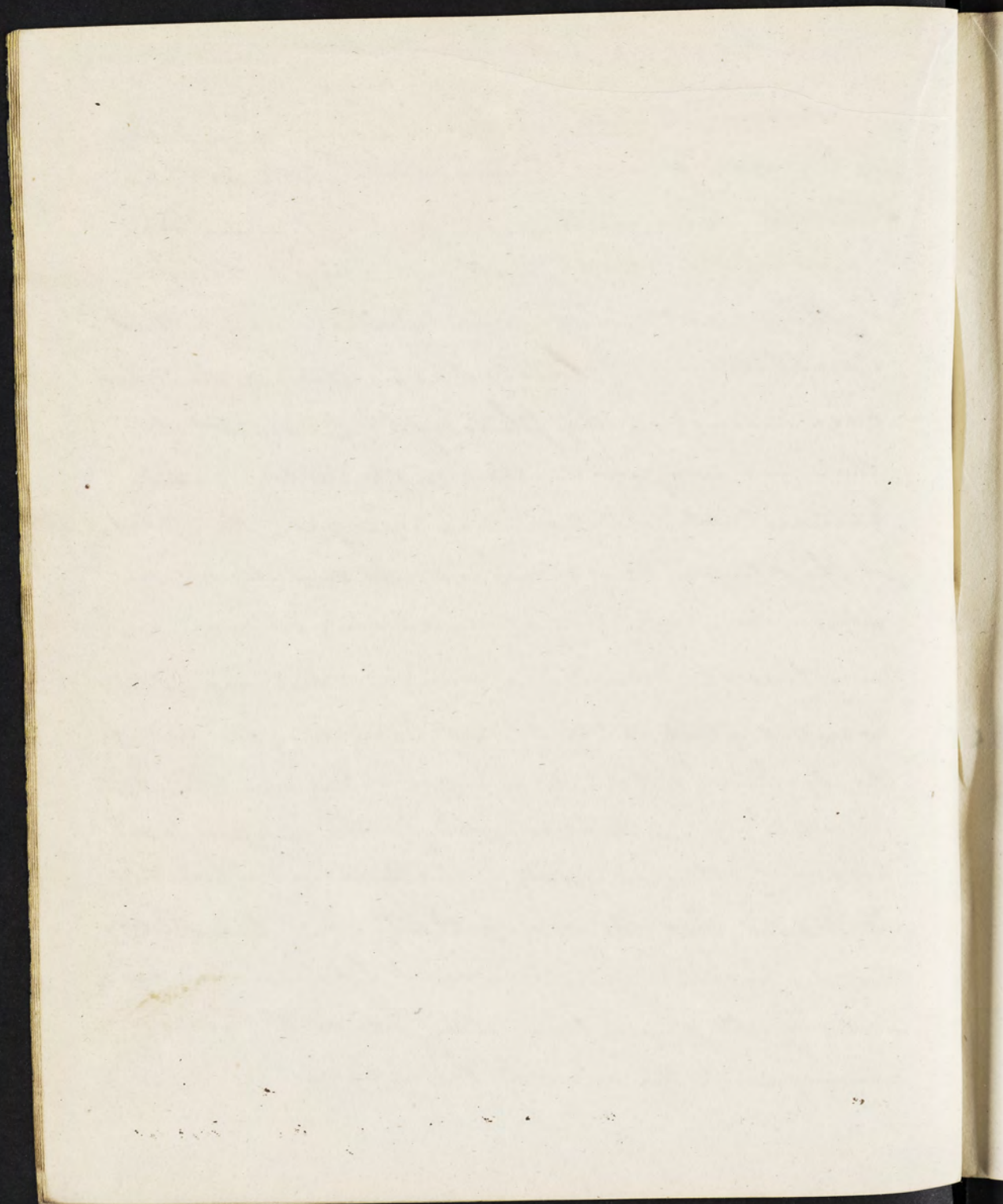
Cases are recorded in which the attacks have come on daily monthly annually or even for a more distant period, appearing but once or twice in the course of a long life —

The Causes are such as act directly on the lungs or indirectly thro' the medium of the system — Of the first, are various ~~acid~~ acrid arial matters taken into the lungs, as the vapour of lead of arsenic of Mercury &c — pungent odours of various kinds, oppressive perfumes & fetid smells, induced by a great variety of means.

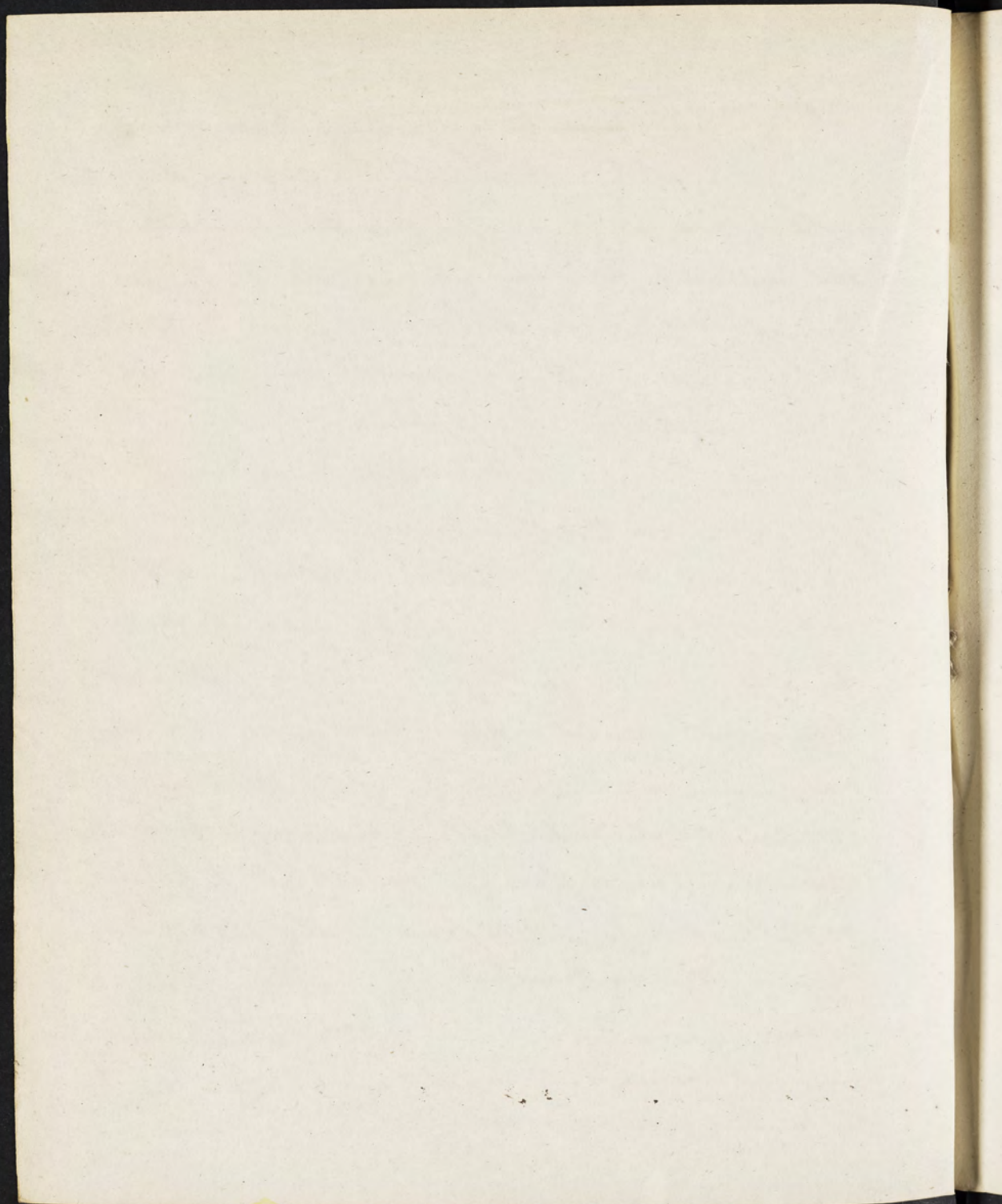
It is a curious fact that Ipecac^a generally is highly useful in Asthma — Yet in some persons



the smell of it will sometimes bring on a paroxysm of disease — I have known a Medical Student who could not weigh out a single — dose of this med^l without being attacked by the usual disagreeable symptoms of this Complaint. — Lately I have seen a similar case noticed in the Philosoph^l transact^{ns} to these we may add the irrespireable gases, particularly the Carbonic acid gas. the states of the atmosphere as regards its sensible or insensible properties as depending on heat, cold moisture &c — or arising from certain occult peculiarities of the atmosphere, thus the air of the suburbs of a City is more oppressive than that prevailing in the crooked parts — Cities also differ in this respect as Baltimore & Philad^a. It is said that the air of Baltimore peculiarly predisposes to an attack & I know that persons have come from that place to Philad^a merely with the view of being benefitted by the

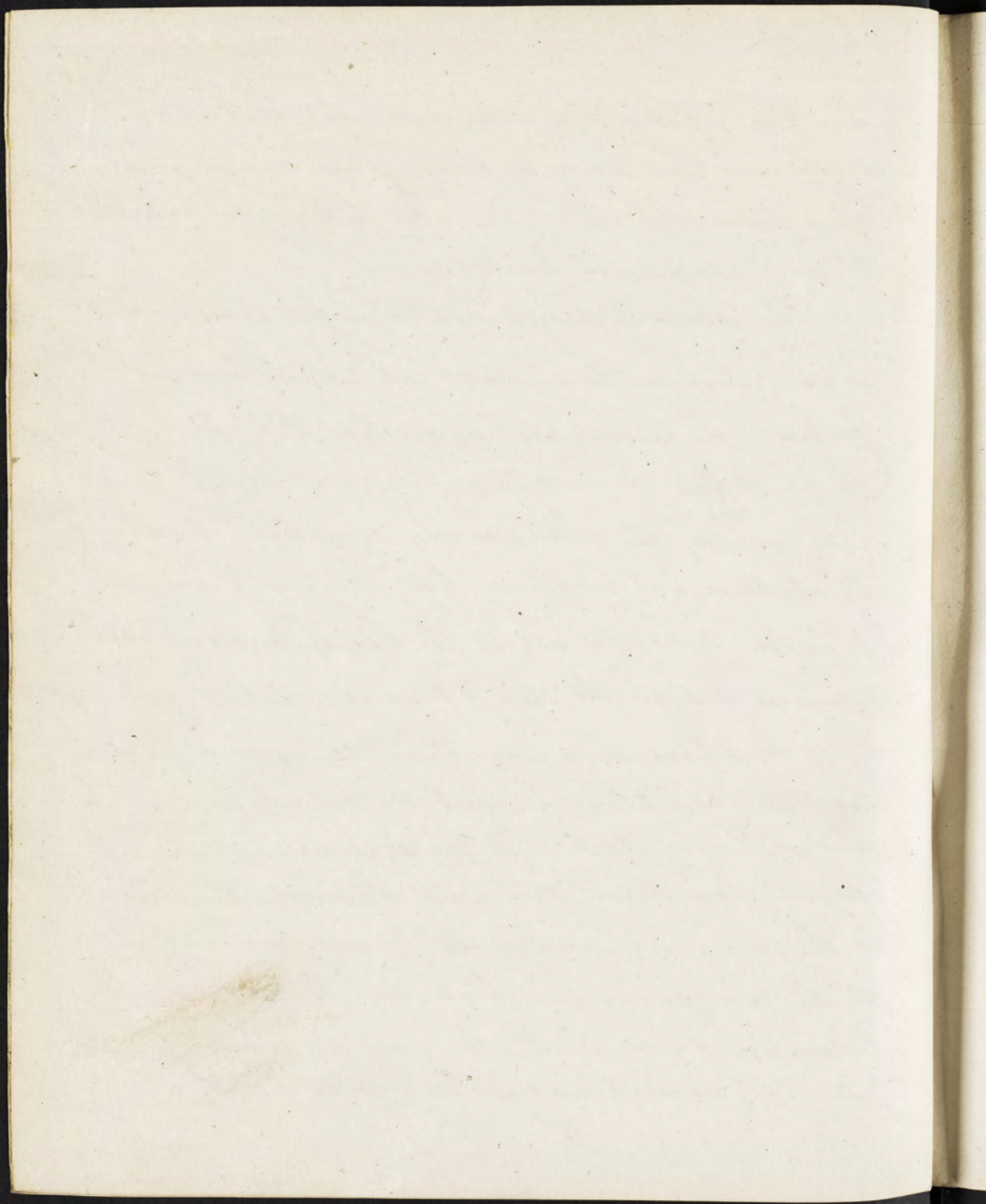


change of air — These are the causes which act primarily on the lungs, but there are some which act secondarily thro' the medium of the system — as wrong impressions on the aly. Canal from worms, indigestible food, inattention on the excess of eating or drinking — Constipation of the bowels, also a suppression of any accustomed evacuation, the recession of eruptions the metastasis of disease the indulgence of passion but most of these act only as exciting causes, operating on a predisposition acquired by inheritance, or from peculiarity in the formation of the chest, however induced a paroxysm generally comes on during the night after the first sleep with a sense of tightness & stricture across the breast, there is universally a sensation in the lungs as if there was a stopping in the respiration, there is often no cough, or if there be, it is unaccompanied by expectoration. The patient cannot remain in an horizontal position but flies for relief to an open window



for fresh air - this difficulty in respiration increases & at times is accompanied by a wheezing noise, the voice is weak the cough when present becomes painful -

This state of things continues for several hours a perspiration then breaks out, which becomes profuse, the respiration is now less laborious the cough is free & a secretion of mucus into the bronchiae occurs, the other uneasy symptoms gradually abate - But greater or less difficulty in respiration, tightness across the breast & uneasiness remain through the day & there are relapses for several succeeding days & nights, after a few days the symptoms cease & the patient returns to his ordinary state - The pulse is generally quick & small, sometimes it is quite natural, the urine at the commencement of the paroxysm is pale, at the remission it is high col. & deposits a copious sediment, the face is usually flushed & turgid, sometimes pale & contracted,

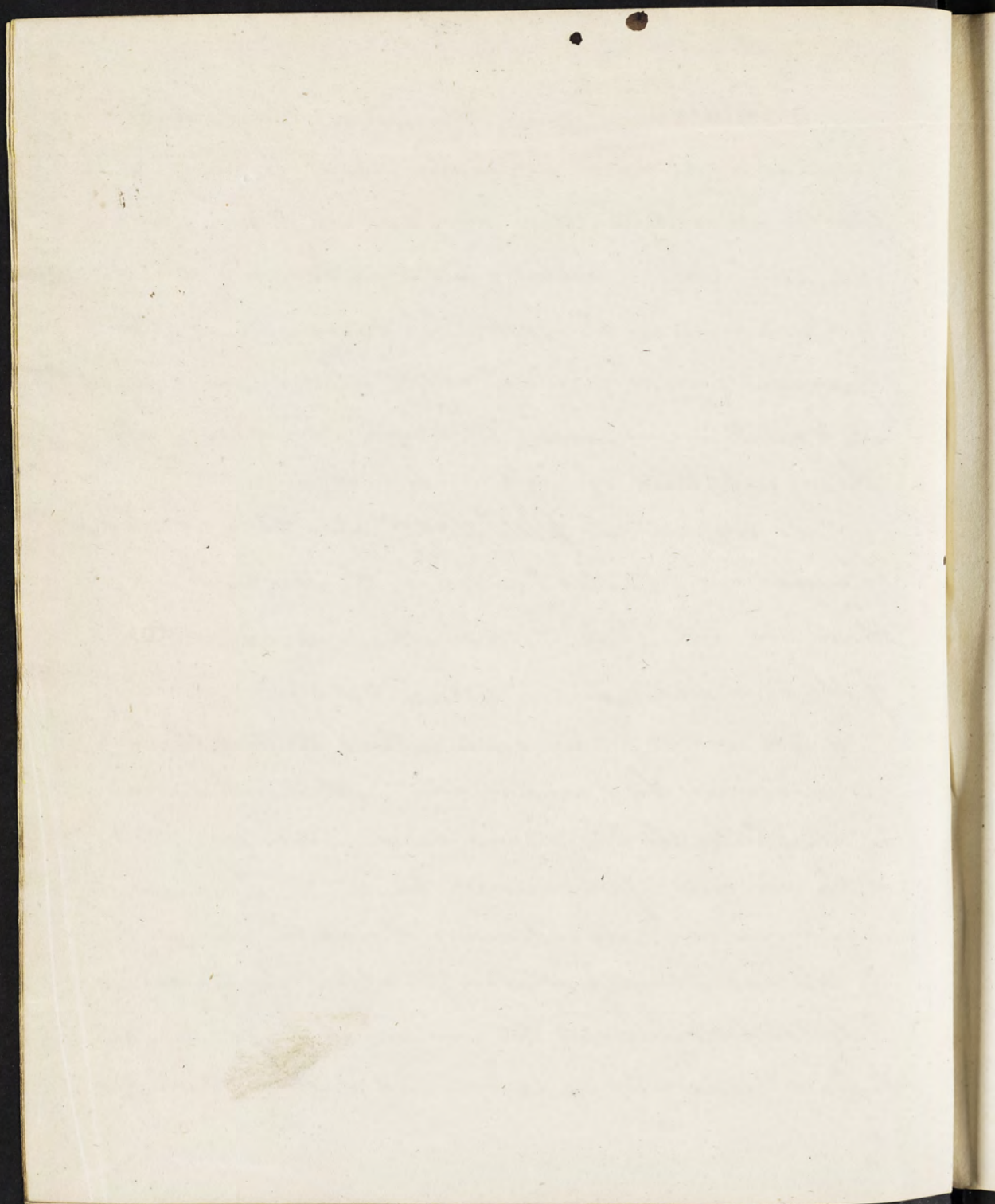


Asthma is generally a hereditary complaint. Seldom appearing before the age of Puberty, it chiefly attacks the male sex, and the paroxysms usually appear during hot weather, but this is not uniformly the case. The paroxysm is often preceded by languor lassitude drowsiness, a sense of pain & weight about the chest & by many of the symptoms of dyspepsia -

As regards its pathology very little is clearly made out, Cullen & most of the modern authorities attribute it to a spasmodic action of the bronchiae which interrupts & disturbs respiration.

A late writer Dr Lee endeavours to overthrow this doctrine, tho I cannot say with much success he attributes the proximate cause to an irritation of the air cells of the lungs, produced by aerial acrimony or by an effusion of serum obviously in this last case mistaken the effect for the cause.

Dissection has not thrown much light on the Subject, generally in recent cases ~~the~~ the lungs

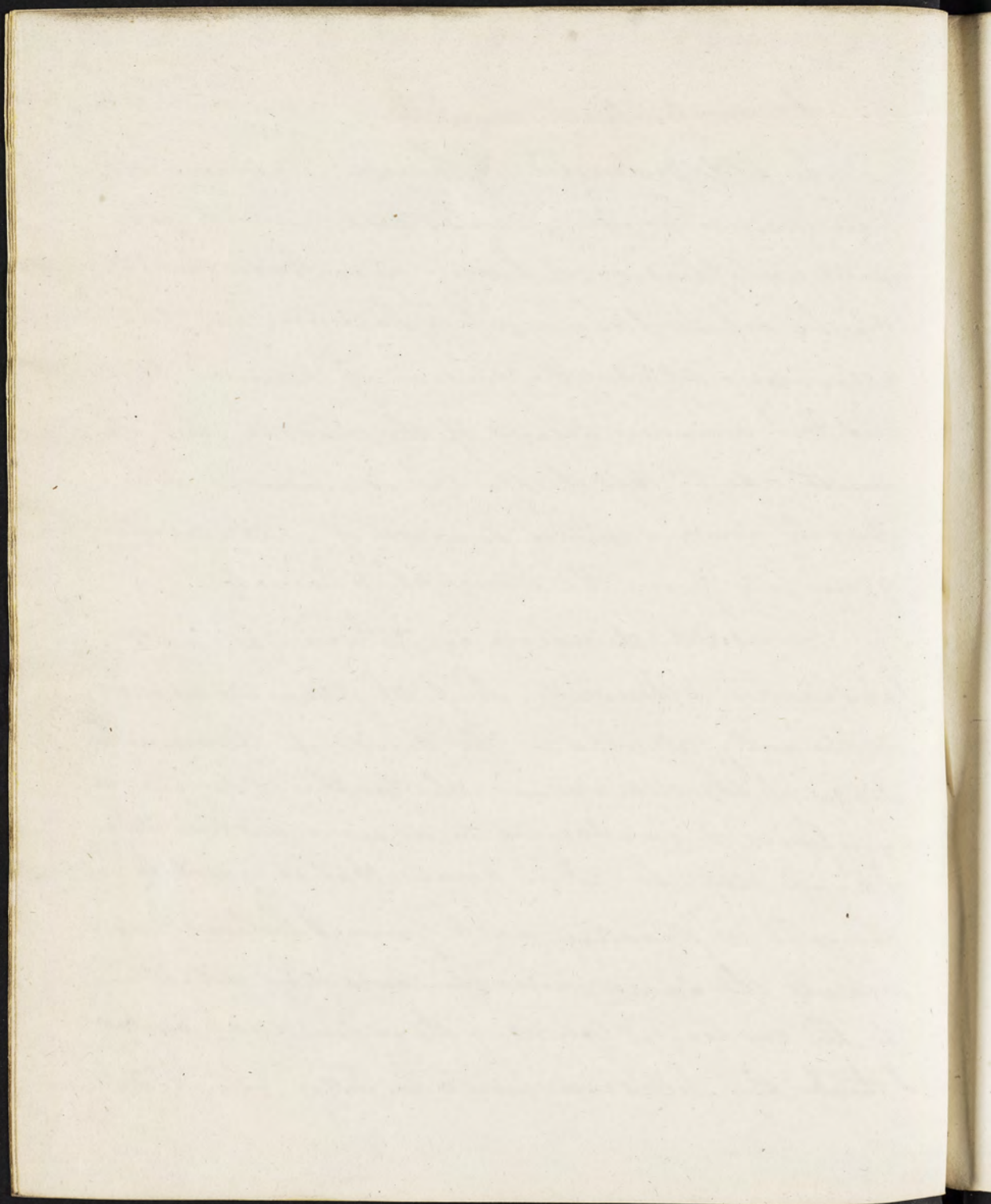


are found perfectly healthy.

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In old protracted Asthma - Margagni says there is considerable organic derangement especially an effusion of Serum as in Hydrothorax, On the whole I can readily believe that the attending Spasm & effusion of Serum Mucus &c - are mere effects of the disease, but we must admit that the Spasm is induced secondarily from various sources of irritation generally from the stomach & bowels.

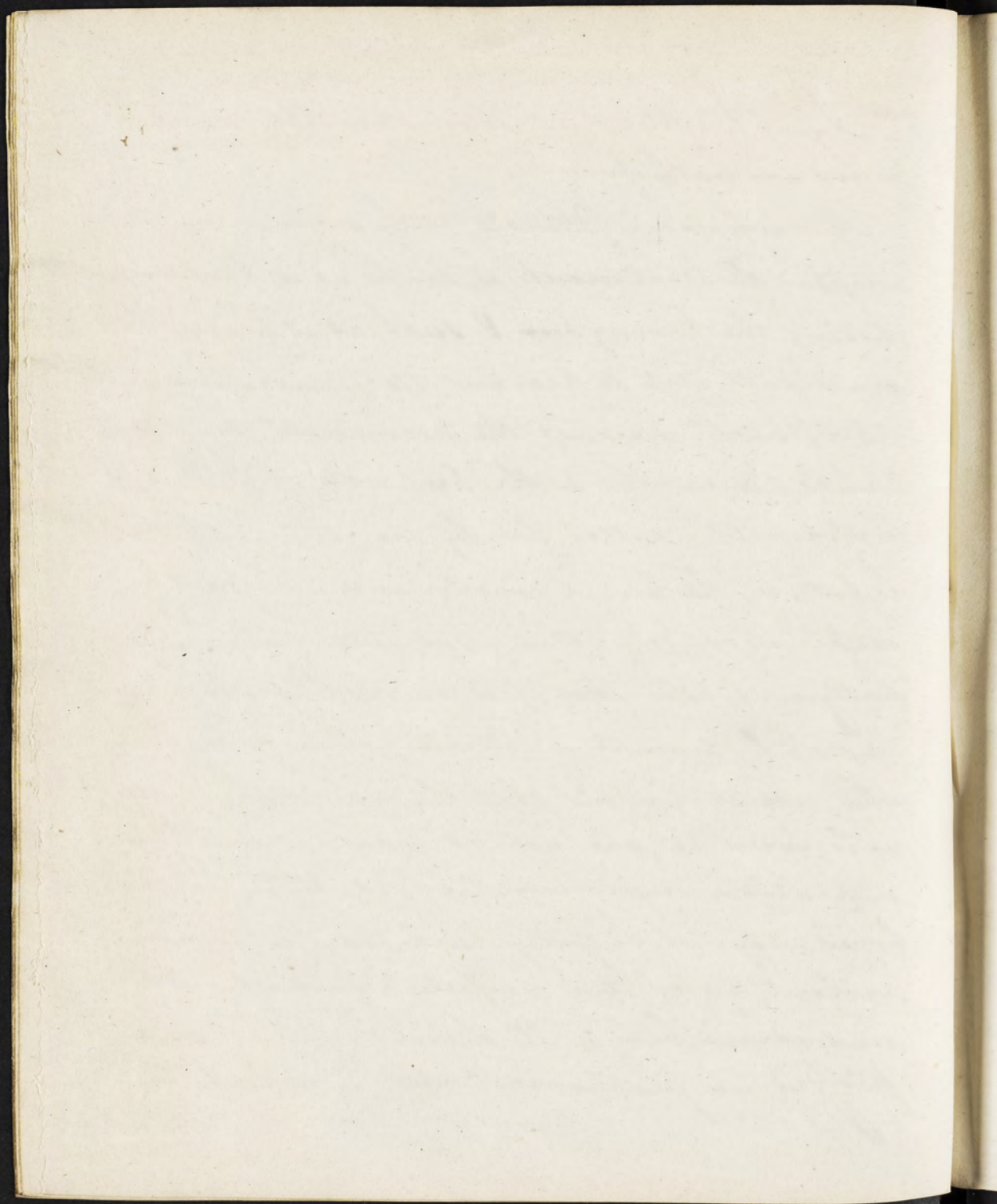
The usual division of Asthma is, into Spasmodic & Humid, the first generally appears in the early attacks - The second in the advanced stages of the disease - Whether this is sufficiently uniform to enable us to draw a distinction I know not, but I do know that it is not to be observed in practice, each form I believe demands the same general remedies adapted to the circumstances of the individual case, I think the division would be better into Idiopathic



and Symptomatic, as unquestionably it ap¹⁴²
pears in both forms.

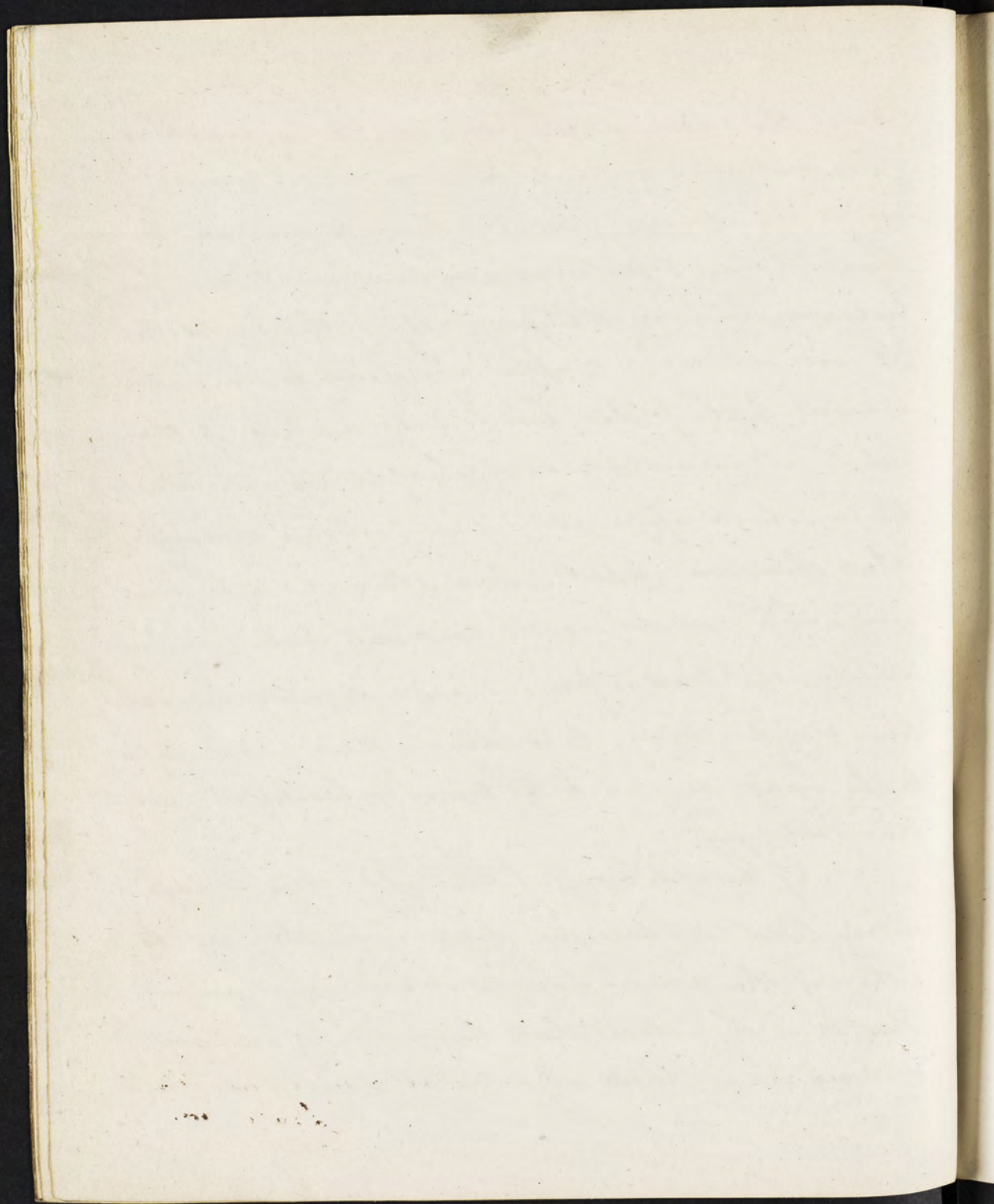
But whatever pathological views may be
adopted the treatment is such as is proper
during the paroxysm & such as is proper to
eradicate it & to prevent its recurrence —

No practⁿ viewing the prominent symptoms
would hesitate as to the propriety of N. S. which
is apparently called for by the interrupted cir-
culation, the tumid countenance, the panting
respiration &c. &c. — But still it is univer-
sally confessed that it is an ambiguous re-
medy & by some it is utterly condemned, those
who use it confess that the advantages de-
rived from it are not as great as might be
expected — my conviction is, that tho' our
hopes may not be fully realized, yet that in
violent cases it is useful & sometimes
indispensable — It should only be em-
ployed in plethoric cases in which it



abates the vehemence of the attack or shortens its duration & prevents those organic derangements I have mentioned which terminates in Hydrothorax & Pulmonary Consumption - In determining on the propriety of this measure It will not do to confine ourselves to the indications of the pulse, but to take a view of the whole circumstances of the case, particularly those which apparently call for this remedy. But there are cases where after all it is inadmissible, or where it does not promise any utility, tho' there is present considerable congestion & oppression, precisely in these cases cups to the back are indicated & may be beneficially employed.

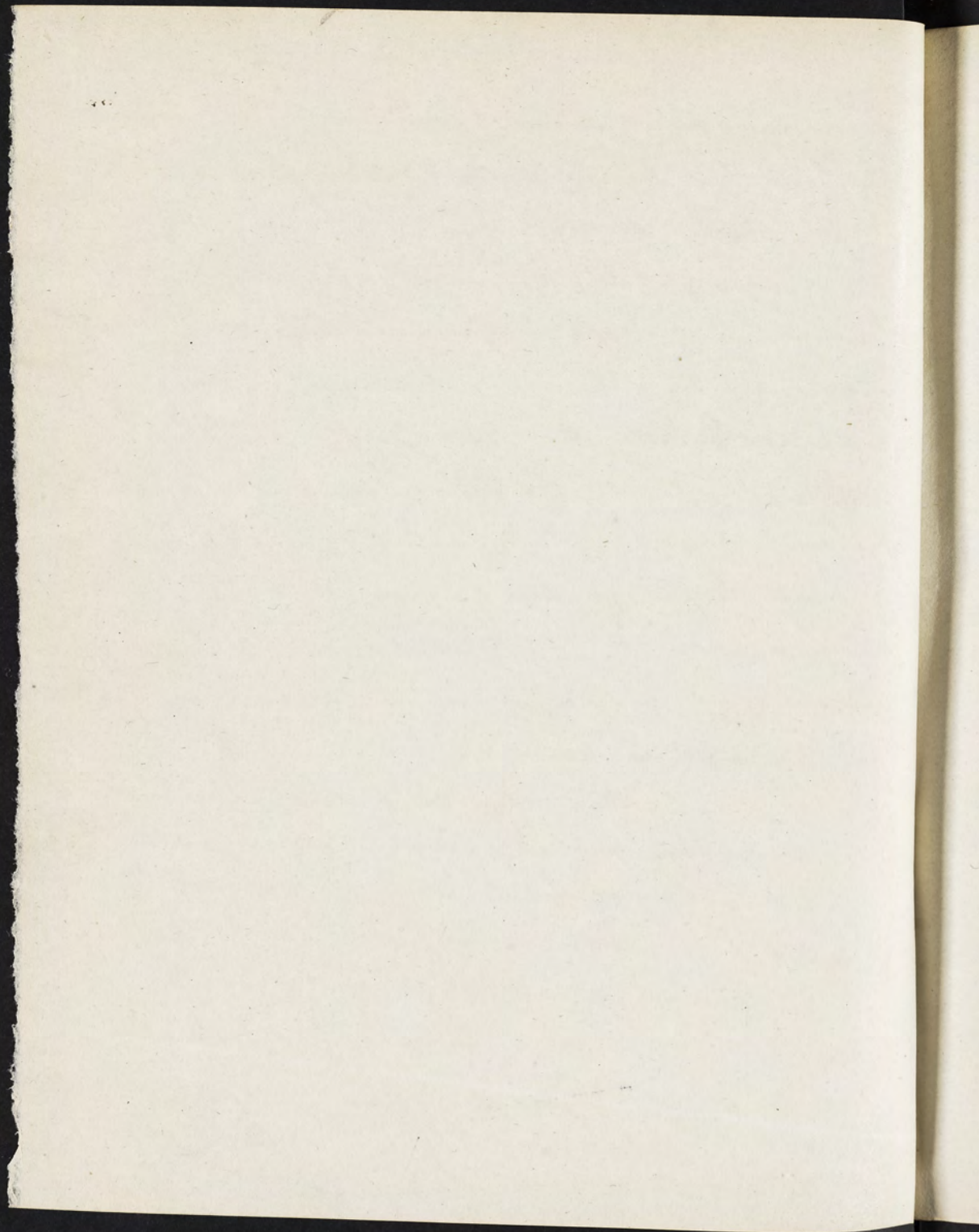
Of the efficacy of Emetics there is infinitely less difference of opinion than as to either of the above forms of evacuation - But it is objected that they are hazardous & of no use, these objections I believe are



frivolous & so far am I from being influenced by them that I habitually employ them and often with marked success —

As to the Spasmodic or humoral Asthma I believe there is no difference, they are equally effectual in either form & almost in every case relieve the patient — Confessedly the Specac: is superior to all the other Emetics, as far as I know, it was first introduced by Aikenside; during the paroxysm he gave ℥j of the Specac: with a view of immediate relief, & during the interval he gave from 3 to 5 grs every morn^g. in nauseating doses & to effect a permanent cure; — whether vomiting was induced by this or not it proved equally beneficial.

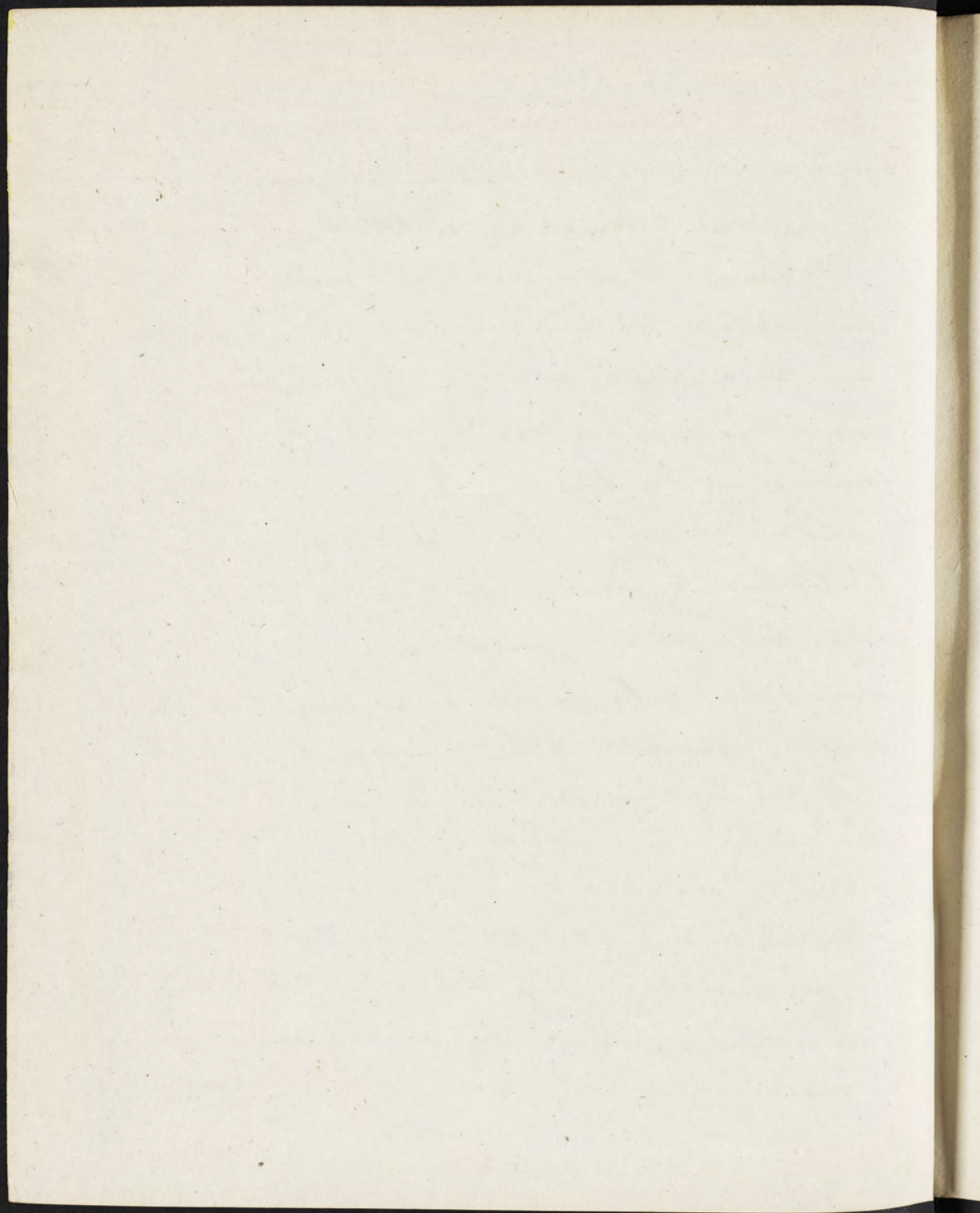
It is right for me to mention that Cullen & most other writers differ as to the propriety of this practice in both cases of Asthma: that altho' Specac: is beneficial in the humoral Asthma, it is of no avail in the
 Spasmodic



Spasmodic & sometimes eminently mischievous,
 My experience leads me to an opposite conclusion
 & I have found it as serviceable in one as the other.

Do we not on other occasions resort to it to relieve Spasm, as in Trachitis & why we should not in Asthma cannot be shown, as far as my experience goes you may resort to it as safely in the one case as the other — By some the Squill has been greatly preferred, & it is not unlikely well suited to it, especially in the case of old people when the liver is emulgent or unloaded, much also is said to be gained by its combination with Ipecac^{ca} of this I know nothing.

In nauseating doses some prefer it to vomiting the comparative utility of either plan is undetermined, to me it is manifest that one or the other is to be employed according to the stage or circumstances of the case — To break down the attack of the paroxysm vomiting is very beneficial as to the expectorant effects,

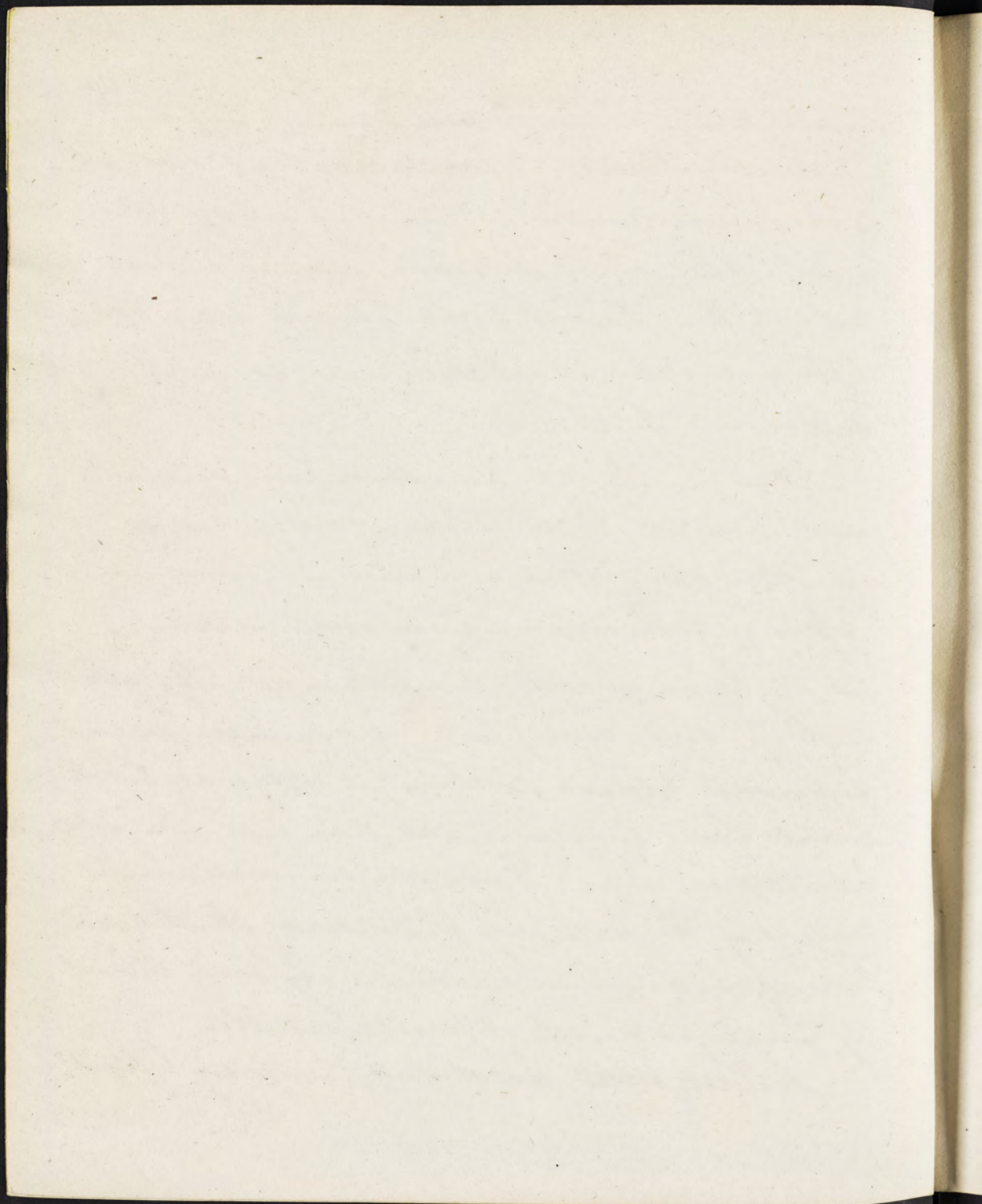


Small doses answer the best & are very useful. —

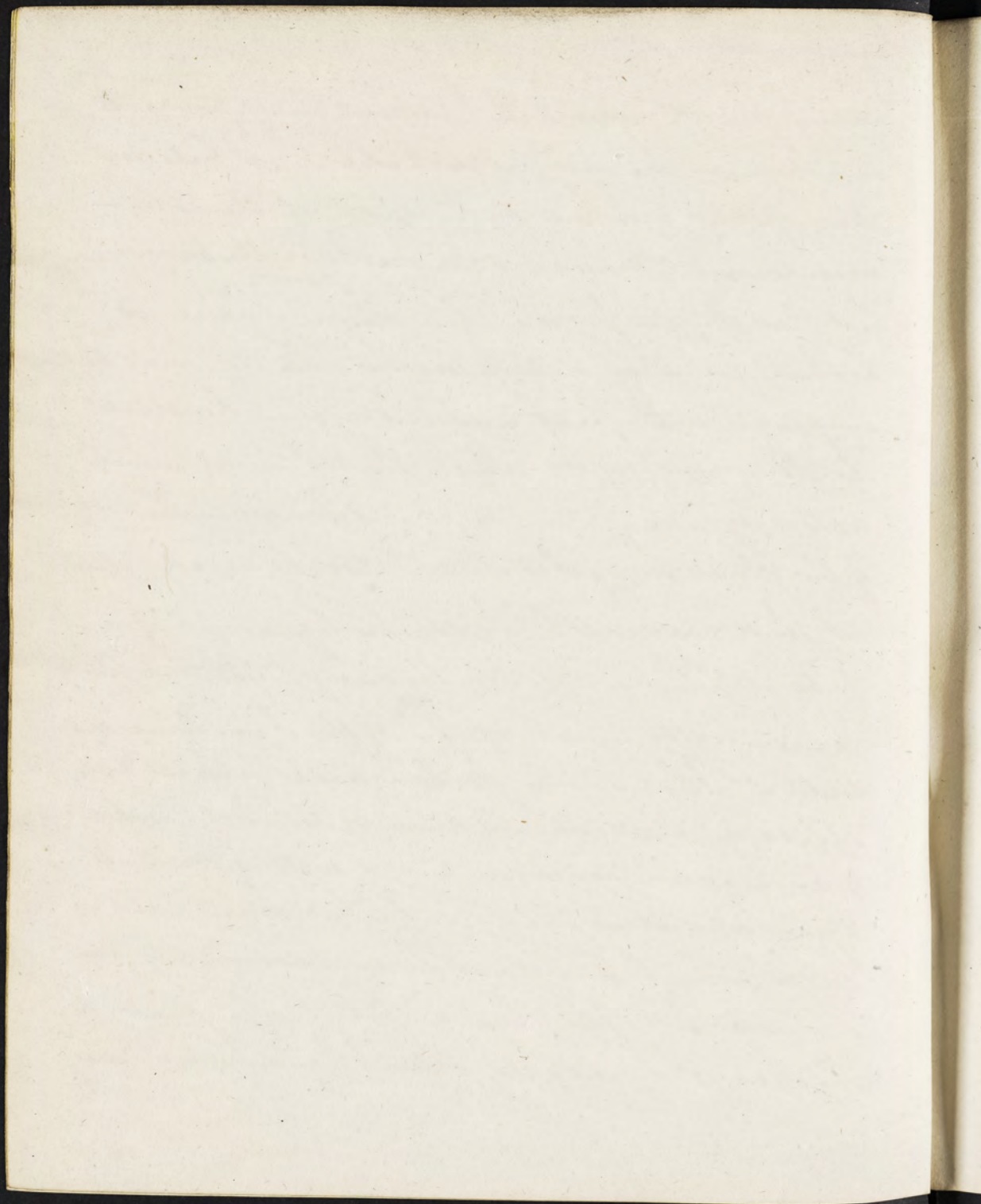
Commonly, *Ipecac.* is exceedingly beneficial, but in old protracted cases stimulating articles are more effectual as the squill, gum ammoniac, pot alk &c. — The best preparation is a comb. of the Gum Ammoniac & Nitric acid as in the following formula. —

R Lacc. Ammoniac $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ — & gradually pour upon it Nitric Acid — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — at the same time stirring it in a mortar — Sometimes $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of Perargoric may be added — dose is as might be expected from the effect of Purgatives in the Pulmonary affections generally no confidence is placed in them in asthma, but the bowels should be evacuated & be kept in a soluble state — — From the common received notions of the nature of this disease Opium would be useful, they have accordingly been liberally employed & with opposite results.

Dr Bree states that they are uniformly hurtful!

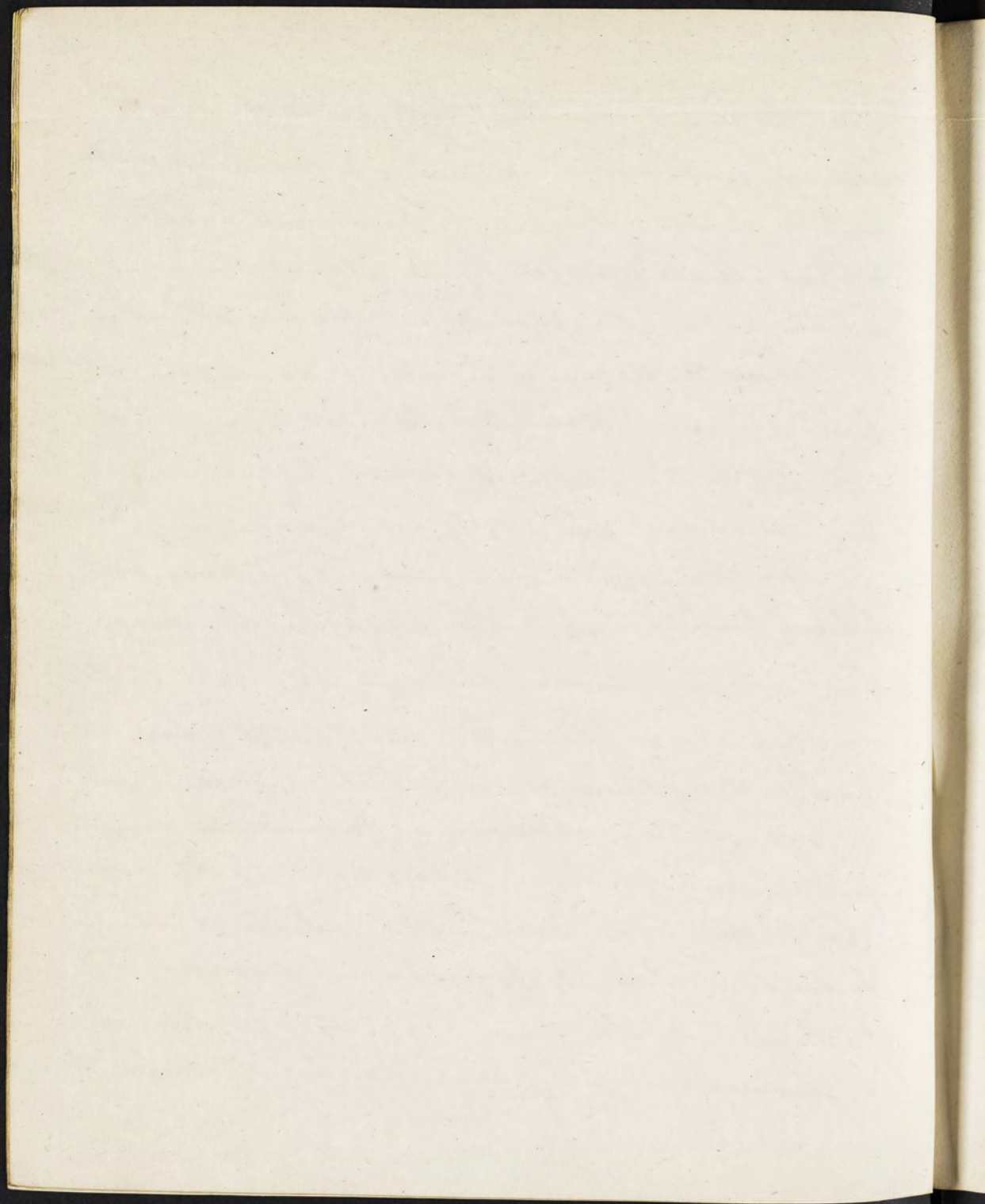


many Pract.^{ns} agree with him, but the opposers ¹⁴⁷ to
this opinion are very respectable - I believe
that opiates are misapplied both at the com-
mencement & during the height of the paroxysm,
but that they are proper when the paroxysm is
broken down by active means here they may be
employed with great advantage - however
the Stramonium which has obtained much
notoriety as a palliative, it is smoked - The root
of the plant is washed dried & then bruised, after
which it can easily be smoked by means of a
pipe of Tobacco - When thus employed it affords
occasionally much relief - Of this I can have no
doubt - as I have seen its beneficial effects & its
efficacy is attested by some of the best European
& American writers, but it will often fail
& perhaps it is only adapted to particular
cases which have not been accurately de-
-signed - After all whether it is superior to
Tobacco is doubtful, often I have known relief



afforded by a Pegar & here both are on the same footing, each sometimes failing & sometimes moderating the symptoms, but I have never known the violent effects produced by the Stramonium which some of its opposers in Europe have alleged —

From the nature of the disease no one remedy promises more than Blisters, but experience does not realize these anticipations, & there are not wanting some who utterly condemn them, I would not report to unfavourably of them yet I have been so frequently disappointed, that I have no confidence in them, It is said that much more is obtained from Blisters when applied to the extremities; in which cases they are said to act as a charm — as there are no doubtful in their operation, others have resorted to the plaster of Tartar Emetic which is said to be so useful in Pulmonary diseases and particularly the Angina Pectoris — during a paroxysm relief is said to be obtained

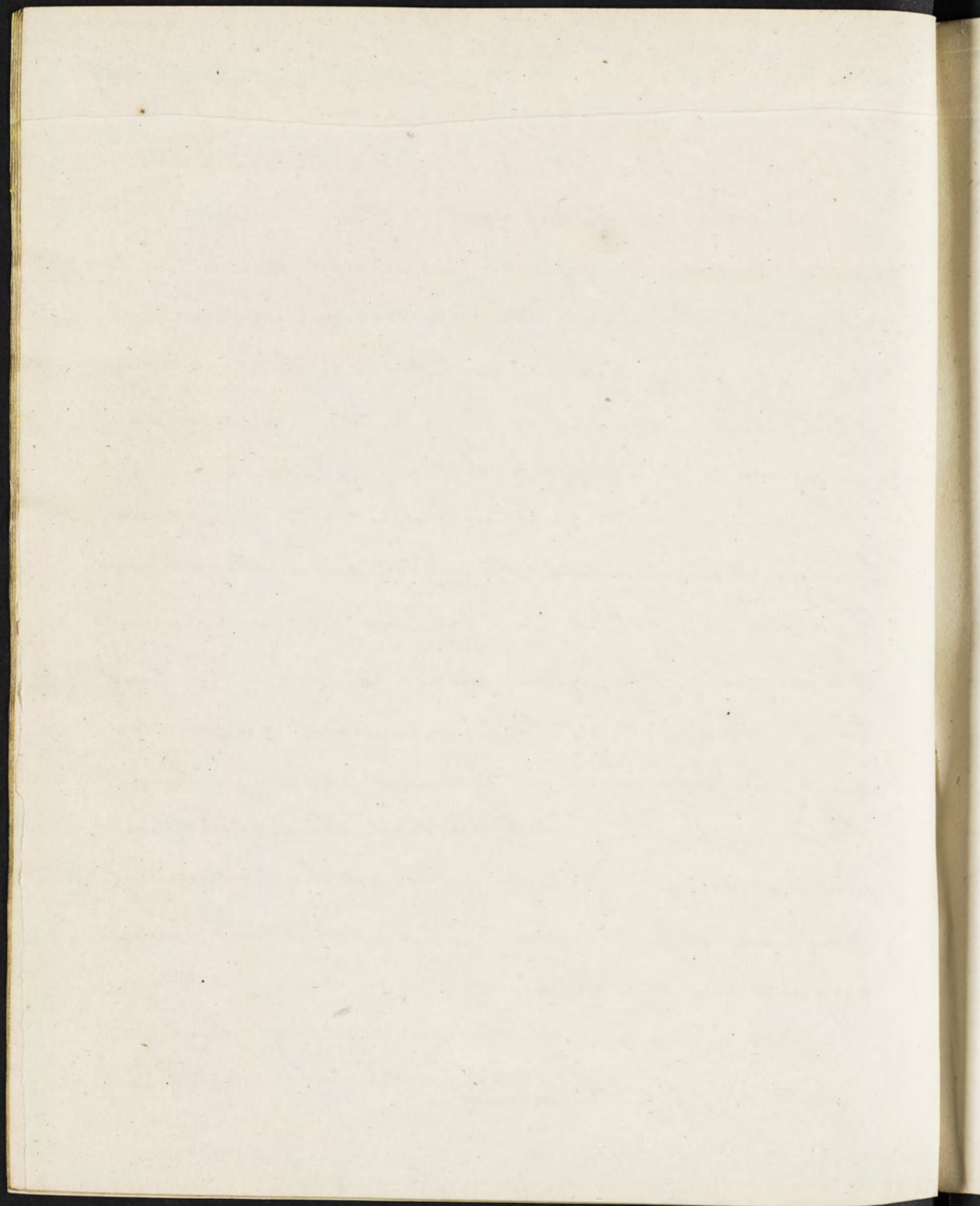


by draughts of Cold Water of Strong Coffee &c.

Cold air is also effectual & sometimes by sitting near to a fire with the feet to it. Be not surprised that such opposite remedies should be so effectual, this is not the only instance in which opposing remedies are employed. But in many other cases we have to lay aside all our speculative notions & trust to experience alone.

To relieve the lungs inhalations of vapours have been very advantageous even the steam of water is useful — on one period during the reign of the pneumatic system, it was the fashion to inhale various gases during the paroxysm & consulting Bed^d. Thomson & other authorities the effects were very extraordinary, The inhalation of Oxygen especially, was altogether miraculous in its action.

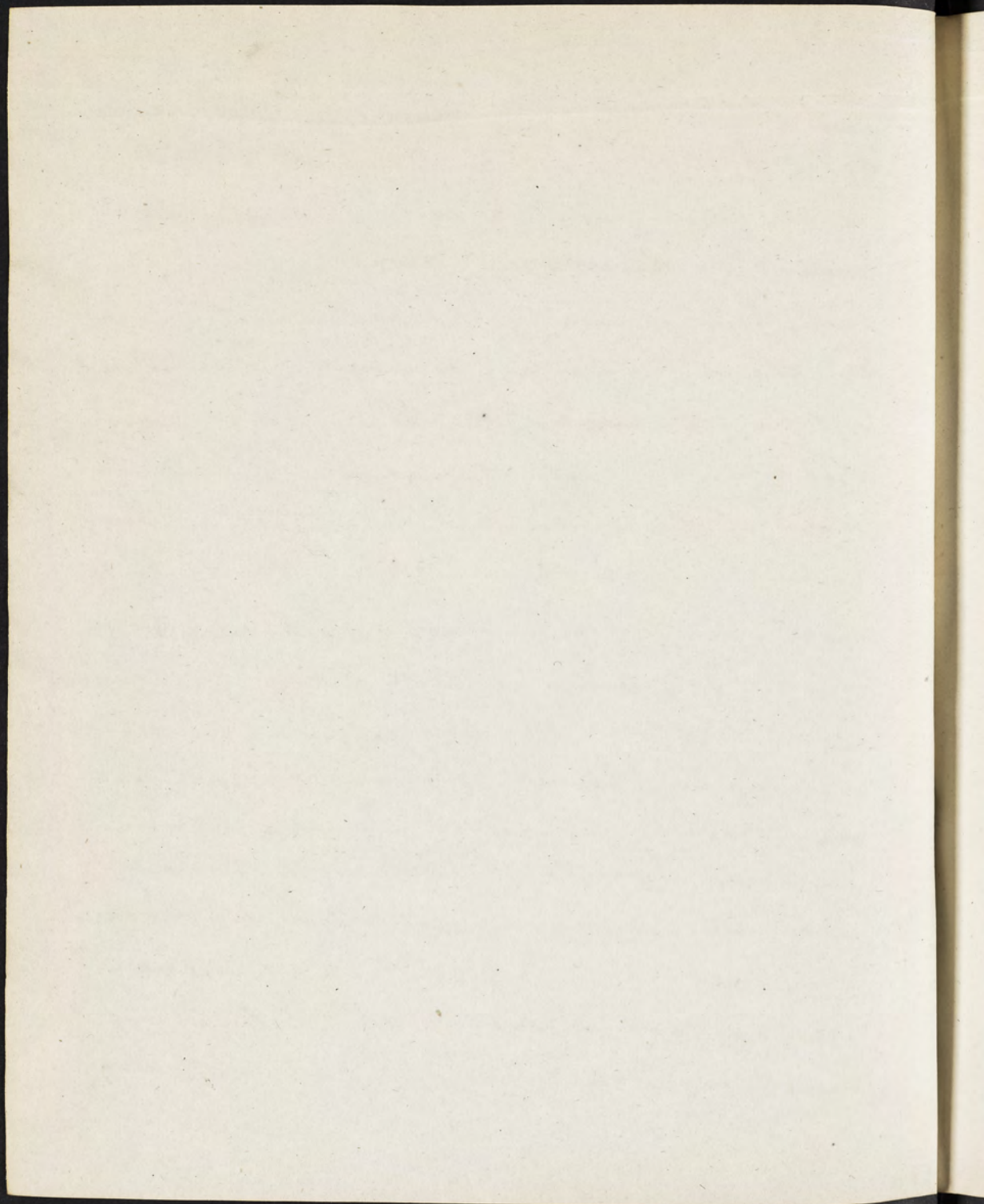
We now come to the means of fulfilling the Second indication in asthma



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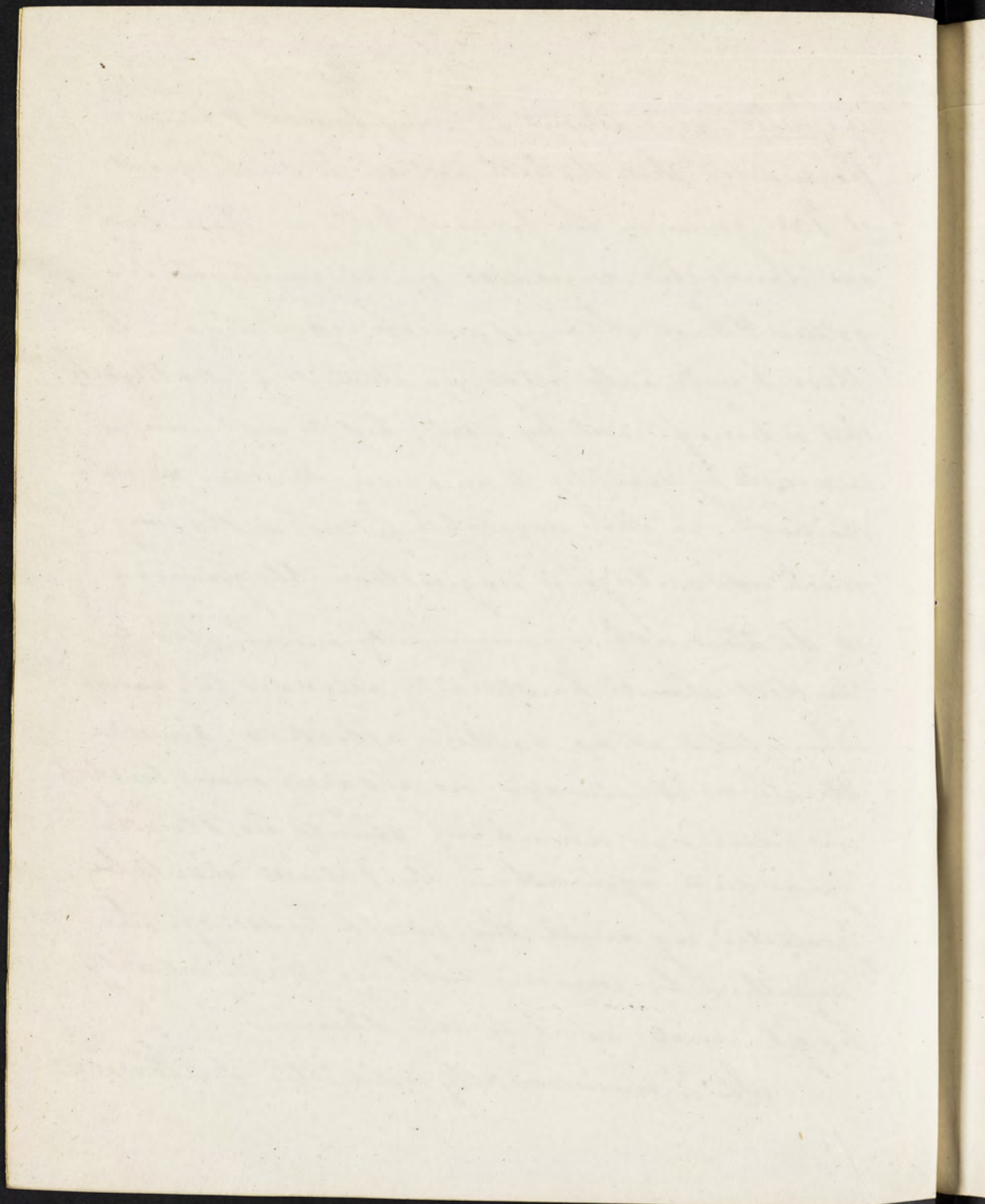
or to those which will prevent the recurrence
of the paroxysms and eradicate the disease.

As it commonly appears, the most effectual
means are the various Tonics differently
exhibited ——— As we formerly remar-
ked the Alf. Canal is generally disordered
and in all cases of this kind the manage-
ment is precisely the same as in dyspepsia,
most of the remedies for indigestion being
equally effectual in Asthma, particularly
the Chalybeates, long after the termination
of a paroxysm a certain degree of dyspnea
cough tightness &c. — will remain, indicating
various conditions of the Lungs produced by
an effusion of serum, or some organic
injury — here the Diuretic Meds. are of
infinite service, as the Squire, the digitalis
the Senega &c. — either alone or in combi-
nation with Calomel not a little ad-
vantage is gained by the habitual use



of Garlic, as is attested by many pract^{rs}. & I am persuaded that the best article in such cases is Tar given in the form of pills - These two are domestic remedies much employed together & have obtained much reputation - to these I will only add one other, viz - the Myrrh this is beneficial by itself but its influence is increased by uniting it as is usually done ~~by~~ with the bark, or other vegetable bitters, in this way much advantage is unquestionably gained, as the stomach is commonly much affected, the diet should be strictly attended to, even where there is no gastric affection, some restriction is always necessary, every trespass in eating or drinking should be strictly guarded against - The patient should be protected against the vicissitudes of the weather by warm clothing particularly by flannel next to the skin -

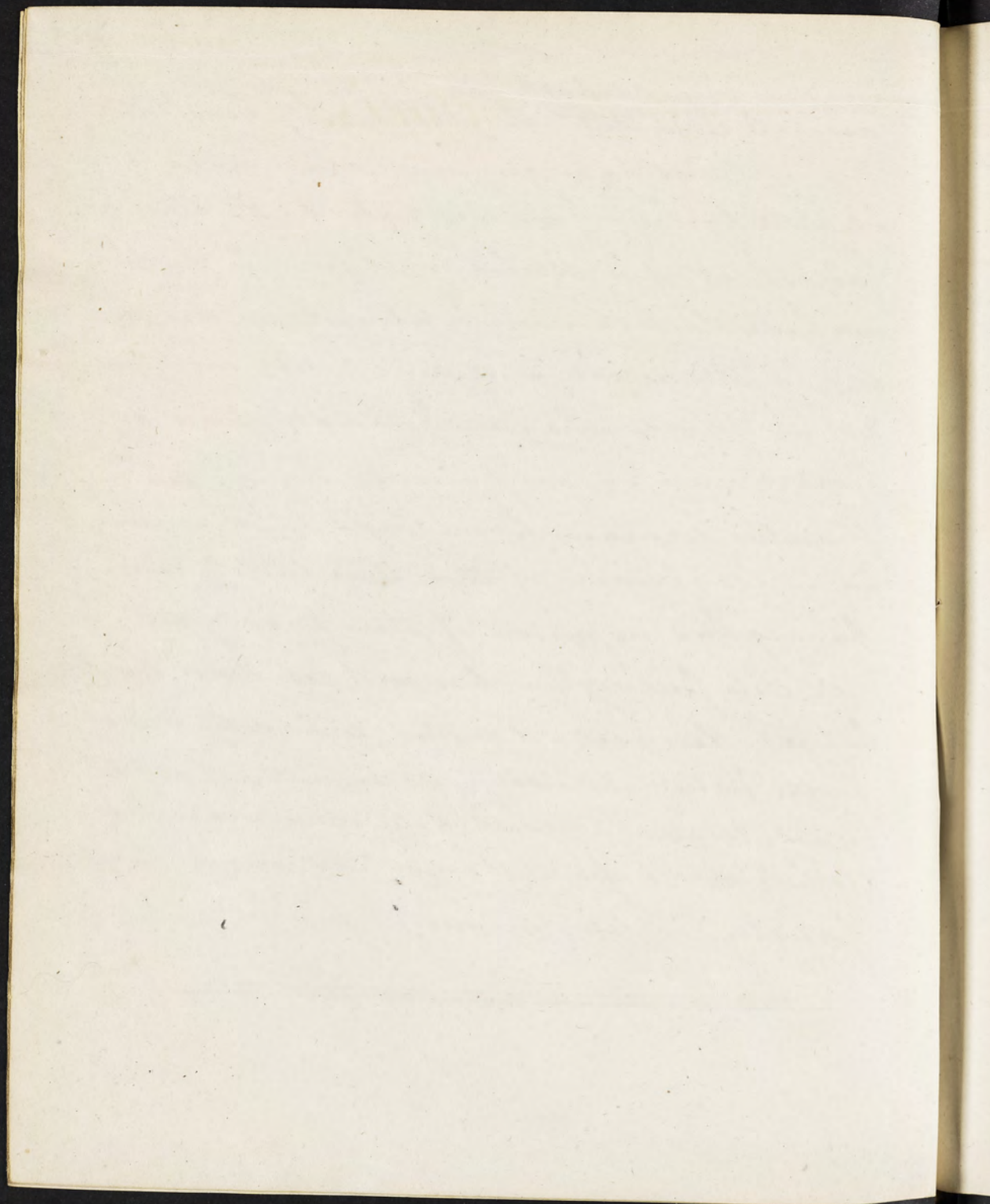
It is universally admitted that Exercise



the length of
carried even to Labour is highly beneficial,

Cures have frequently been accomplished by long Journeys & also by the excessive hardships of a Military life - To this point we have the testimony of almost all the writers on this disease - During the late war 2 or 3 of my friends who were asthmatic were exposed in an encampment during several months to many hardships, but were in consequence of this completely cured, having had no return of their paroxysm.

All these failing, a change of residence should be tried, the exact situation to be determined by the patient himself, as sometimes a dry cool mountainous situation is necessary, while others find themselves more comfortable in low, in moist places.



Angina Pectoris.

This is a new disease being first described by Heberden about 1/2 a century ago. It is of rare occurrence & some have doubted whether it had any real existence — As described, it is ~~described~~ caused by any exertion, such as walking suddenly coming on with a painful constriction at the lower end of the sternum, extending to each arm as far as the insertion of the deltoid muscles & successively extending to the elbow & wrists, & also to the inferior extremities, as soon as the patient stops walking the symptoms vanish —

When the disease has continued for a long time & is confirmed this remission cannot be so easily procured — now it sometimes comes on while the patient is at rest in bed, or it may be excited by the most trivial incidents, as coughing, straining, by any mental affection — a common cause is, ascending rapidly

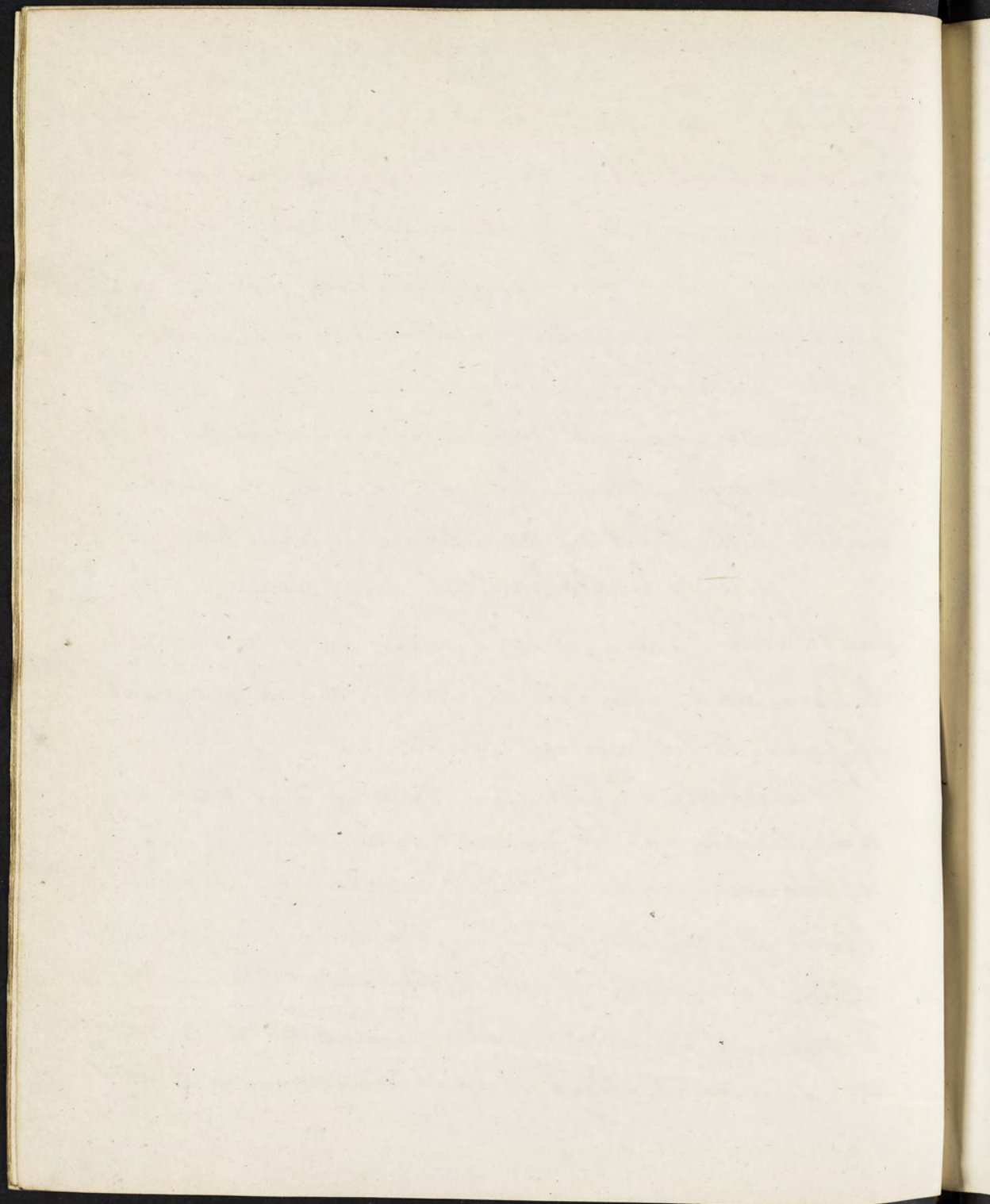
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a flight of stairs, or climbing to any eminence which produces some disturbance in the respiration, hence also it is more likely to occur after eating heartily, To the symptoms already enumerated may be added great anxiety, palpitation, laborious respiration & other distressing affections indicating instant death, as a general rule it attacks persons at the middle life, men who are of a robust corpulent habit with short necks who are indolent & often gouty.

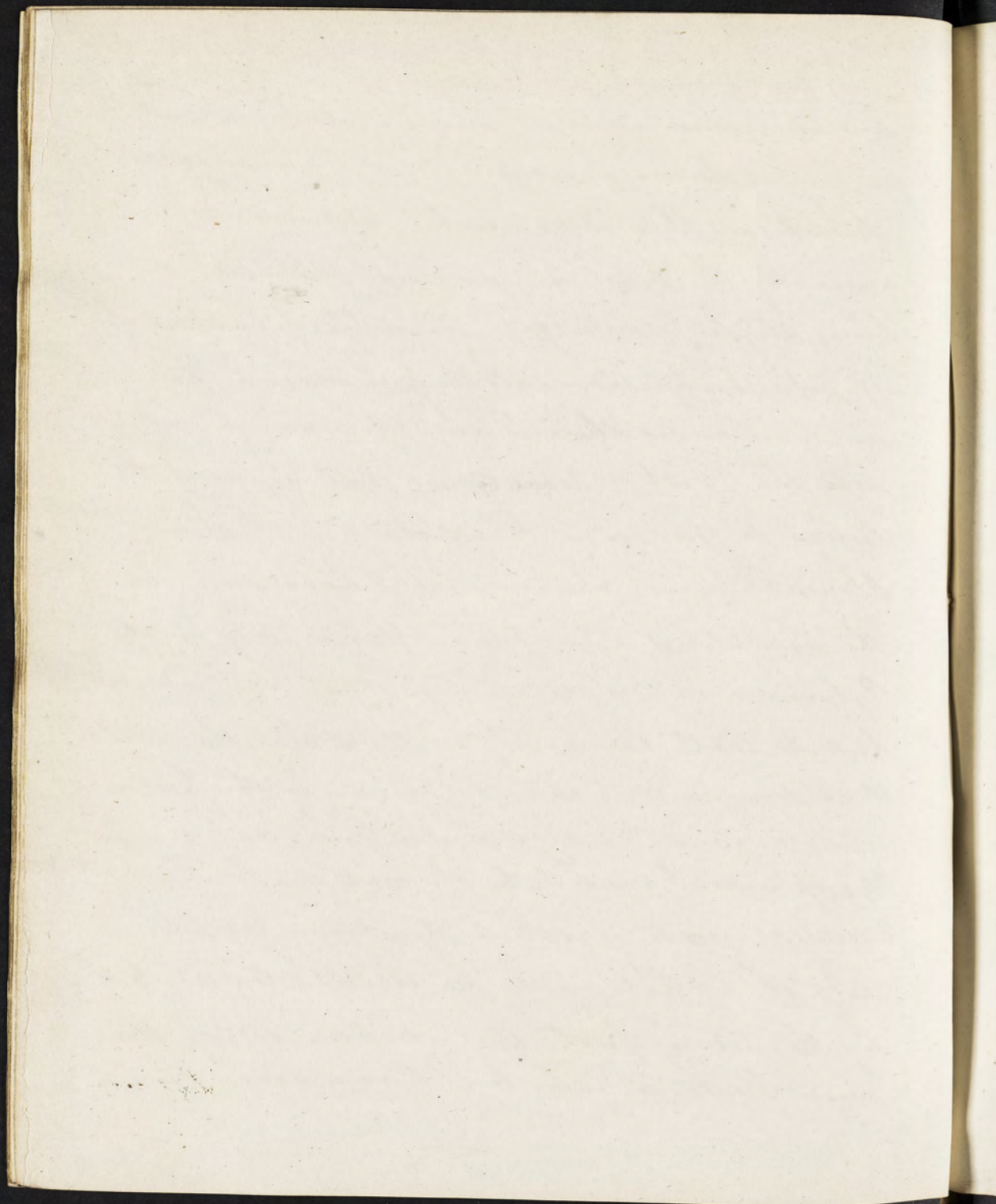
As to its pathology our knowledge is not satisfactory, the earliest writers on it considered it as a spasmodic compl^t. tho' it does not appear to be understood.

A writer of our own Country has attributed the disease to a disproportion in the different parts of the circulation so that blood is accumulated in the large vessels — this I conceive not to be well founded —

Notwithstanding the number of dissections which have been made, no light



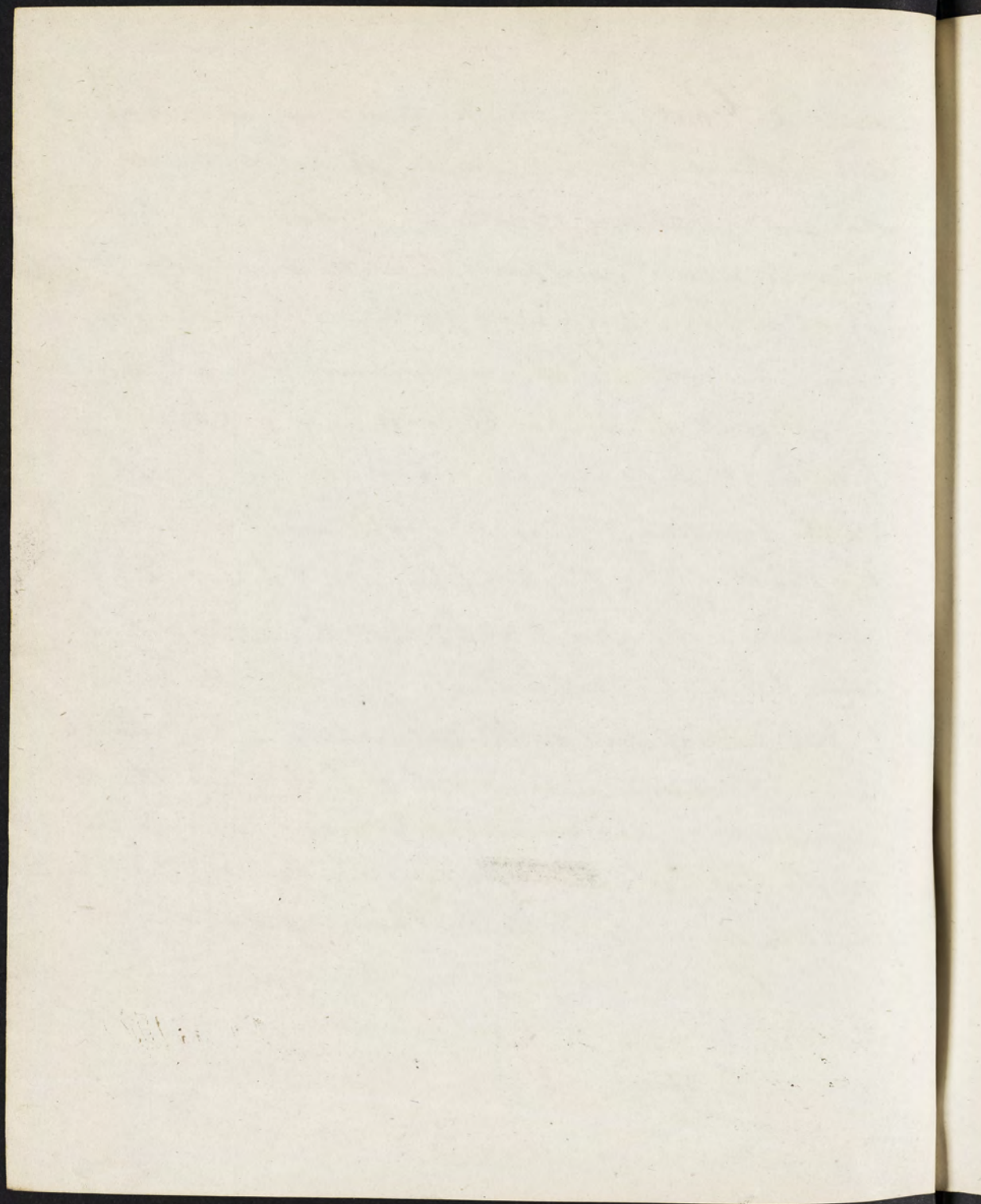
has been shed upon it, owing probably to the variety of forms in which the disease appears, Sometimes there is no morbid appearance, generally the heart is somewhat diseased, it being slightly enlarged - some ossifications of its vessels effusion into the pericardium &c - in some cases there is an effusion of water into the Chest - sometimes adhesions of the lungs to pleura - Schirrosity of the Liver Stomach &c - In one case I have seen all the symptoms arise from a schirrosity of the Pylorus - my impression is, that this disease has its seat primarily in the stomach, that it is sympathetically extended to the pulmonary organs, & that it is of a Gouty nature - To this opinion I am led by the consideration of its Causes mode of attack Symptoms Cure &c - By the appearances on dissection, & by the strong fact that all the cases of Angina pectoris which I have seen turned



out to be Gout - My time will not allow me to vindicate this opinion by adducing the various arguments & facts in its favour & perhaps it is not necessary, & as no new plan of Treatment is suggested by it - But I will detail one or two of the cases above alluded to.

A Gentⁿ from 25 or 30 years was supposed by his Physicⁿ to be the victim of Angina pect^{is} all the symptoms were strongly marked - after the death of his Physicⁿ (Dr Rush) I was called in during an attack of his dis^o believing it to be gout, I treated it accordingly gave him the Vol. alk & applied Iridapismus to his extremities in 2 or 3 hours he had a confirmed attack of Podagra the symptoms of Angina disappearing, it remained in the feet for 3 or 4 hours longer, when it immediately turned to the heart & proved fatal -

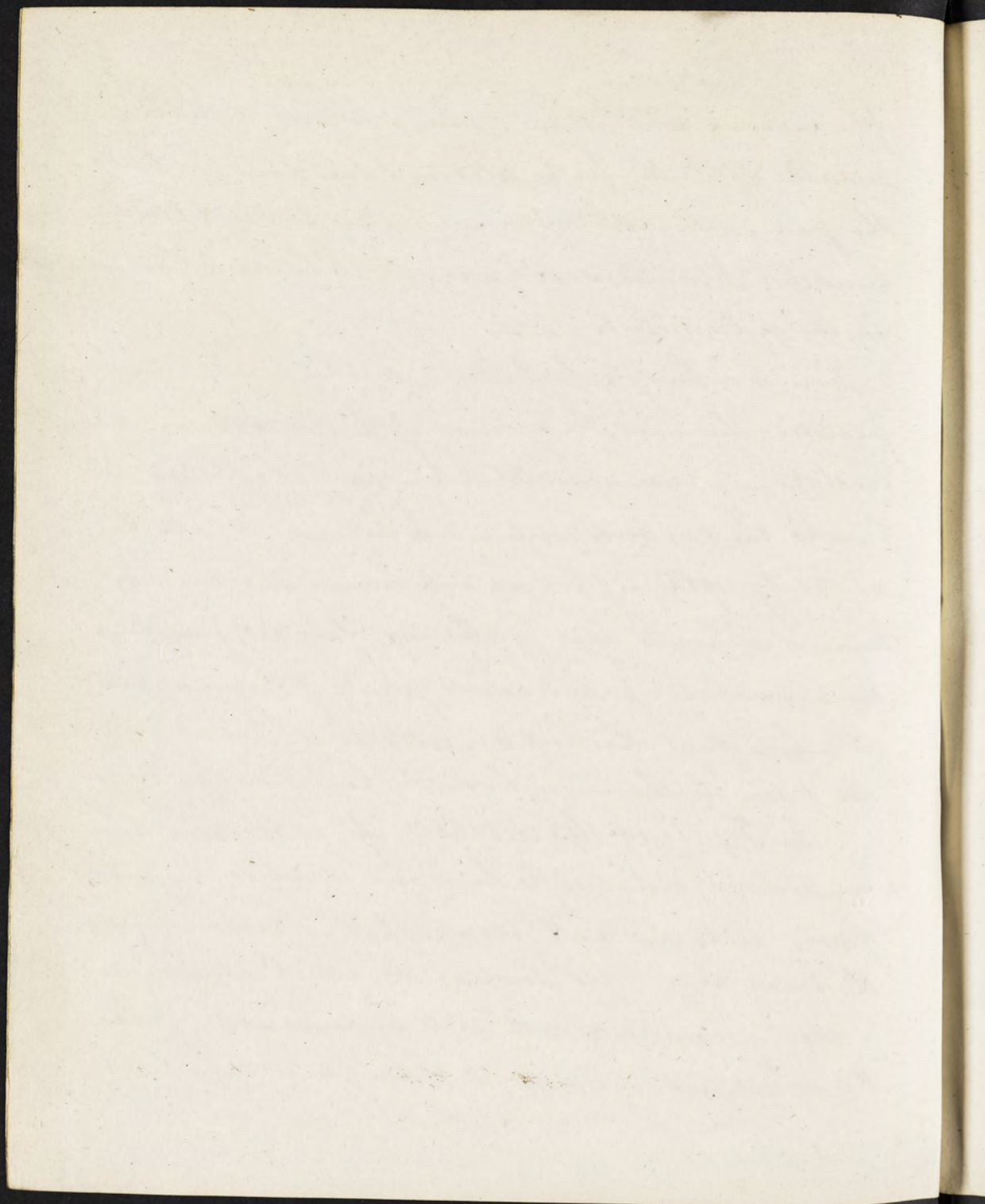
An eminent lawyer, at present living in this City, many years ago had a confirmed case of Ang. pectoris as it was termed by two Eminent physicians



Physicians who attended him, in two or three months after the first attack I saw him, he had the pain in the Sternum extending to the Deltoid muscle; I treated it as Gout & in 24 hours it fastened on the extremities. —

There is a Lady who I long supposed had the Ang. Pectoris, this was the opinion of the late Dr Kuhn & Wistar who once attended her - for the last two or 3 weeks she has been confined to her room with the usual symptoms particularly having the pain extending along the arm (yesterday Feb 4 1818) she took some weak soup but added plenty of Cayenne pepper, in a few days she had an attack of Podagra - the pain in the arm, breast, &c. disappearing.

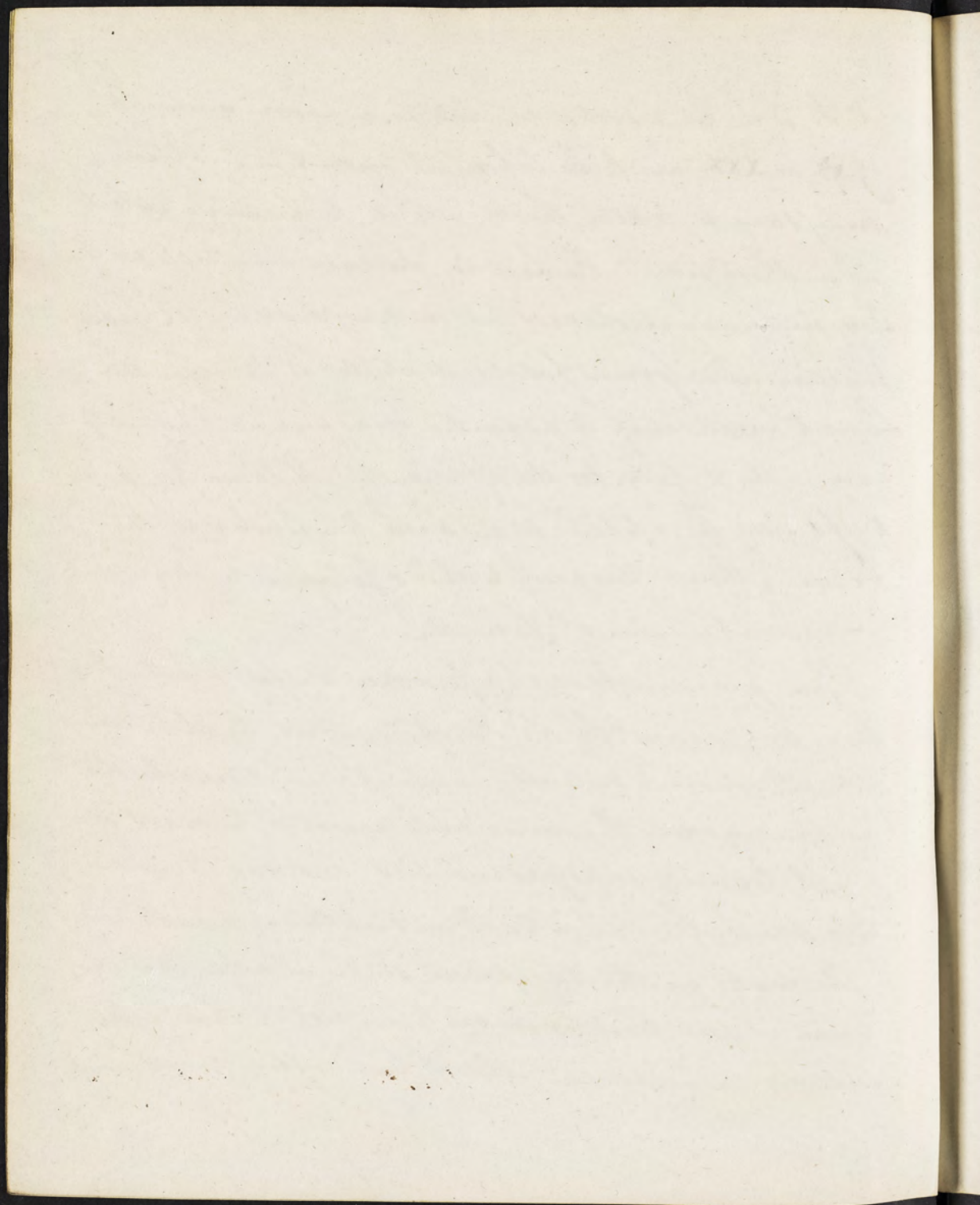
In Treating this disease, the first thing to be considered, what is to be done during the paroxysm, and in the 2^d place what is proper during the interval - As soon as the attack commences a state of complete rest is to be enjoined - when the symptoms are urgent & the pulse vigorous



V. S. is to be resorted to, and to a large amount
 ʒxx or xxx are to be taken at once & it is often
 necessary to repeat the bleeding to the same extent
 in a short time; The fact is, the case admits of no other
 way, in many instances as in apoplexy &c. A feeble
 practice will prove fatal, My rule is to urge the
 Lancet until relief is afforded or as far as I possibly
 can with safety to the patient. If to no purpose
 cups may be applied to the back & a Blister to the
 breast, then a purge of Cal.^c & Jalap is to be given
 or an infusion of Senna.

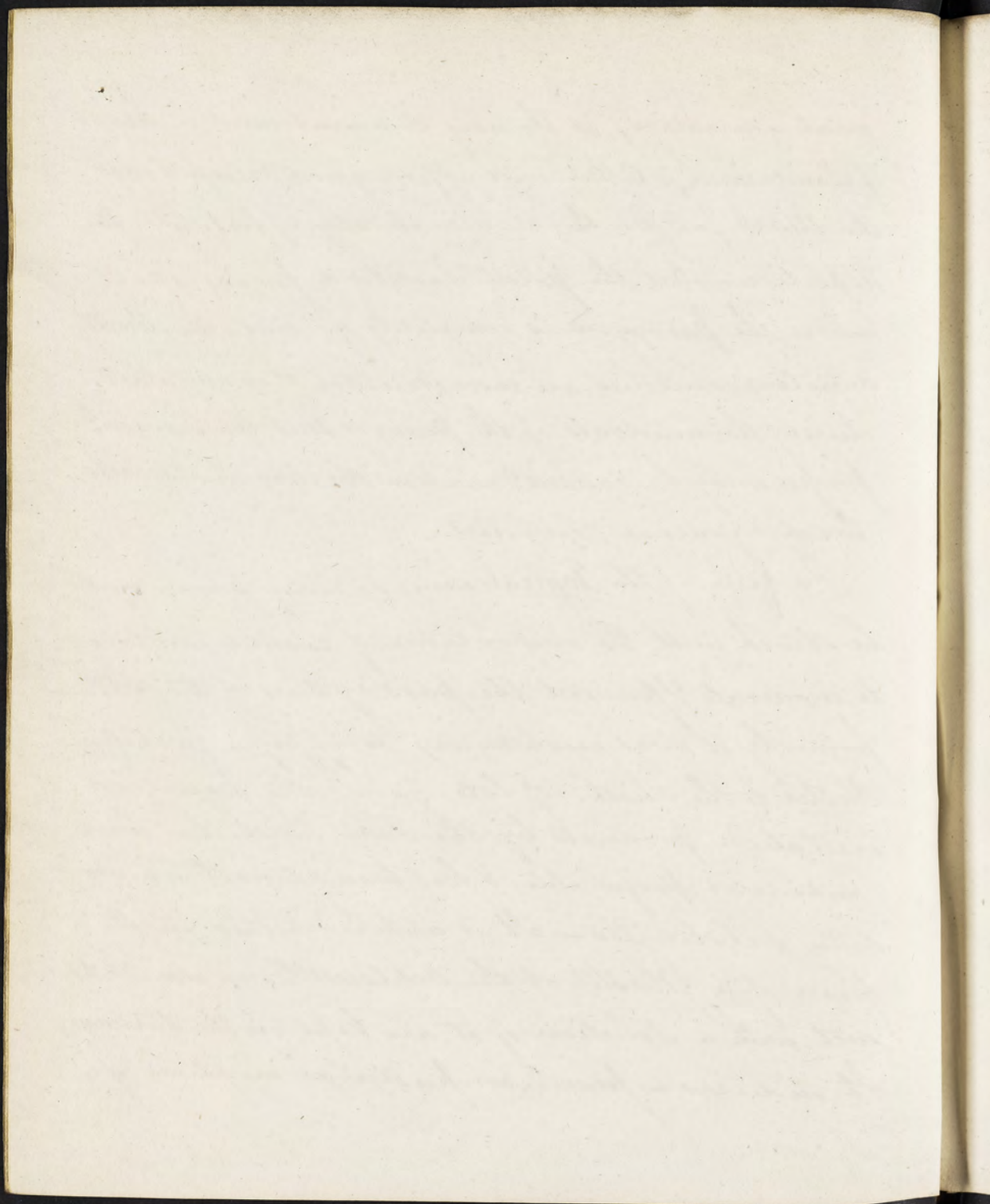
You perceive that this practice differs wholly
 from that recom^d. by the Europ.ⁿ writers, by them an
 opposite course is pursued. — Considering the dis^e
 as spasmodic they invariably resort to a class of
 Med^s. termed Antispasmodics, to Wine Opium &
 then Musk Camphor &c & on such they exclusively rely.

No doubt in the incipient stage or when the vio-
 lence is subdued by depletion, All of these will
 answer very well, this I have often done with



great advantage, at the very commencement a dose of Laudanum, or Ether will afford great relief & also the Musk Julep - they are also equally effectual after depletion - But the point I contend for is, that where the paroxysm is completely formed - the directly depleting remedies are more effectual than any other. During the intervals of the paroxysms the Treatmt. proper may be consid.^d under the two divisions of Local & general remedies.

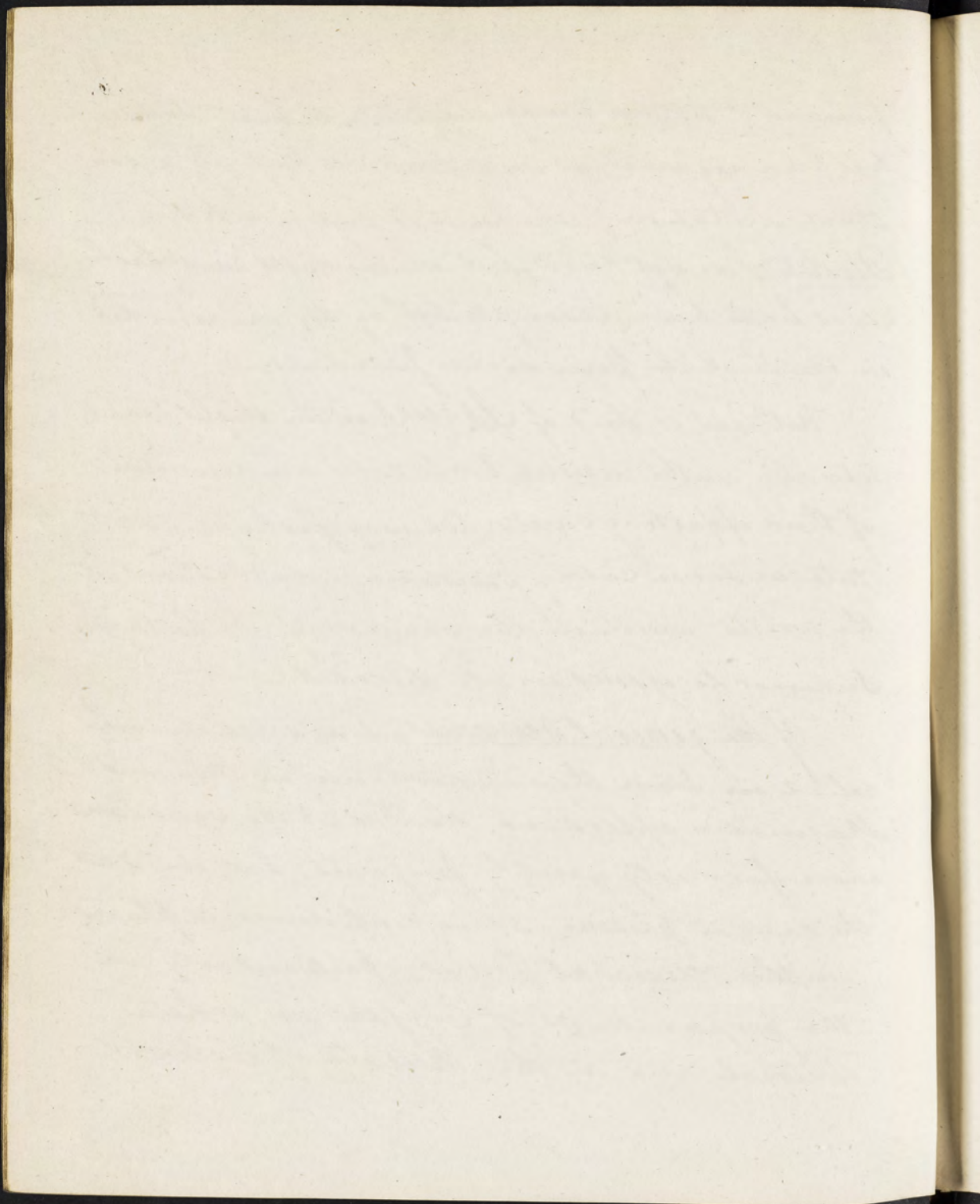
The first of the Topical means, every person must be struck with the importance of counter irritation to moderate & prevent the paroxysms of the dis.^e - formerly it was customary to apply a perpetual Blister to the chest. of late years the peculiar irritation produced by the Tart. Emet. has been considered preferable, & has been almost universally substituted - It is applied either in the form of a plaster of the ointment, or else cloths wet with a solution of it are kept on the sternum, It induces a peculiar pustular eruption of a



poisonous nature & very difficult to heal & hence ¹⁶⁰
has been regarded as well suited to keep up a con-
stant irritation, whether it is superior to the
Blester I do not know, but many cases in which
cures have been accomplished by it, are recorded
in the English periodical Journals.

Not less is said of Issues in the thighs placed
usually on the inside, 8 or 10 cases are recorded
of their effecting cures. We may perhaps substitute
in some cases, permanent vesications at
the wrists which in the opinion of Dr. Rush are
superior to issues in all diseases.

Of the general Remedies - Tonics are much
relied on from their importance in Nervous &
Spasmodic affections, the Bark & the Valerian
were formerly greatly preferred, but this is not
the case at present, more confidence is placed
in the Mineral Tonics particularly in
the preparations of Copper in white
Vitriol and in the Nitrate of Silver,

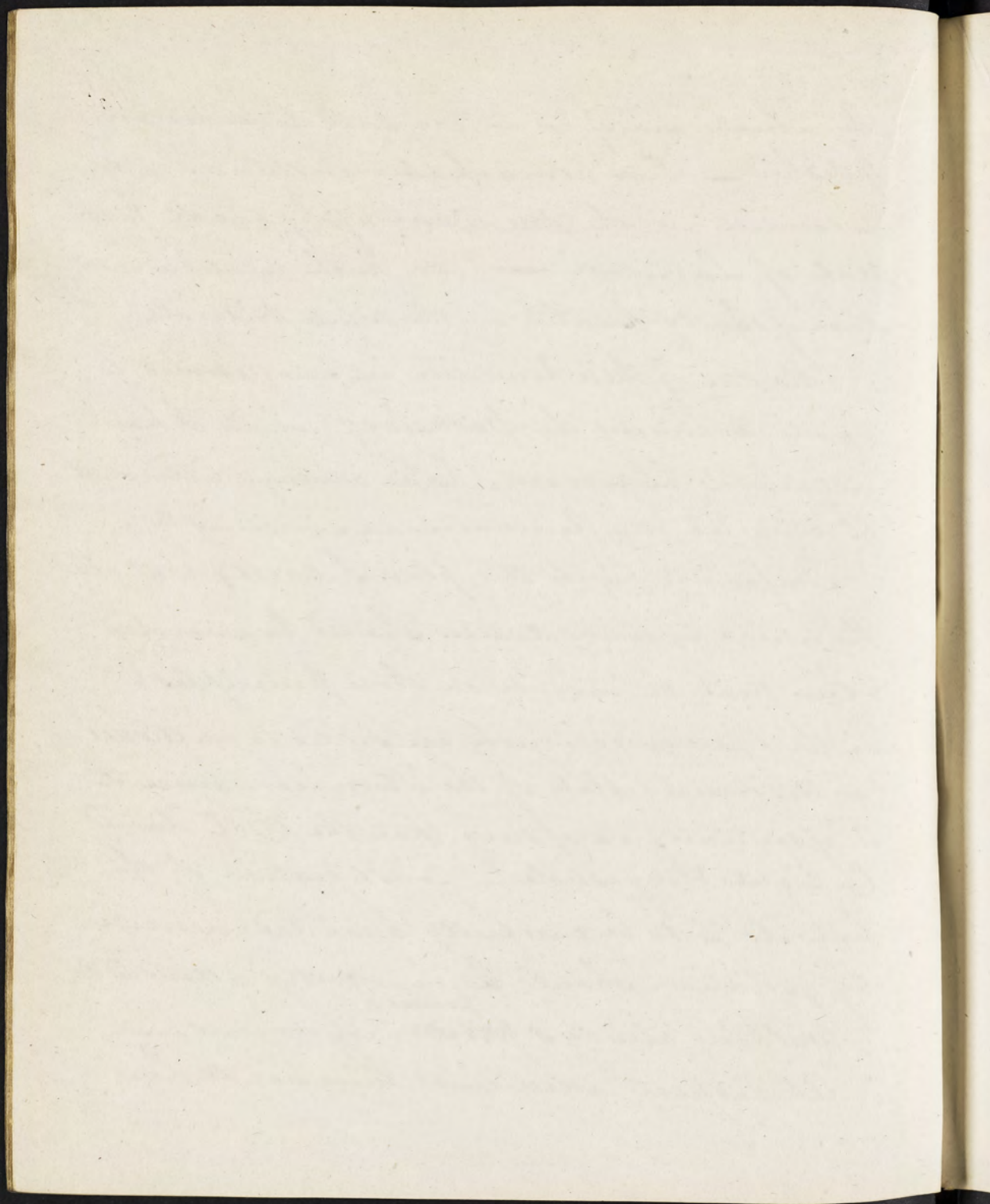


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By which many Cures are said to be accomplished - Two remarkable instances are recorded in the Medical & Physical Journal of London - Dr Rush relates a case successfully treated by the white vitriol.

No one of these remedies are ever resorted to by me, believing the Pathology which I have detailed to be correct I have always acted on it & directed my remedies accordingly.

Conformably to this plan I direct, that all the usual exciting causes should be avoided & then treat the disease on those principles & by those remedies which are suited to an atonic or disordered state of the Stomach - hence it is essentially necessary that the Diet should be light & digestible - Constipation of the bowels is to be carefully avoided, exercise by gestation should be carefully attended to. Walking always ^{proves} ~~proves~~ injurious. - As respects medicines those are to be



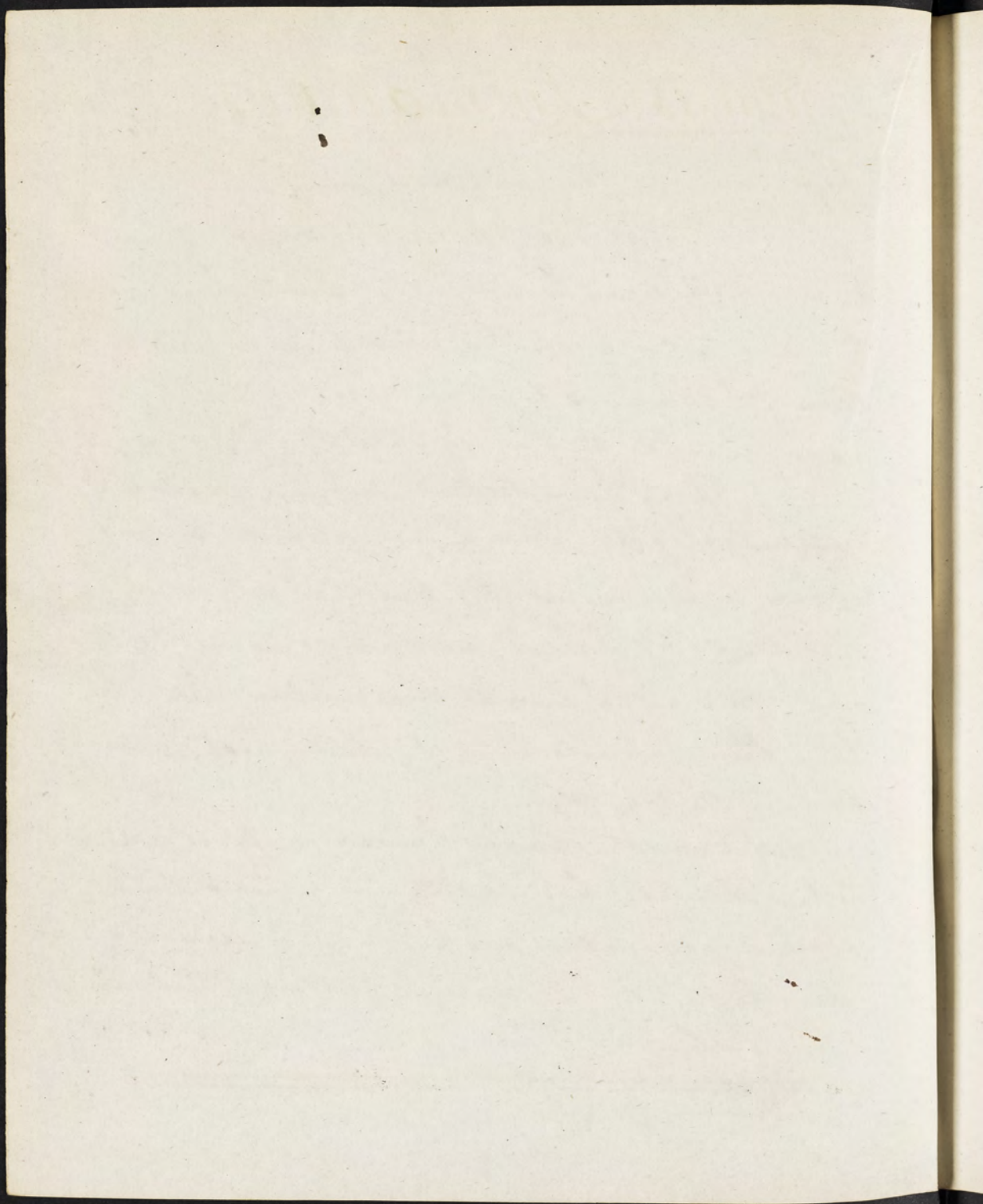
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employed which are applicable to dys-
pepsia, and they answer very well —

Sometimes the Mineral Tonics above
mentioned may be useful, But I have never
known a case of this kind — As a preventiva
plethora is to be guarded against by
occasional N. S. — low diet, by purging?

Thus I have treated Angina pectoris
& so successfully, that I may with some confi-
dence recommend this practice to you, whe-
ther the cases I have seen are genuine exam-
ples of this dis^e. I cannot determine, but they
have been considered so by the highest authori-
ties in this City.

We cannot always however effect a Cure,
when the dis^e has lasted for a long time,
there is generally such organic derange-
ment, as to render it altogether in-
tractable.



Phthisis Pulmonalis. 163

To conclude my account of the pulmonary Organs, it only remains for me to make some observations on

Pulmonary Consumption.

This is an undertaking promising very little satisfaction — Confessedly there is no disease which is enveloped in greater obscurity or in which the power of our art is less certainly or advantageously exercised — It would appear that this is owing to the inherent difficulties of the case & also in a great measure to ourselves —

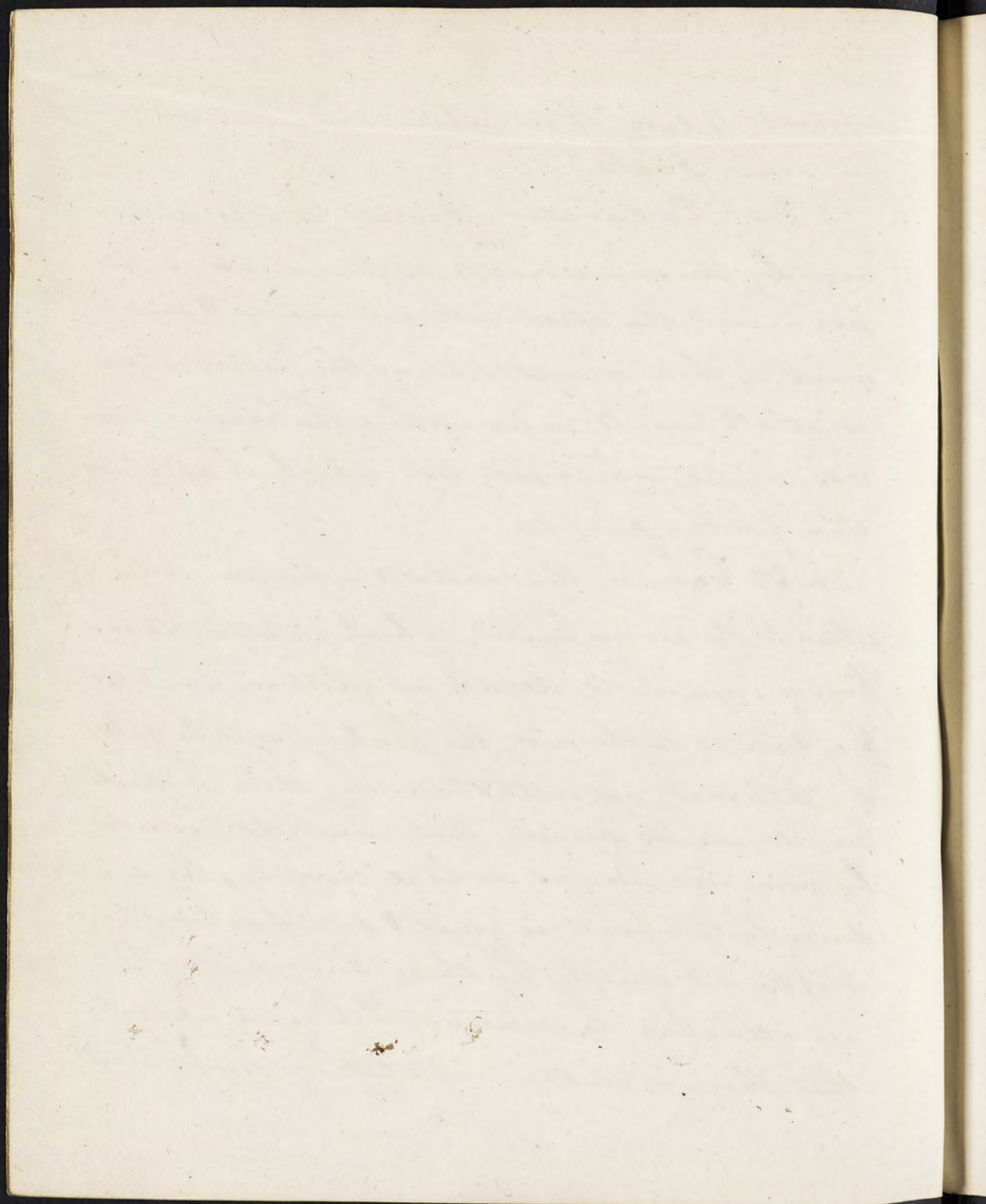
An Ulcer in the lungs which undeniably is the worst form of this disease is intractable from several causes.

1st From the nature of the structure of the lungs which is cellular, this is the case in all instances in which Ulcers exist in cellular parts, they being uniformly more

difficult of cure than when occurring in other parts.

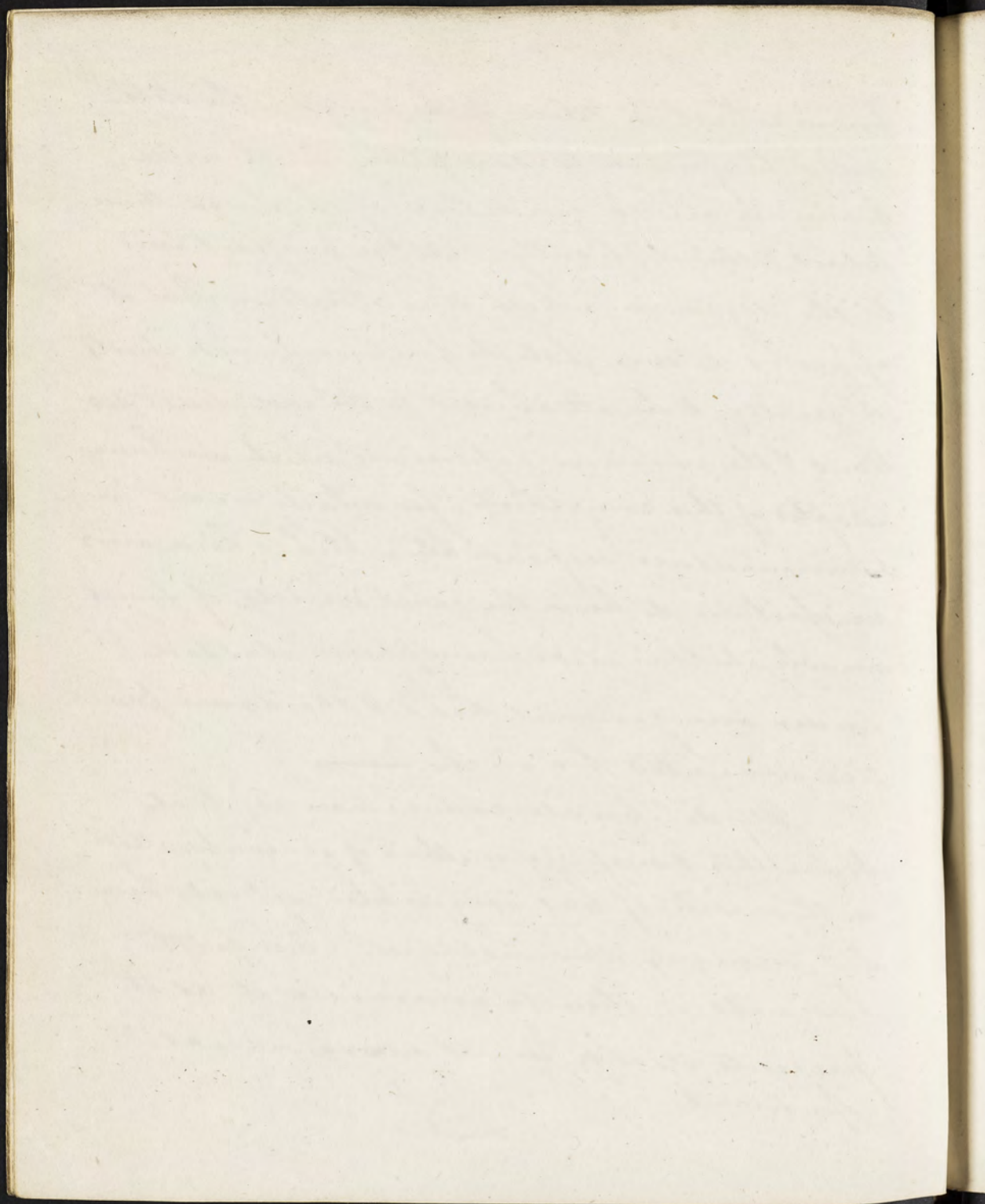
2nd. The curative process is also disturbed by the movements of the lungs in respiration, the alternate collapsing & enlargement of these organs, tearing the ulcer widen or at all events interrupting the healing process, by disturbing that rest which is so essential for this purpose —

a 3d Cause is, the constant exposure of the ulcer to the air inhaled, which in all instances proves injurious, denude an ulcer in any part & expose it to the air, the healing will be greatly retarded, notwithstanding these impediments we do know, that wounds induced by various means do heal readily, the evidence to this point is great & satisfactory and is afforded chiefly by those surgeons who are attached to armies, hence it appears that there is in the constitution sufficient



power to heal an Ulcer of the lungs - the diffi¹⁶⁵
culty therefore in Consumption must arise
from an altered condition of the lungs them
selves & this difficulty will be proportioned
to the degree in which it is altered - But it
appears to me, that the failure of our efforts
is greatly to be attributed to the indistinct no
tions & the erroneous opinions which we have
adopted of this complaint, for which we are in
some measure responsible - It has been our
misfortune to have the great variety of forms
in which this disease appears classed
under one general head & the same prac
tice directed for each. —

My deliberate conviction is, that
from this sweeping method of generalization
vast mischief has originated not only here
but in many other instances. Our first
business is then to examine it as it
presents itself in its more usual
forms



Phthisis signifies a destruction or
wasting of a part, & when applied to pul-
monary affections, denotes an ulcerated
condition of the lungs -

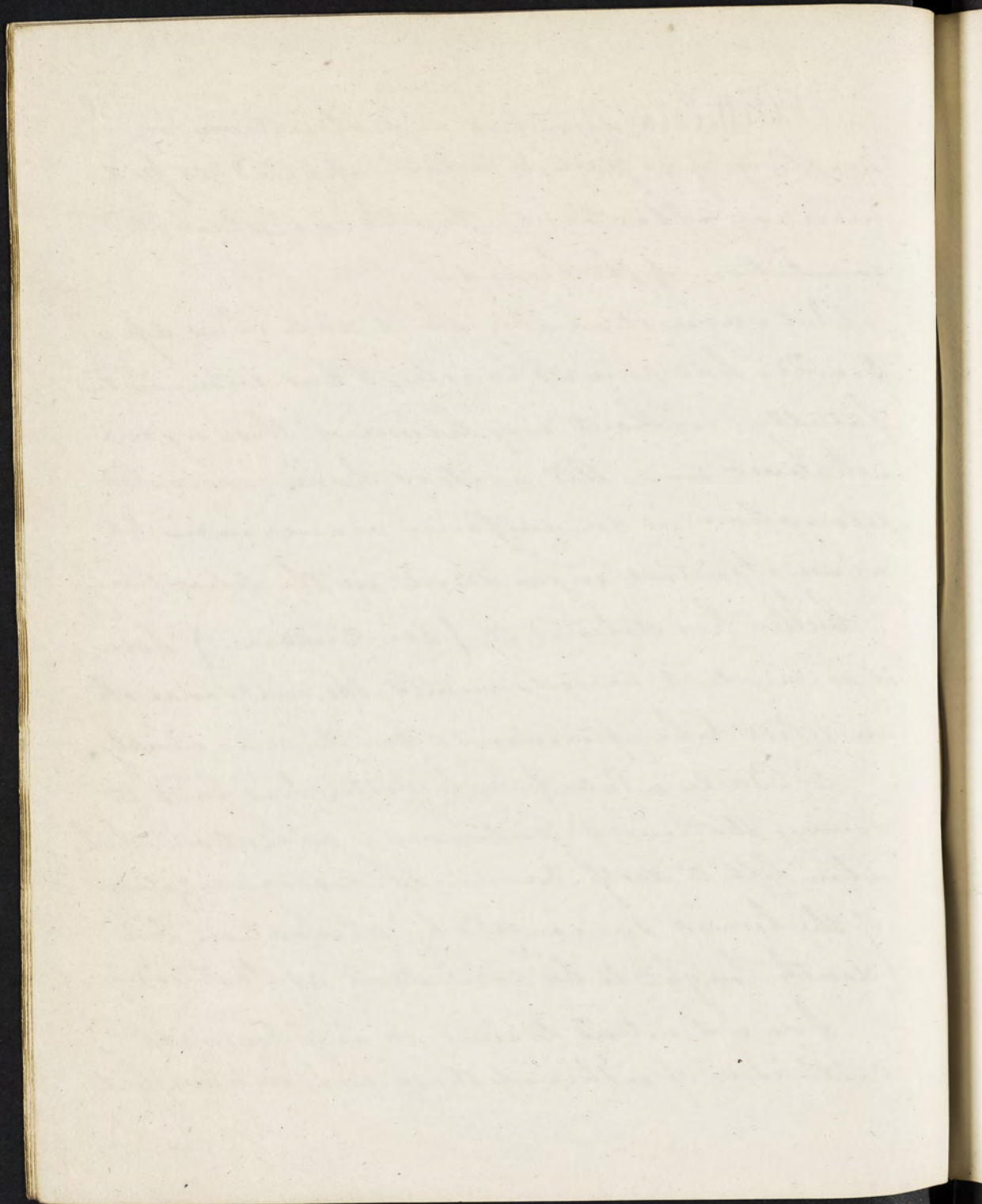
But unquestionably the disease has ap-
peared, has run its course, & has terminated
fatally, without any lesion of these organs
whatever — All writers have considered
ulceration as an uniform occurrence &

as an essential ingredient in the definition,

Cullen has defined it (see Cullen) here
it is evident he insinuates the existence of
an ulcer & he afterwards does this more clearly.

Dr Baile a late French writer has laid it
down, that every pulmonary affection which
when left to itself produces disorganization
of the lungs succeeded by ulceration &
death ought to be considered as Phthisis -

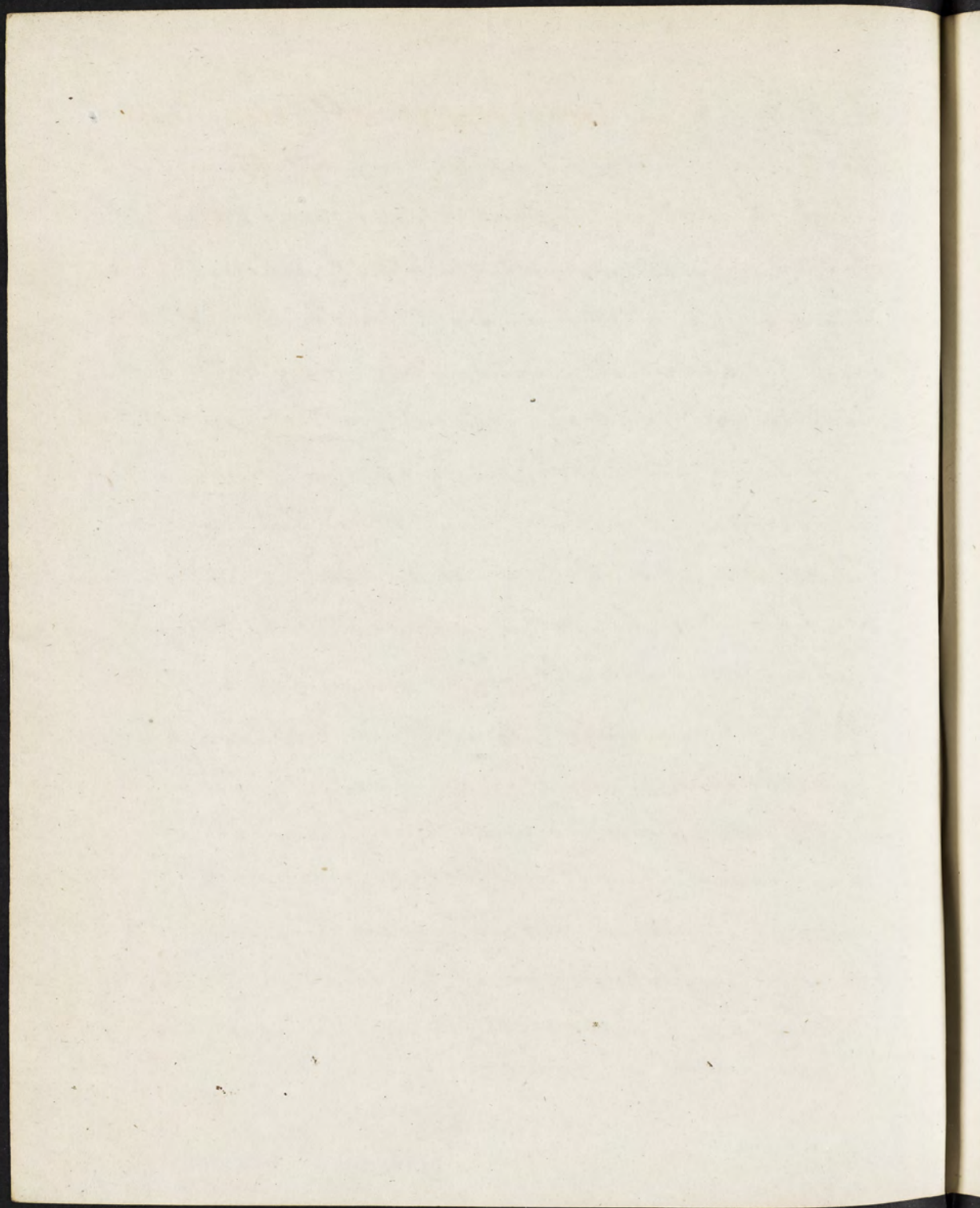
I do not intend to enter on any formal
criticism of either of these definitions, but



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the latter I consider exceptionable in many respects, especially as excluding all those dis^s where there is no actual disorganisation & also as it includes all the dis^s where there is any organic derangement in the lungs, however different in reality they may be, It is very difficult if not altogether impossible to define this dis^e. None can mistake it, so unequivocal are its symptoms but if any one should attempt to include all its various forms under one definition he will be exceedingly perplexed & embarrassed - To obtain as much perspicuity as possible, I will enter into a detail of the symptoms & describe them under several heads - the old writers had their divisions absurdly numerous - Sauvage made no less than 18 - others carried it still further, as the only reason why any division sh^d be made is for purposes of practical utility.

I shall treat of the dis^e under a much smaller number of heads —————



First I will notice Tubercular Consumption.

Before the symptoms of this form of the disease are described, I shall say a few words on the nature & appearance of Tubercles their seat & the causes of their production.

Tubercles are small bodies or masses of indurated matter found in the substance of the lungs - It is said by Stark that on the dissection of those who died of Consumption, Tubercles are found of all sizes from that of a small granule to the size of a Chesnut or horse bean & generally in clusters - upon being cut into, they appear white smooth & cartilaginous, in the smallest of them there is no cavity or opening, but in those which are farther advanced there are several minute apertures like pin holes, in the larger ones there are one or two or more cavities, containing a fluid resembling pus, this fluid being removed, small apertures

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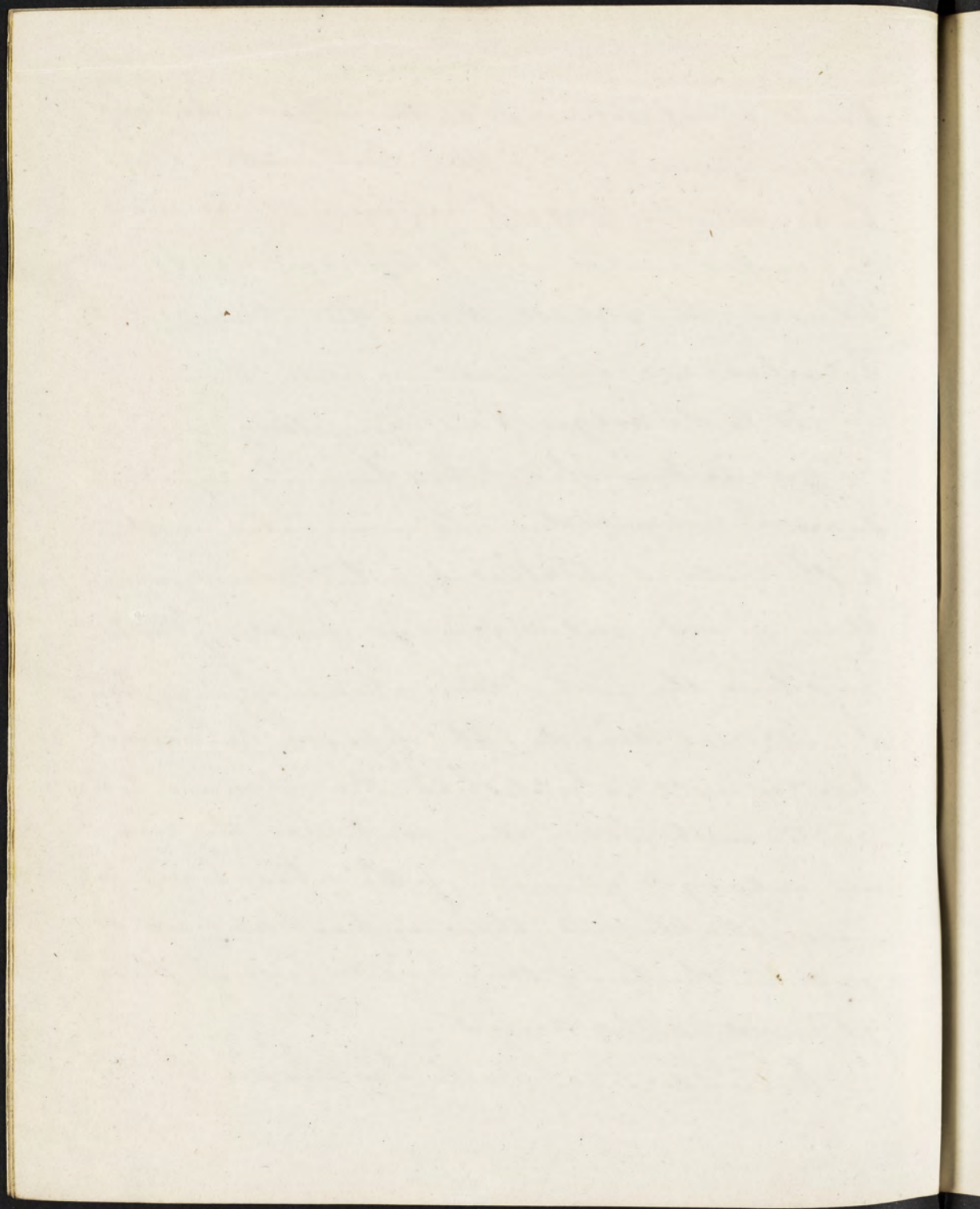
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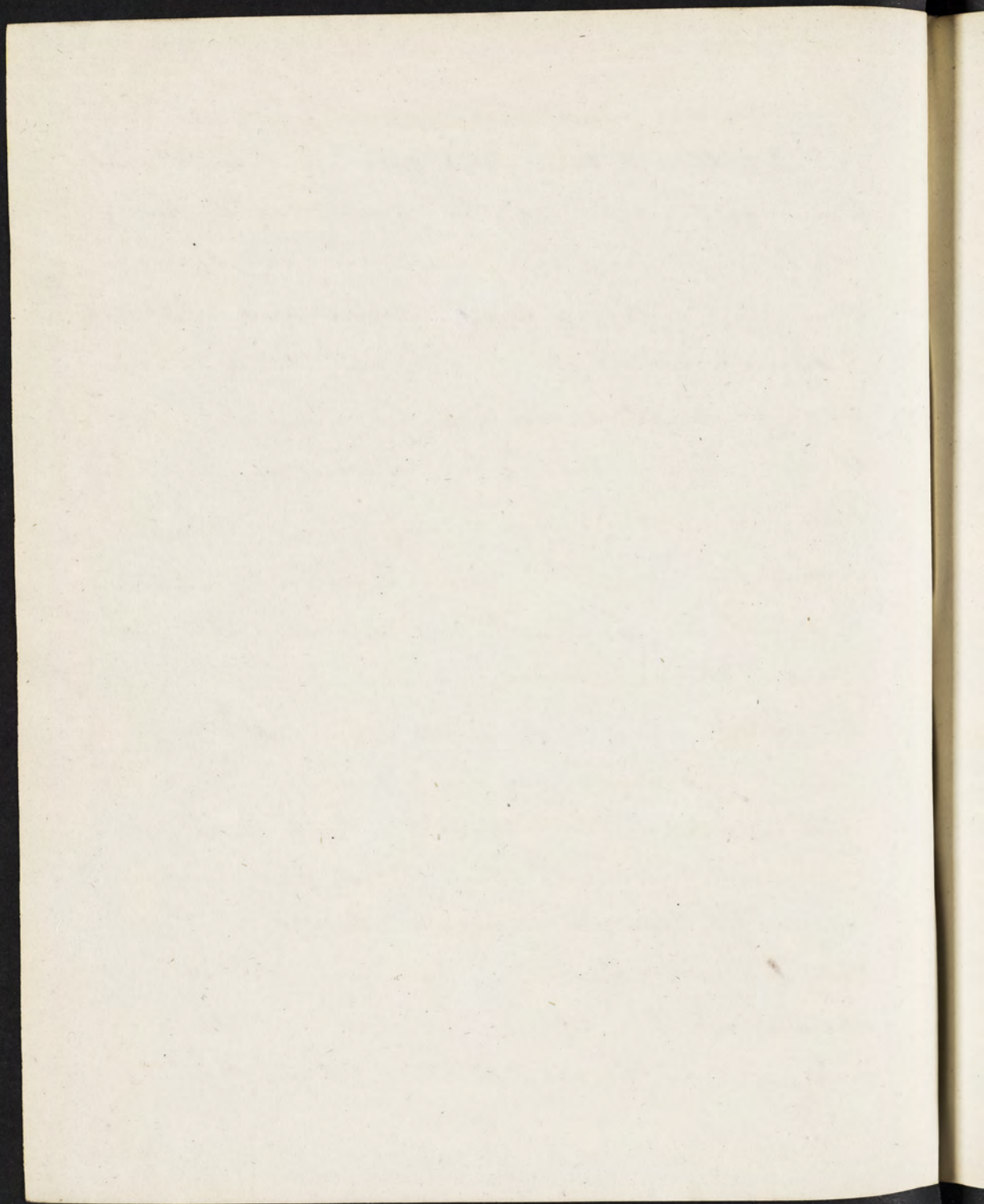
small apertures are to be seen thro' which by pressure more of this purulent matter can be forced, the largest are found to be mere capsules containing the purulent fluid & having the small ramifications of the bronchia communicating with them.

As to the origin & nature of these Tubercles no precise knowledge has been acquired — some consider them as connected with a strumous diathesis, while others regard them as only enlarged Lymphatic glands. how true the first of these opinions may be I will not decide, It appears however pretty well established that they are connected with Scrofula, but that they are not enlarged glands of the absorbents is well established, there is perhaps no organ in the body that has so few of these glands as the lungs —

By dissection Baile has shown that



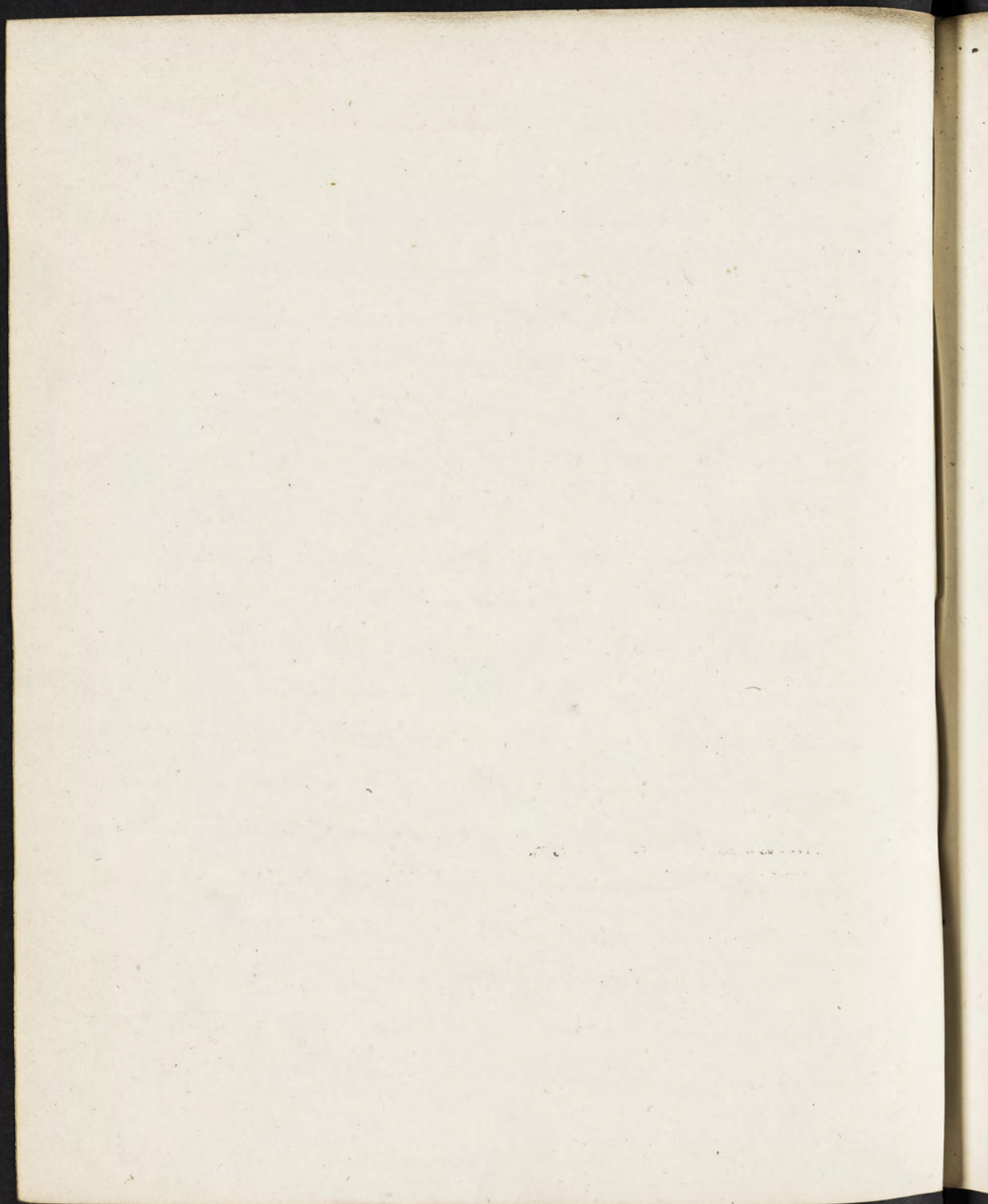
that they are mere depositions of matter from the Capillary Arteries & they are of various kinds, sometimes they are Cheesy, being of the soft consistence of Cheese - sometimes they are Cartilagenous, sometimes of sears, & sometimes they are so peculiar in their nature as they cannot be compared to any thing. Thus formed Tubercles remain for a long time, sometimes for many years inactive producing no inconvenience whatever, at length they become excited into action by some of the ordinary causes of Catarrh & then they undergo several changes, they first become enlarged, red & more vascular, a cavity forms in their centre which is filled by a small quantity of Pus. this cavity increases till the tubercles loses all solidity & compactness, and is converted into an abscess which is termed a "Pomice" Its contents are discharged into the bronchia &



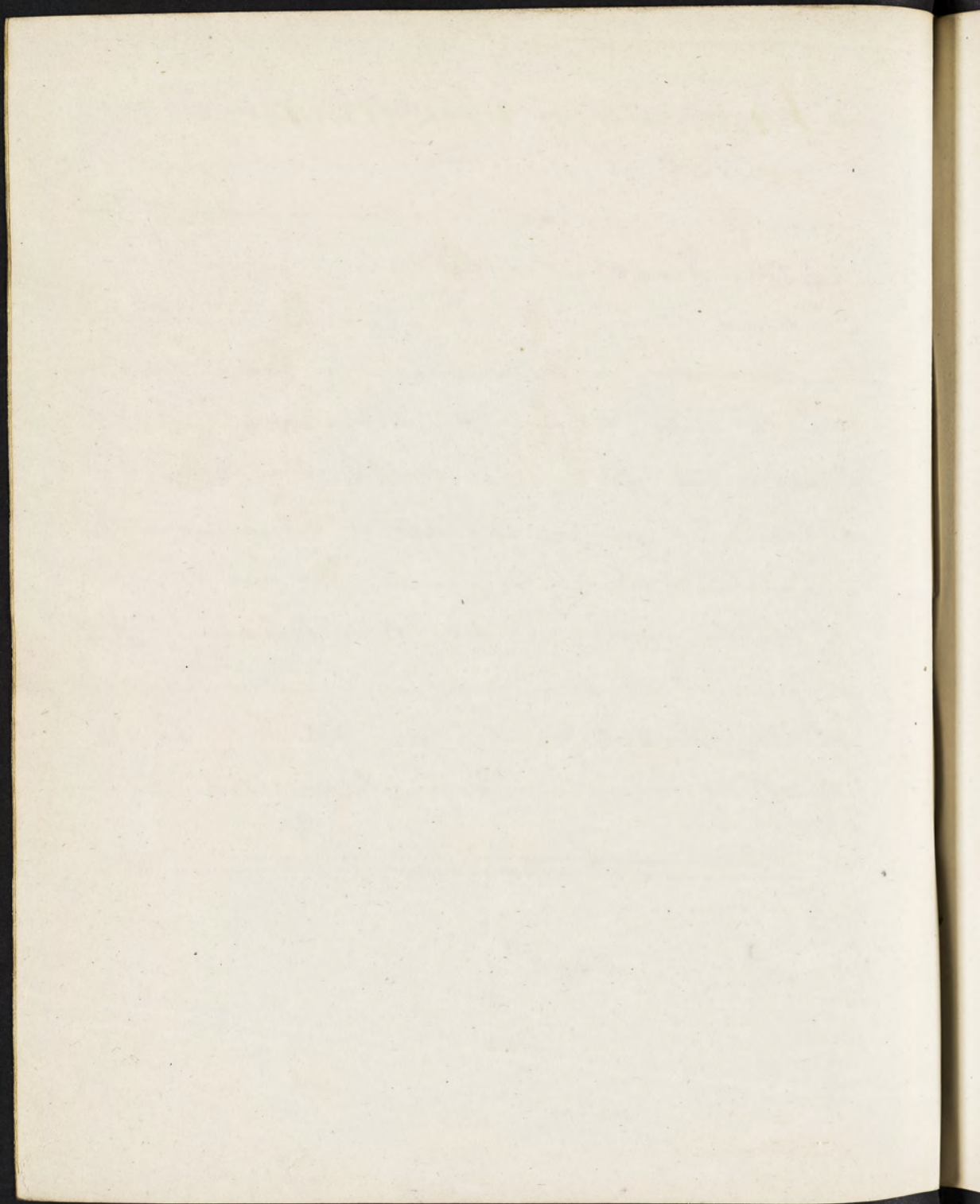
& copiously expectorated - after the rupture of the several vomica ulceration goes on rapidly, till the entire substance of the lungs is destroyed - or they become one mass of disease - Now it is that hectic fever supervenes & the system of the patient rapidly sinks.

Sometimes only one tubercle breaks at a time, the case then becomes exceedingly protracted - Now & then the parts heal, there is a remission in the symptoms, the patient is encouraged & expects a recovery - at the next exposure to the exciting cause one or more of the tubercles inflame and a repetition of the same distressing symptoms takes place - thus the disease continues alternating for some time till finally the constitution gives away & the patient rapidly sinks -

Of the exciting causes of Consumption already alluded to, we may notice Catarrhs uncured - pneumonic inflammation repelled



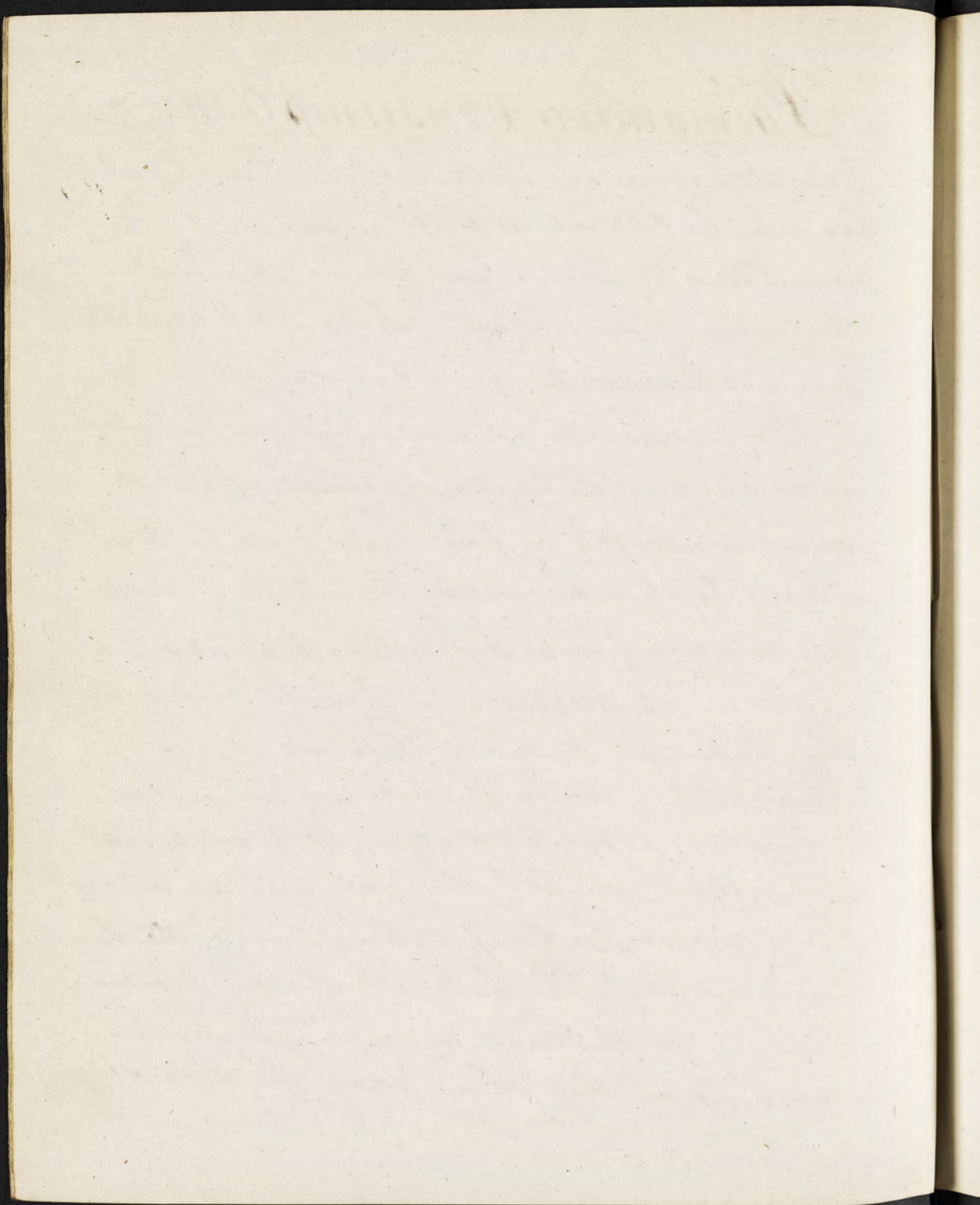
eruptions, certain occupations in which the body is kept much bent, or where small particles of matter are continually taken into the lungs, as is the case with stone cutters who are peculiarly liable to the disease, so also millers from the flour inhaled into the lungs - those who grind the points of pins or needles &c. the workers in different kinds of Metals, in some instances it has been the consequence of a suppression of the hemorrhoidal Menstrual or other accustomed evacuations - Changes of Air and Climate are also to be noticed, of which more hereafter -



Pulmonary Consumption

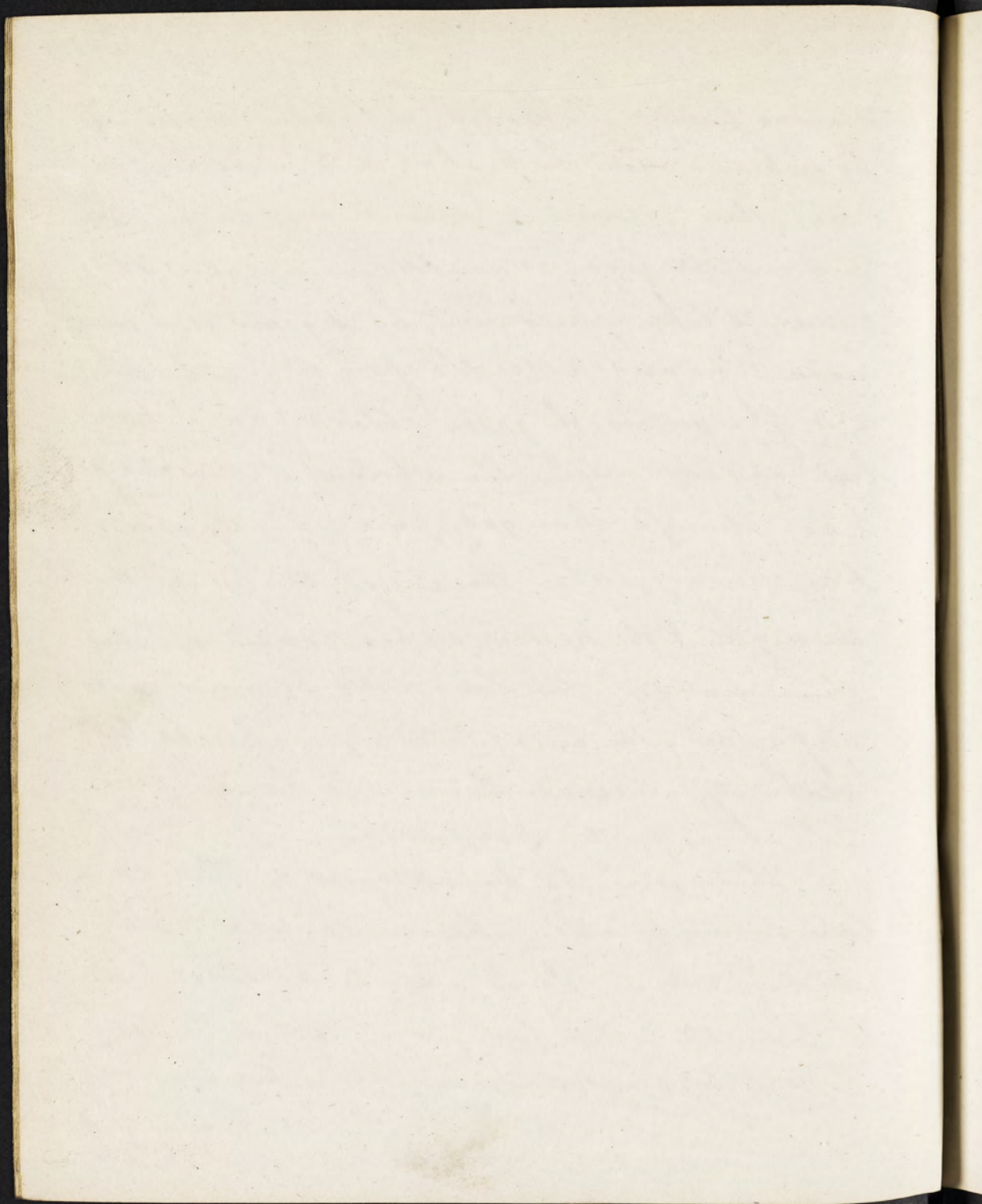
usually comes on with a slight cough, which becomes habitual, is little remarked by the patient & its existence sometimes denied — the respiration is easily hurried, & the patient becomes hurried languid & indolent —

This state of things continues for 1 or 2 years no complaint being made excepting that the patient is affected by cold more readily than usual, he often has a cough which is supposed to arise from cold alone & excites no alarm in the patient or his friends — no precaution is taken — On one of these occasions of taking cold, the cough becomes more considerable, especially at night & continues longer than usual, this now excites attention, particularly if it be during the summer season — The Catarrhal symptoms appearing at this time are always more alarming as they show that the disease



is more fixed - The Cough at first is unattended by expectoration, but when it is more confirmed there is some expectoration, the quantity of matter becomes more considerable & has a mucus like appearance, by degrees it becomes more copious viscid & opaque - at length it is of a yellowish green colour & has a purulent appearance - the whole of the discharge is not always changed, part usually appears like mucus, when the Cough continues thro' the night & the matter expectorated exhibit these changes, the breathing becomes more oppressed, the emaciation weakness & debility increase from the hectic fever which is fully formed -

These are the symptoms of Tubercular form of Consumption as detailed by Dr Duncan - It is easy to distinguish it from the other forms of this disease, as it is always attended by a peculiar

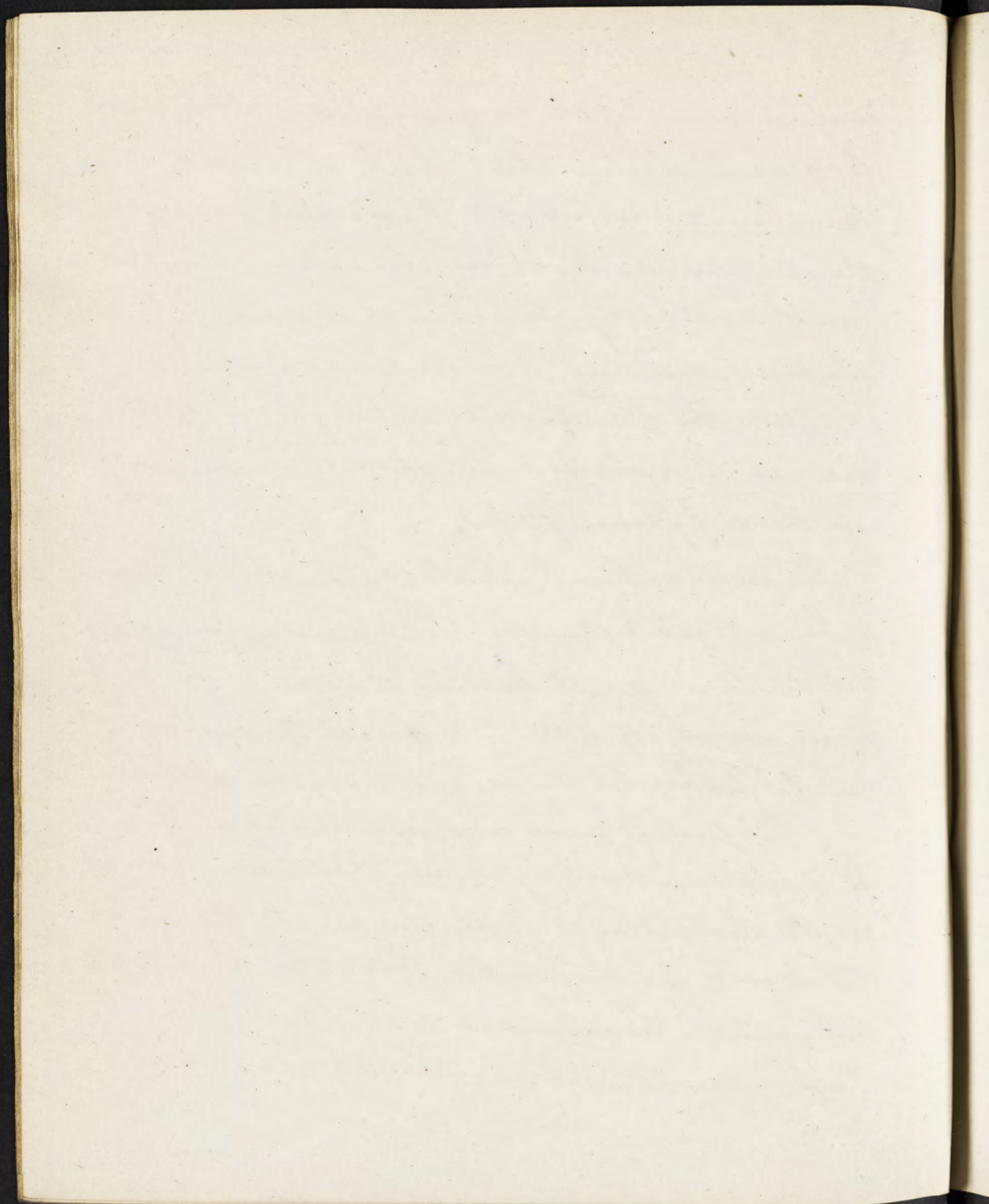


confirmation of the body, as indicated by the long neck, narrow chest, high shoulders, the prominent cheek bones, by the delicacy of the complexion light^h air, fine skin, tumid lip great sensibility, by vivacity of mind & by all the signs denoting a scrofulous diathesis,

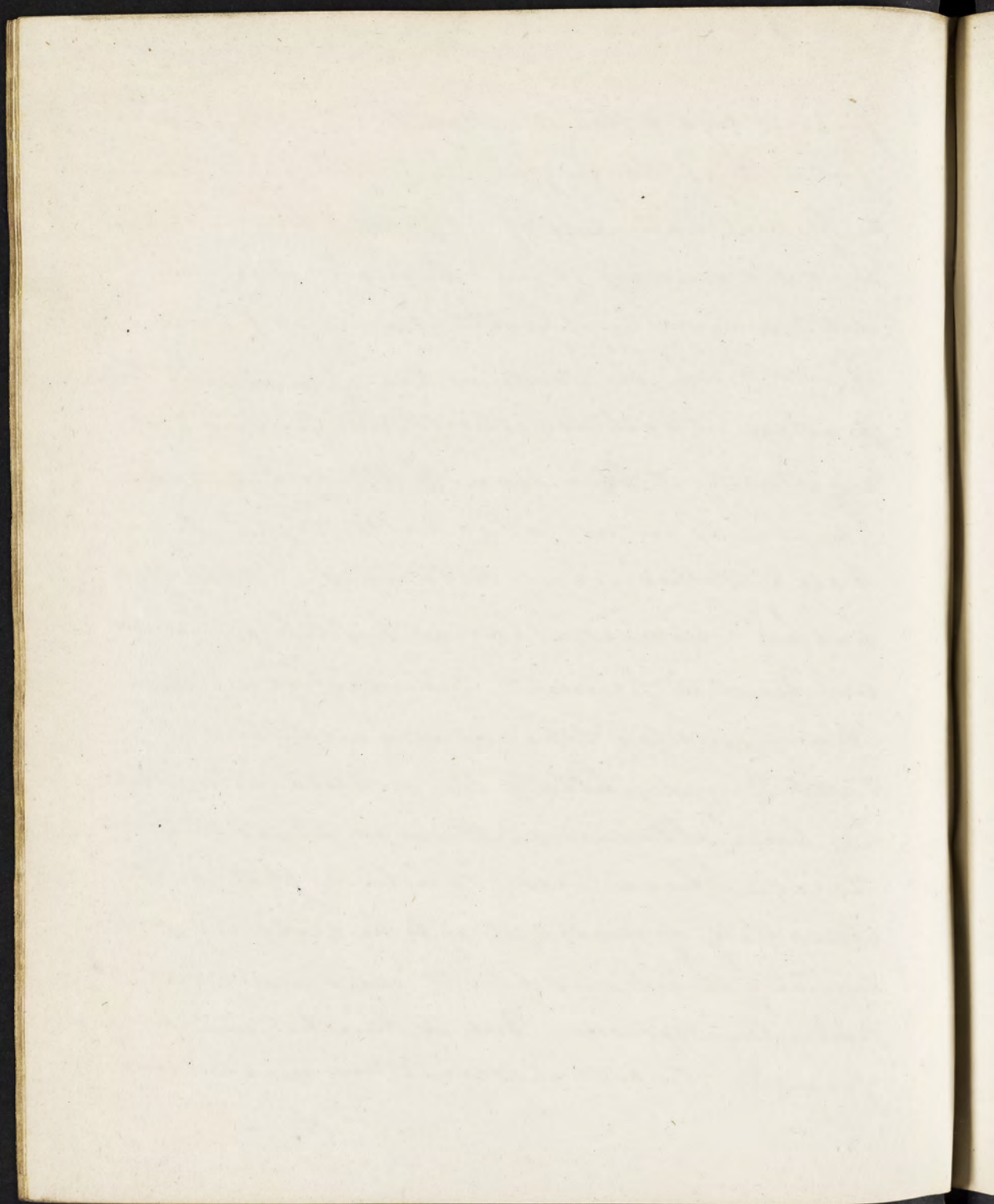
Now the Treatment in this form of the disease, it is obvious, must vary exceedingly in the different stages, —

The indications in the first stage are to be noticed & then the treatment to be adapted to them must be considered — As the primary object here, is to arrest the inflammation in the testicles the means cannot be mistaken.

The first is very unquestionably V. S. — It is nearly a century since this was introduced in the early stages of the disease by the celebrated Loven author of the powder which bears his name — he advises that blood should be drawn at first moderately every day



for 8 or 10 days, & then to be taken every 2 or 3 days for a much longer time - in this way bleeding his patient upwards of 50 times - thus by abusing the remedy it was brought into discredit & a directly opposite plan was pursued - To Dr Rush the credit is due of reviving this practice at least as respects this Country, & of regulating it by a sound & discreet judgment. In this as in all other cases regard the pulse & all the other circumstances - after V.S. has been carried as far as possible, or as we deem it prudent, we may as an auxiliary employ topical evacuations by cups & undoubtedly the greatest advantage has been obtained in this way during the early stages - I have reason to believe that in the generality of cases it is to be preferred to the lancet, it relieves but it does not prostrate the system. But if there be much force in the circulation & any muscular



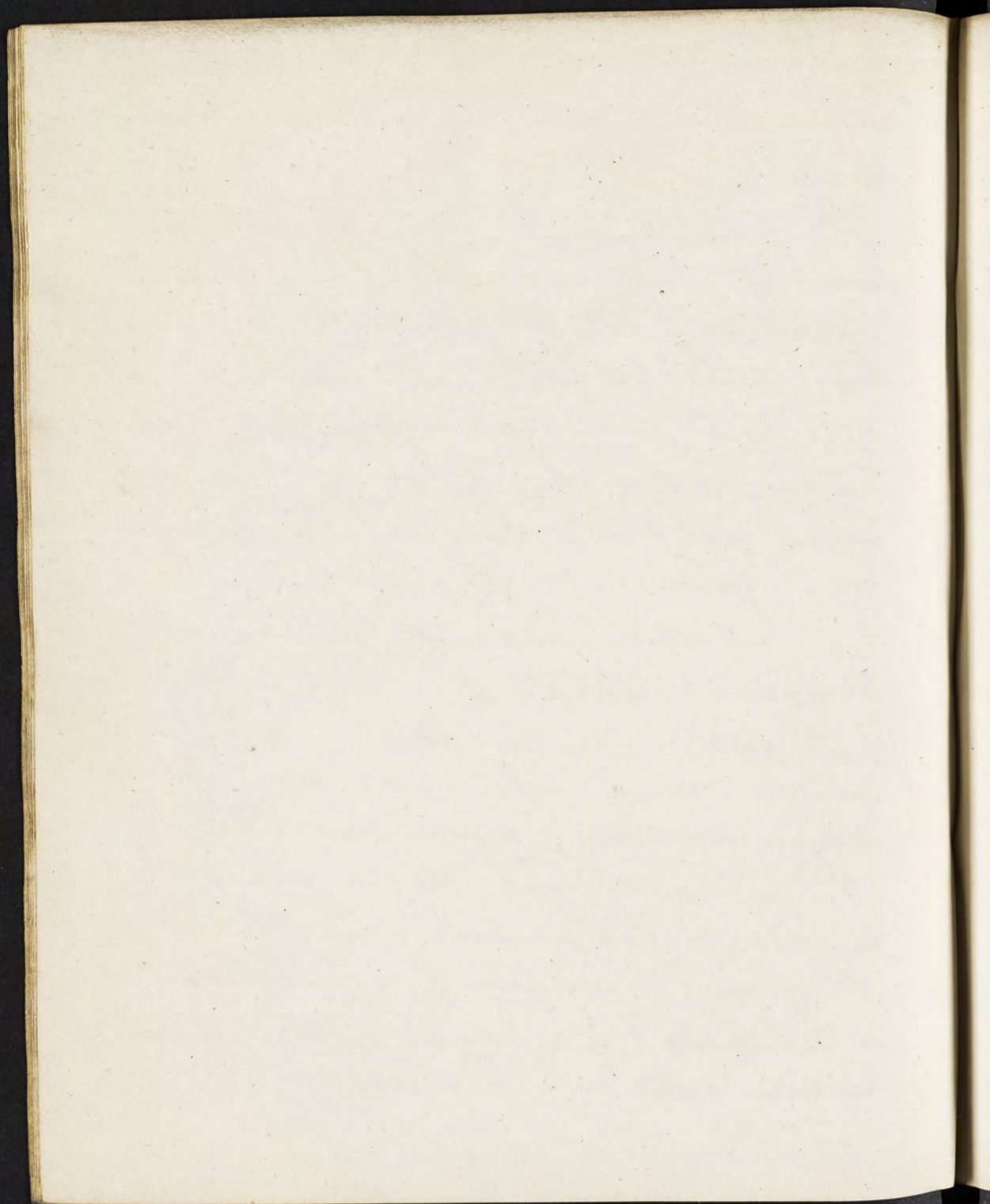
vigour in the system, then the Lancet is to be resorted to and that very freely.

The immense advantage of Counter irritation in Consumption has been long known & established. Blisters Ictons & Issues are usually employed - I do not think there is much difference in the efficacy of either of them.

Emetics have been employed in the early stages, that they are beneficial ^{there} is no doubt they operate in different ways -

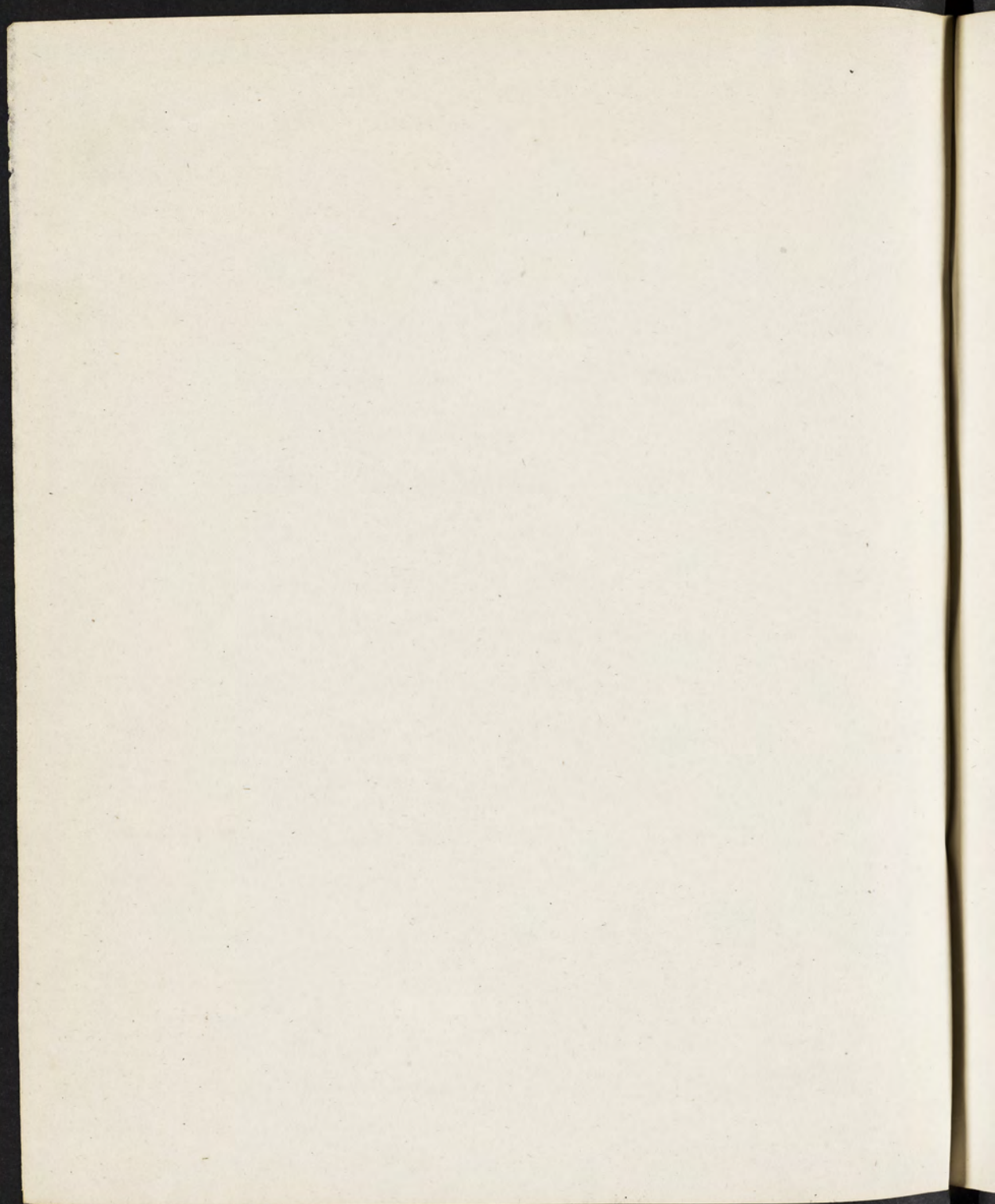
1st. they equalize the circulation & the excitement. 2nd They promote absorption, of this fact we are perfectly assured from what we see in other cases, as in Bubo, but in addition to this Emetics in the 3^d place invigorate the energies of the constitution in a manner not to be explained.

The Ipecac: is generally employed I have exhibited it & am pleased with the result, The blue vitriol is resorted to in Europe



and it is insisted upon as being better adapted to this complaint. The Emetics are to be given daily for a week or two, by this means we imitate a sea voyage which has been so highly recommended in Consumption & obtain all the advantages of that remedy. During my residence in Europe this practice was relied upon in the early stages - certain it is that I have seen frequently tubercular Consumption in its early stage removed by this remedy alone -

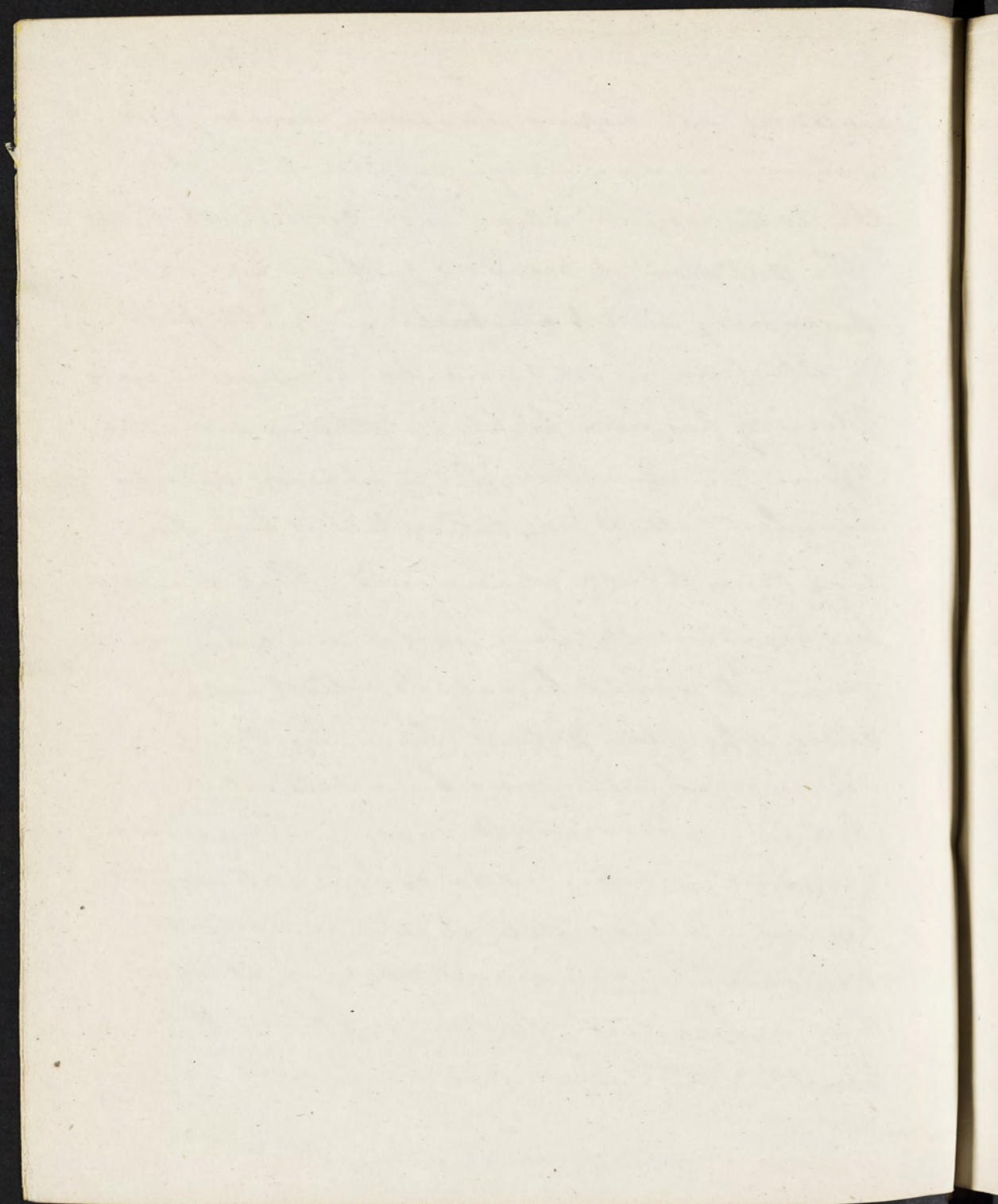
As part of the same plan of Treatment it is very similar to those articles which are calculated to reduce the force of the circulation - by some this object is attained by the Saline Purgatives, tho' sometimes these are exceedingly beneficial, any excess of Purgings is very carefully to be guarded against, as it is always very mischievous in all Pulmonic diseases,



contented with keeping the bowels regular it is a more common & safe practice to employ the Antimonial alone, or in comb.ⁿ with Nitre.

The Antimonial powders without Cal. answer very well & are preferred in this place.

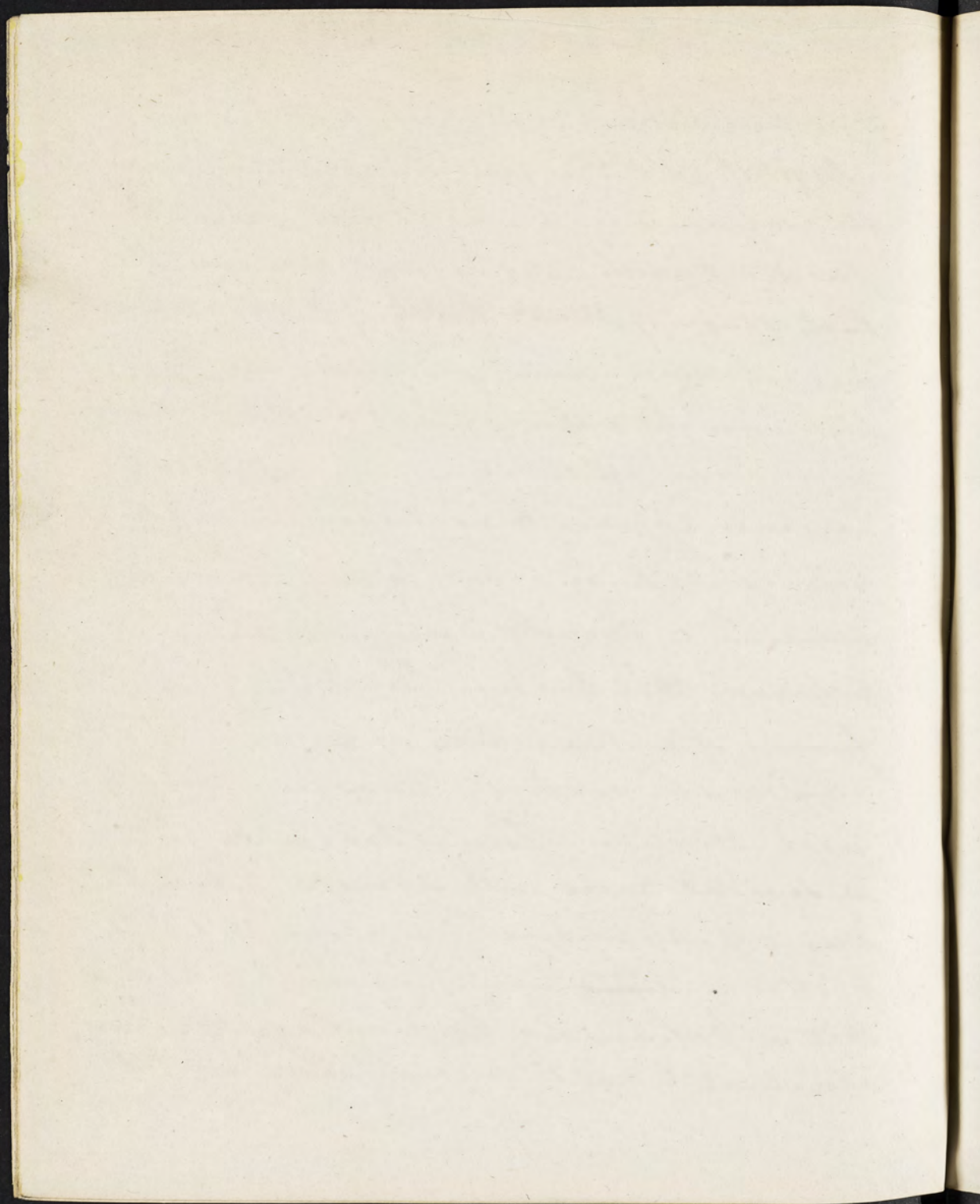
All of you must know that for several years Mercury has been highly extolled in every stage & form of Consumption, but it appears now to have lost all its reputation & has been for a long time totally abandoned. That Mercury has occasionally been useful we cannot deny - It would be easy to collect many cases where the patients have been relieved or completely cured by a salivation - but I am persuaded none of these was genuine or tubercular consumption, at present we may state that it is actually mischievous in every stage of scrofulous or hereditary Consumption & no pract.ⁿ in this Country or in Europe employs



it in these cases

Digitalis It is no great length of time since the confidence in it was almost unlimited. Medical faith was so great that even the last stage of ~~Exhausted~~ ~~Exhausted~~ of Pulmof. Consumption was considered under its controul, but these high wrought expectations & brilliant fancies were never realised — Digitalis however appears to have very valuable powers in some cases, to deny its utility would be to discredit some of the strongest testimony that has ever been advanced in favour of any one remedy —

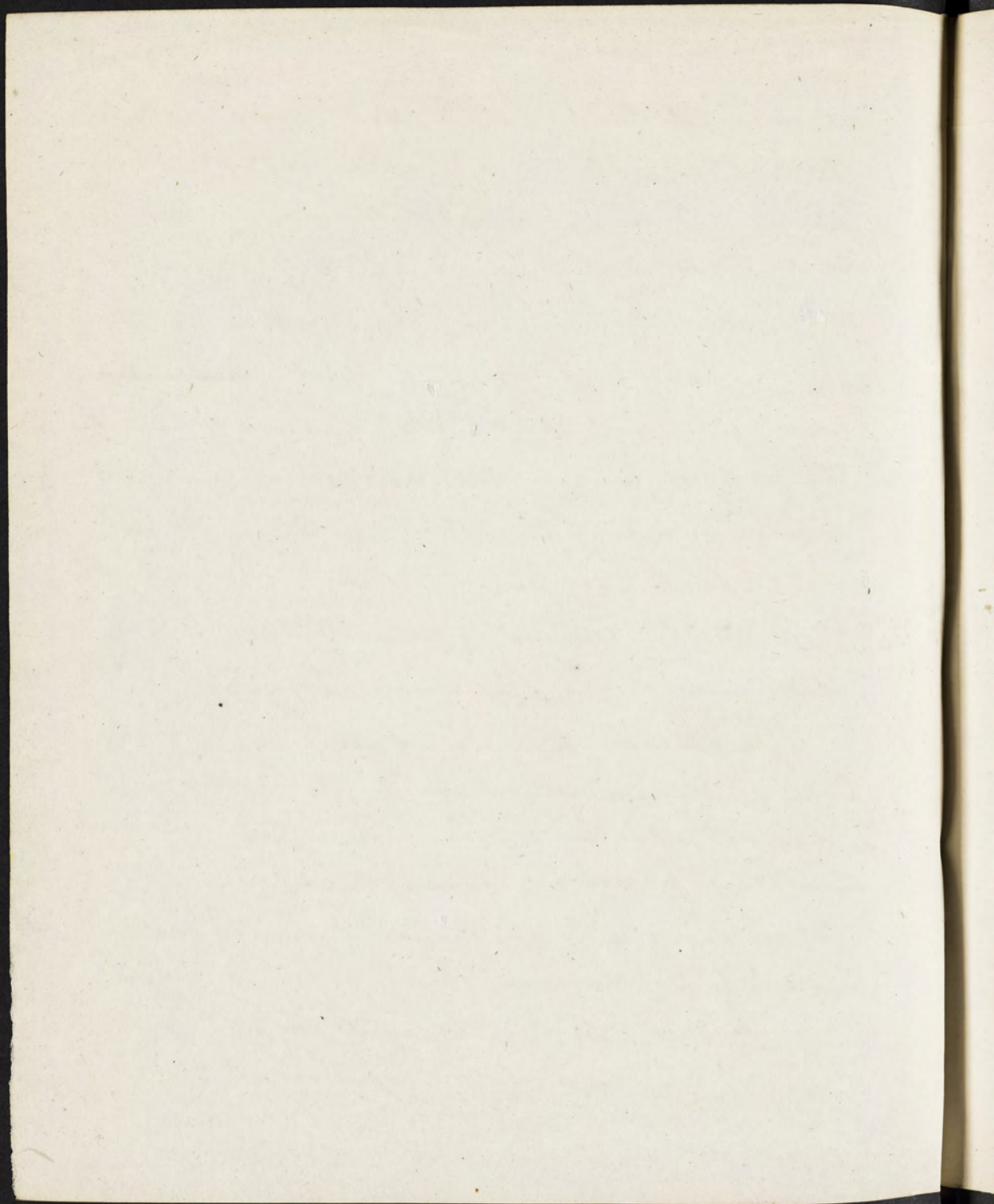
Darwin considers it as deserving of great attention — Ferriar has employed it in several cases with success, no one has used it so extensively as Drake & his Report is in ~~cl~~ ^{ed} very favourably — he says that in Pulmonary hemorrhage it is very effectual & that it will display in those cases in



cases in which this hemorrhage issues in Phthisis the best possible effect in preserving the constitution, he had considerable experience in it & states that many confirmed cases of Consumption were cured by it, that all that were relieved, life being evidently ~~contracted~~ protracted, and death when it occurred while the patient was under the influence of this article was easy & without a struggle — he details 15 well defined Cases of confirmed Consumption treated by the digitalis — 9 of which were cured, 1 relieved and 5 died —

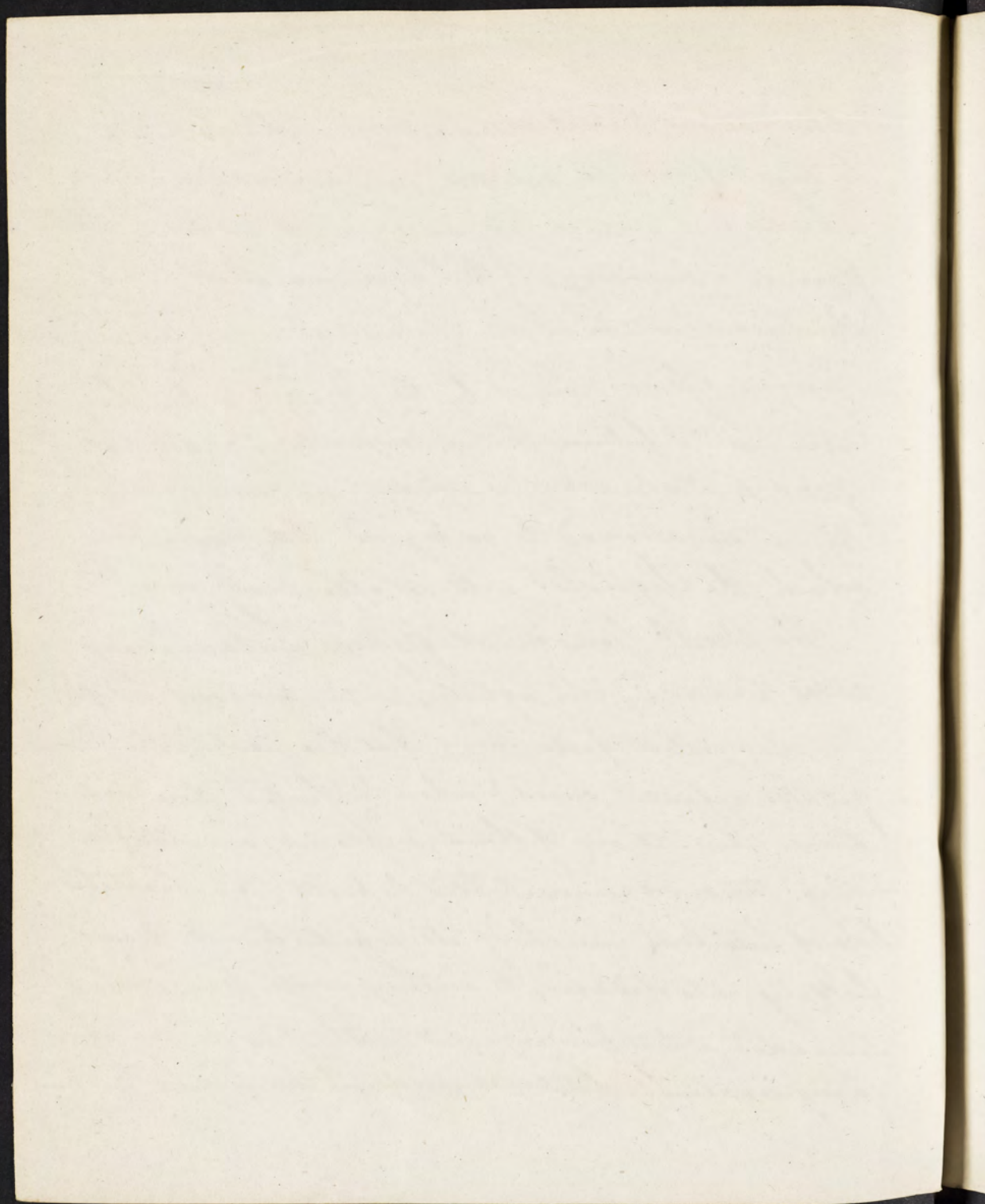
If authority then were sufficient we sh^d have great confidence in the digitalis, but I doubt whether such a number of consumptive patients was ever cured by any single remedy or by any course of Treatment.

Nearly at the same time experiments were made by Dr Fowler & nearly with the same result next was Beddows who confirmed the above



Observations & went still farther in this practice he says "I daily see patients in Consumption who are using this article advancing with so firm a pace to a recovery, that I hope in a short time this disease will be as regularly cured by digitalis as aague & fever now is by the Peruv. Bark." he continues "I believe that a majority of cases will yield to it alone & it is evident no new cases should be allowed to go beyond that point in which the Digitalis will not effectually cure."

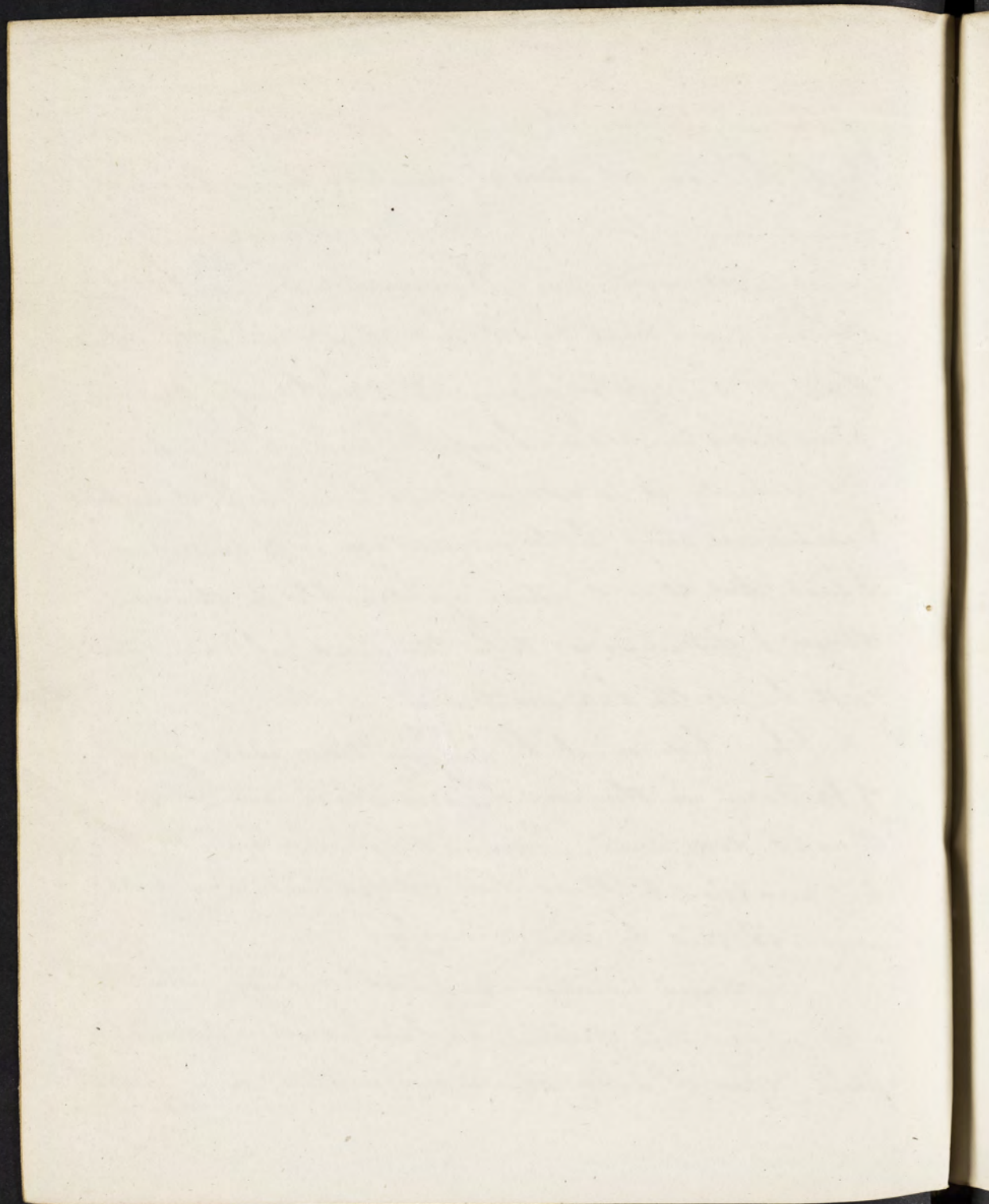
The Med. periodical papers contain many cases treated by this article, with various results we may collect from them that frequently the Digitalis effected cures & when it failed there was some alleviation of the symptoms, notwithstanding these accumulated Reports, the Digitalis has of late lost much of its reputation & seems falling into disuse, to intemperate praise has succeeded a temporary distrust of its properties, comparatively little is said in the public journals



of the day & even the regular Medl. books lately published do not always mention it as being of much importance, but this is certainly going to an opposite extreme - there can be no doubt of its efficacy in some cases, but it is generally true that its success is various & at best very precarious. Some cases have been benefitted by it, but where the disease is so advanced as to reach its furulent & confirmed stage little advantage is to be expected. I said that it was alone applicable to the early stages & this appears to be the view which is taken of it by all the late writers -

In a late work by Fingey there is a detail of 14 Cases in the incipient stage, in which it was decidedly advantageous, but in the suppurative & ulcerative stage only one cure was effected by the remedy.

McLane another late author says, that it will sometimes succeed where other remedies fail, that it will prove valuable as an auxil-
-lary.

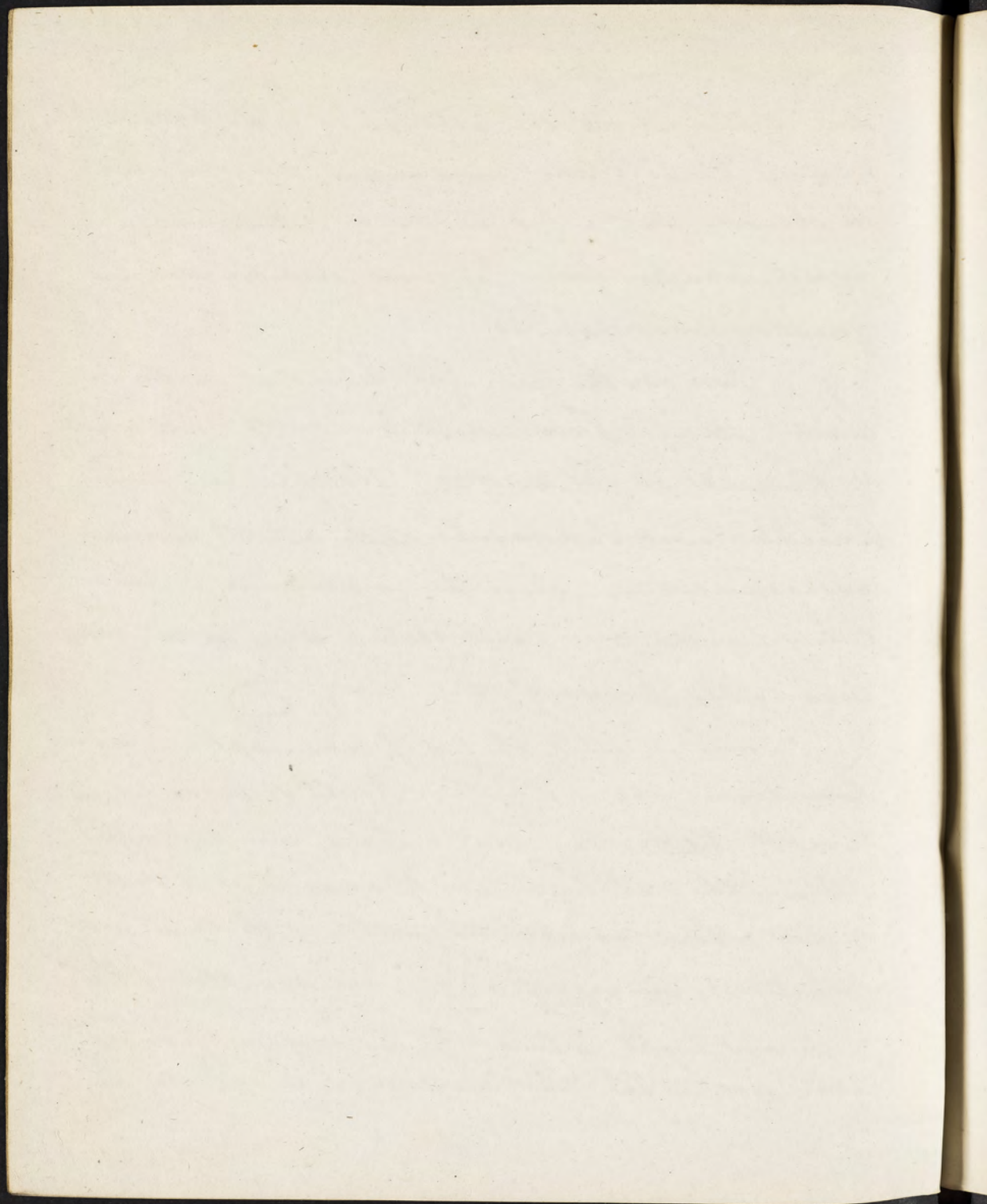


that it has quieted the restlessness of the patient & calmed his sufferings more or less, this is all, but he observes that it is a great deal, & those who will expect wonders from fox gloves will be very frequently disappointed —

These are the principle remedies in the early stage of Tubercular Consumption. But where its progress is not arrested, Abscesses are formed & hectic fever supervenes with all its horrible consequences — Now the complaint is absolutely beyond our controul & will in all cases inevitably prove fatal —

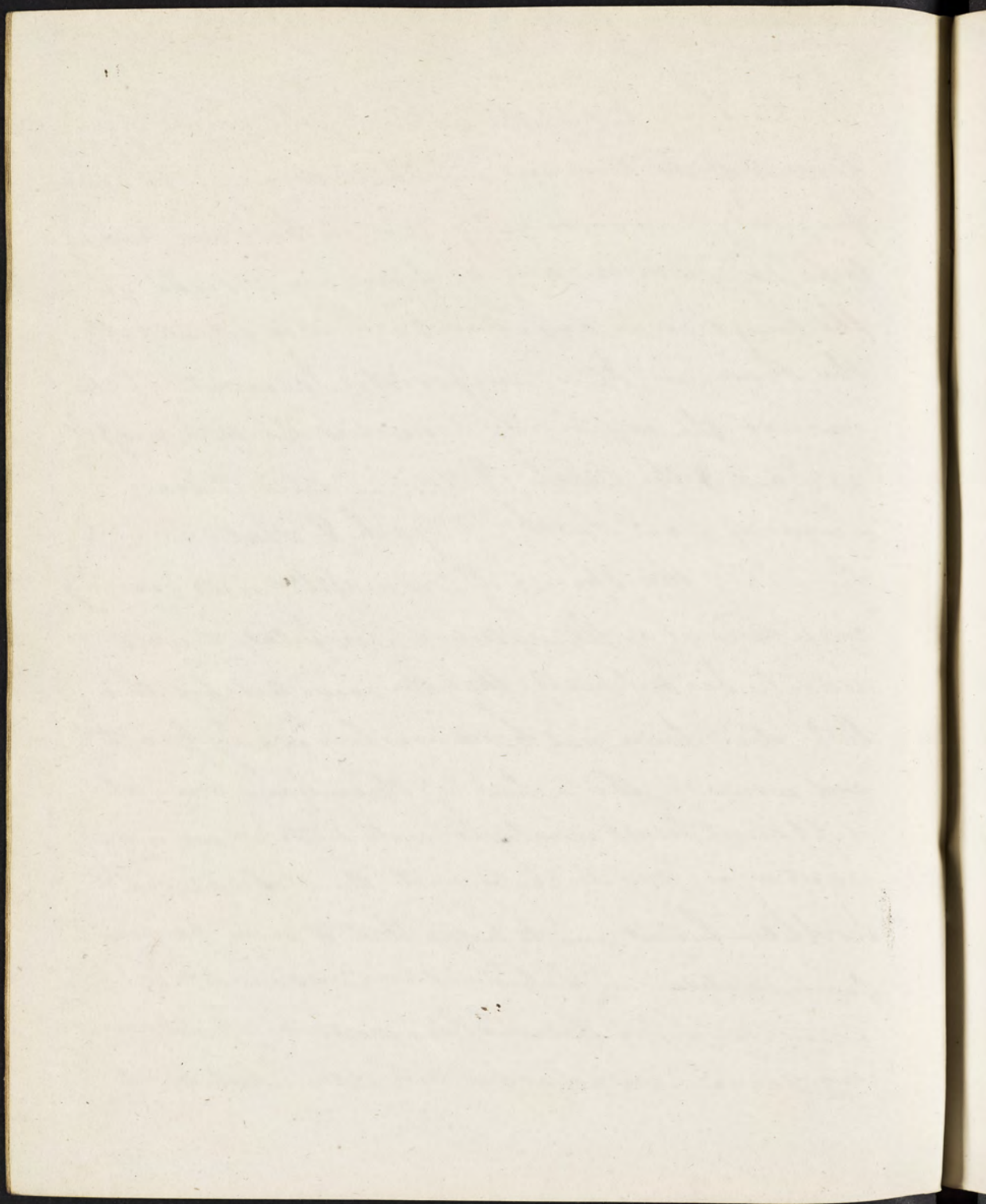
Cures in other shapes of consumption do sometimes occur, but in Real tubercular Consumption Never so far as I have ever witnessed.

Nevertheless humanity as well as a sense of duty should compel us not to withdraw our exertions, we may palliate the symptoms & it is always right to try early the most approved remedies — The indication is to abate the



Pneumonic fever but of the nature of this form of fever & of the remedies which it demands, I have formerly treated so fully that nothing new remains to be said, whether arising from an abscess in the lungs or in any other part it is identically the same — It is uniformly Intermitt. & demands the ordinary remedies for that complt. as Bark & the veget. Bitters — also Arsenic Sugar of lead Sulph. Myrrh & Steel.

As this species of Consumption is so generally considered as of the nature of Scrophula, it will readily be supposed that the remedies for this last dis^e have not been overlooked by practical writers, the whole of them have been at different times employed with little or no advantage, my success with the Nitric acid & Scrophula leads me to hope that it may prove serviceable in Tubercular Consumption actuated by a laudable desire of discovering some remedy for this dreadful complt.

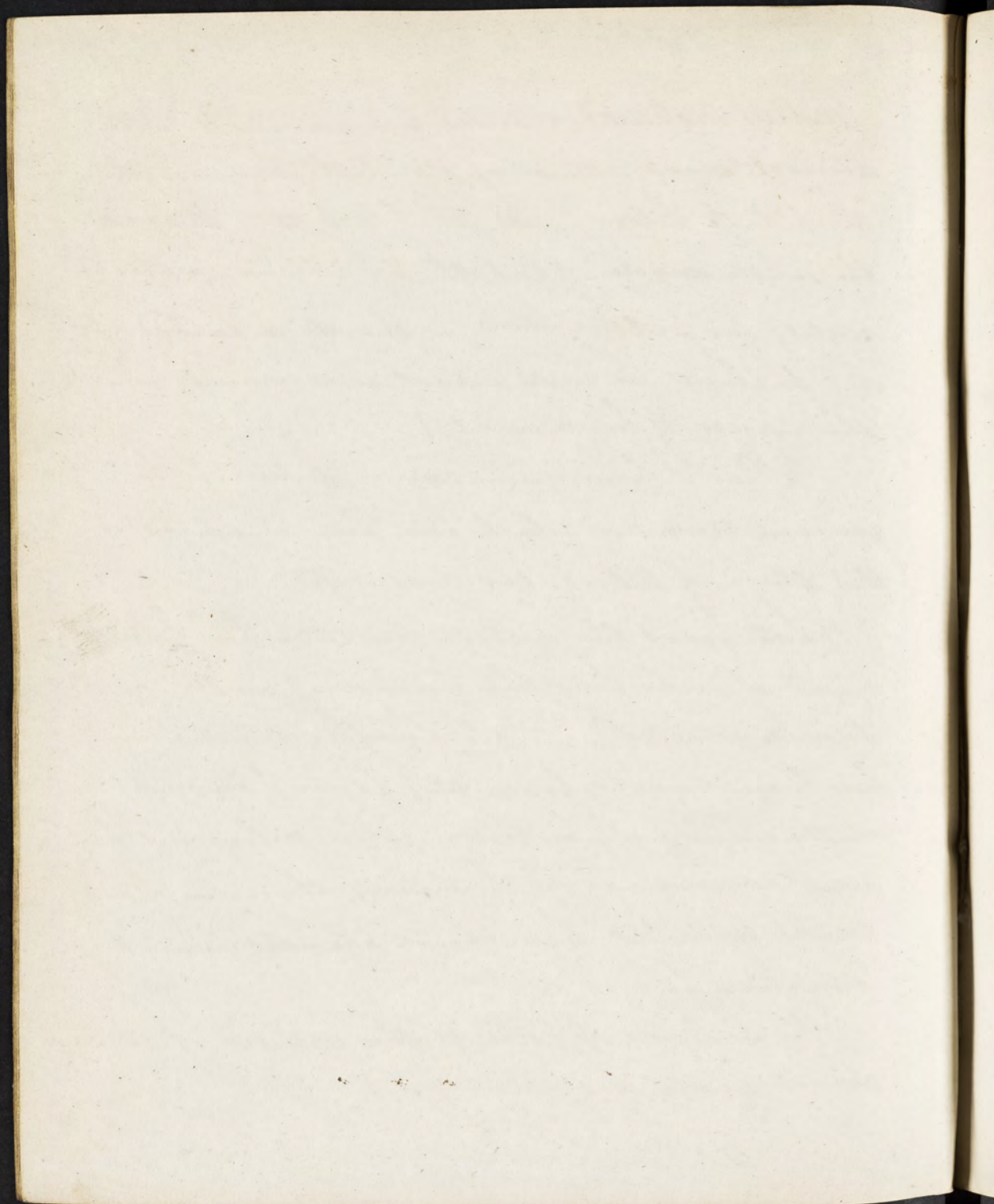


Roberts instituted a series of experiments with almost every article of the Mat. Med. with the Nit of Silver, with the black ore Magnesia the white oxide of Calath &c — &c — unfortunately his publication is merely a record of his failure in well meant endeavour in the cause of humanity?

Thus I have given you a detail of the general remedies which have been employed in this stage of tubercular Consumption —

Of late years the ancient practice has been revived of inhaling the fumes of certain balsamic articles into the lungs, what benefit has been derived from this plan I cannot determine, my experience in it has not been very encouraging, but more than one of my med. friends have been pleased with the practice —

The Balsam of Tolu & other articles of the same class are employed —

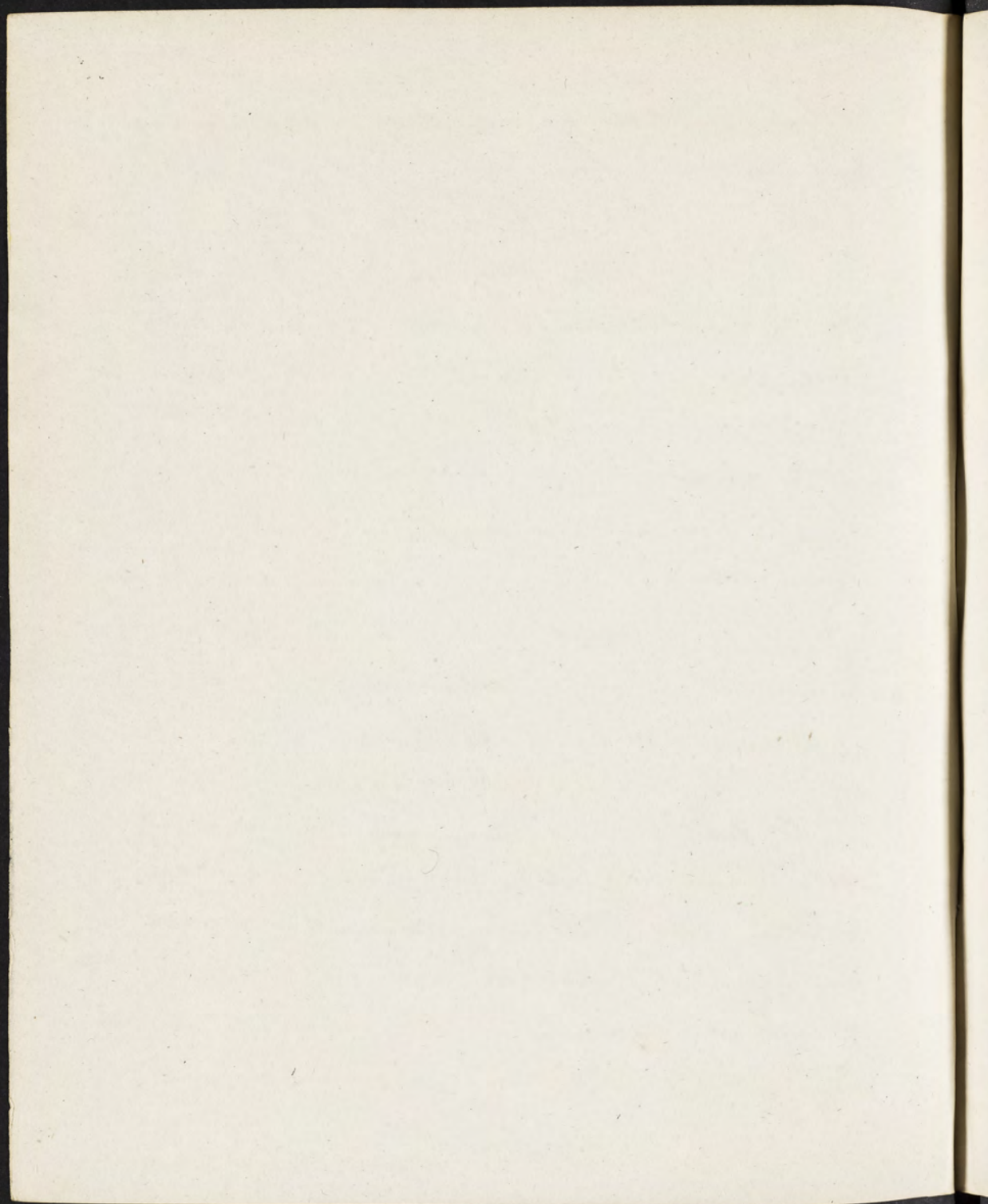


Other is employed either by itself or strongly impregnated with hemlock

$\mathfrak{z}i$ of the hemlock

$\mathfrak{z}ij$ or 10 of the Other, being digested together & then inhaled, this if it does not prove ~~any~~ essentially beneficial at least greatly mitigates the Cough dyspnea oppression &c. &c.

As the disease advances especially towards its final stage, certain symptoms arise demanding particular attention - as I have said, we can not expect to effect a Cure & we must therefore be content by merely relieving the sufferings & uneasiness of our patient - one of the most troublesome of these distressing symptoms are the night sweats - as these arise from debility of the extreme vessels, stimulating applications must be made to the skin, flannel is here very important & should never be dispensed with - Frictions also either by the hand alone or with Brandy & Salt should not be forgotten - many

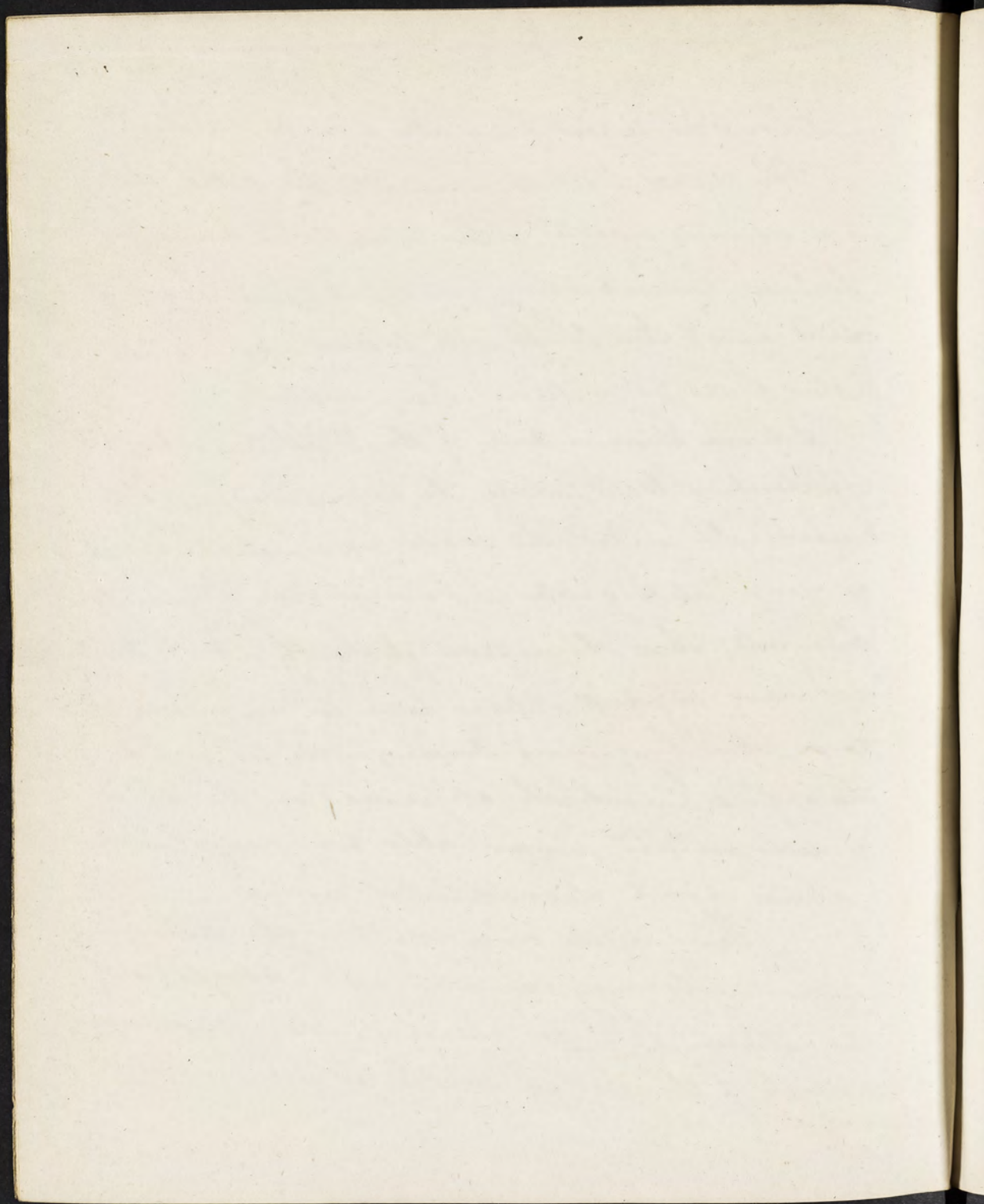


internal remedies have also been advised —

The Mineral Acids especially the Sulphuric are usually directed either alone or in combination besides there are many articles as Alum Sugar of Lead, now & then Chalk will answer, powdered oyster shells & sometimes lime water.

I have known some of the Mild diuretics effectual, as Water Melons, the common parsley & even Cold water, the mode by which they operate is very intelligible, I have already frequently observed, that the action of the skin & of the urinary organs appear to be in an inverse ratio — thus by giving some gentle diuretic the effusion which appeared on the skin is determined invariably & appears in an abundant secretion of urine —

Towards the close the Cough becomes exceedingly aggravated and oppressive, to relieve it, we resort to the usual means most of the Cough mixtures will answer



particularly one I formerly mentioned, the Nitric acid & Sacc. Annnon: here the balsamic articles are safely used the Balsam of Tolu is best, tho' the Copaiba is & may be often directed.

There is a Mixture much employed in this City under the balsam of Honey, the basis of which is the balsam of Tolu so blended with other articles as to render it much more agreeable than it is found.

It is not a very long time since the confidence in this Balsam of Tolu was very great, but of late years its virtues have been denied.

After all, our chief reliance must be placed on Opium & hence almost all our remedies however constituted which have Opium for their basis—

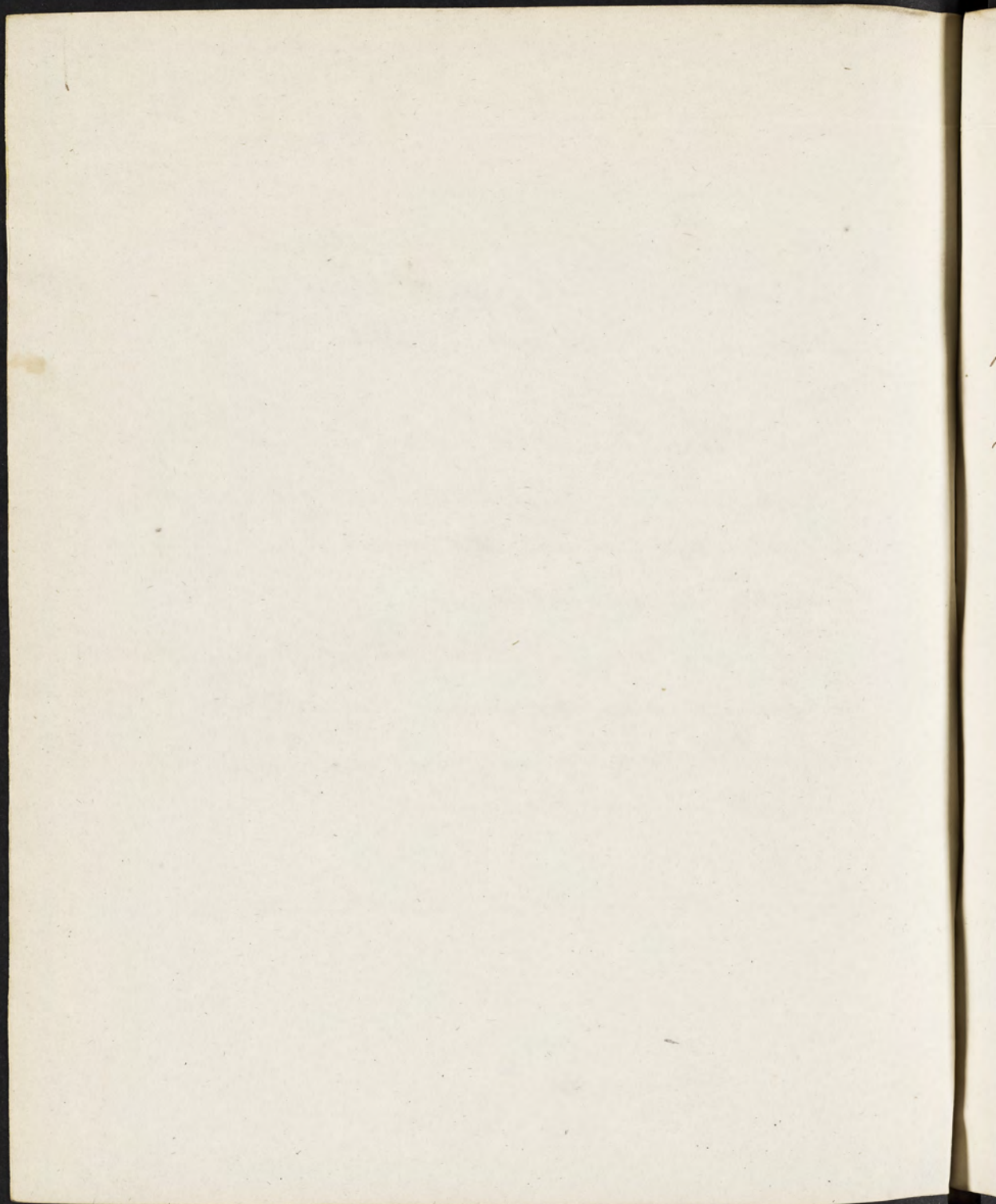
Altho' they should not afford permanent relief will mitigate the symptoms.

I have reason to believe that we accomplish more by Opium than merely palliating the symptoms.

In other Cases of Consumption where there are no Tubercles there is no remedy so useful, it quiets the Cough anxiety and other distressing Symptoms and contributes not a little to the complete recovery.

This finishes what I have to say of Tubercular Consumption. Which as I before said, is in its advanced stages wholly incurable.

There are some other forms of this disease where we can be more successful, but in which we not unfrequently are baffled in all our endeavours.



Catarrhal Consumption.

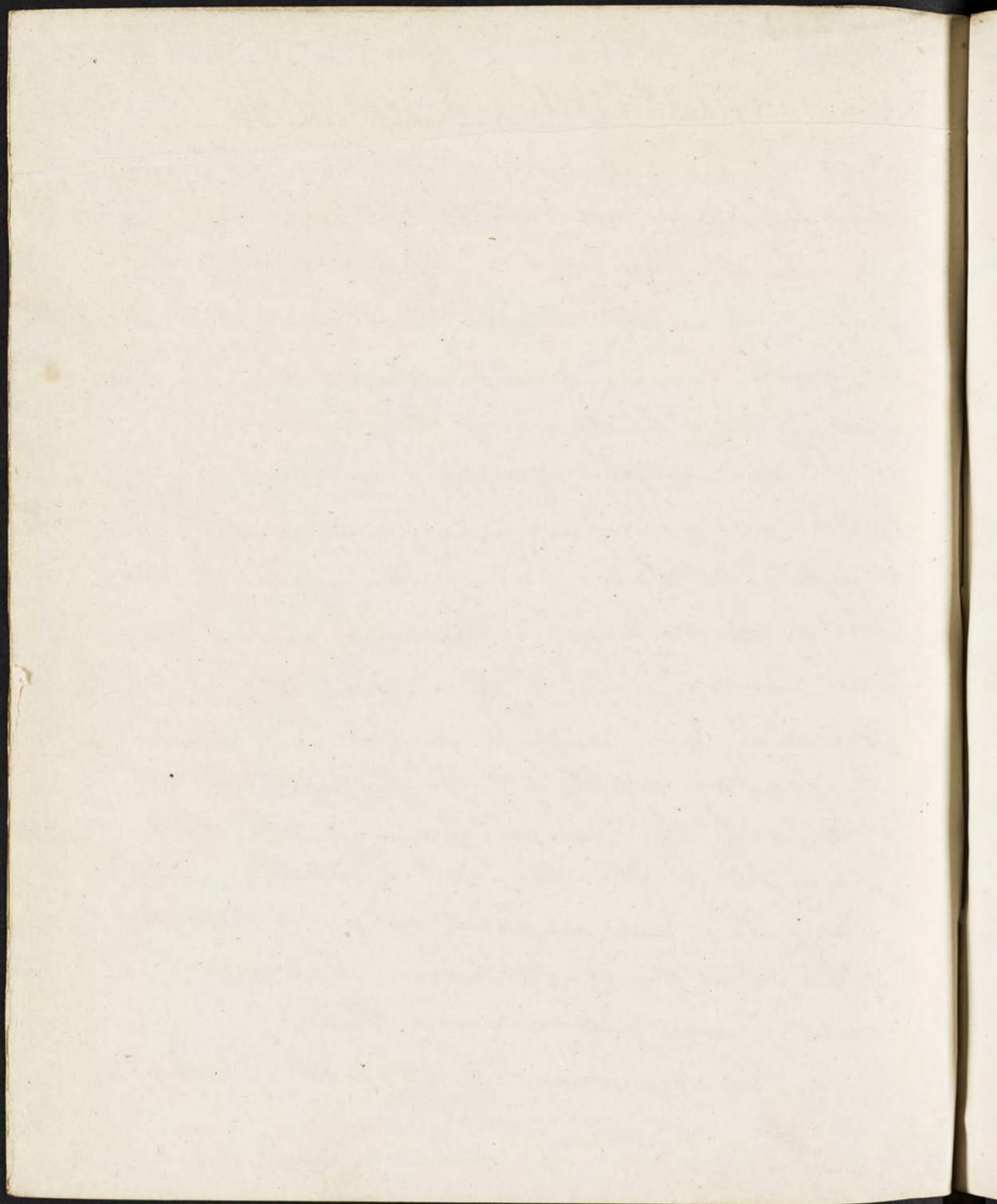
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This differs materially from the preceding form of the disease in several respects.

In this there is no constitutional predisposition or Strumous diathesis, it is seated in the lining membrane of the Trachea not in the substance of the lungs.

It always comes on like a simple Catarrh and hence may be induced by that complaint being badly managed, it may also be distinguished by an enquiry into the Causes which produced it, tho' of ten these are very similar - Ordinarily it is attended by all the symptoms of Catarrh by Cough pain in the side or soreness of the throat & breast - with Coughing and expectoration of Matter, this is at first Phlegm or mucus but finally becomes Pus.

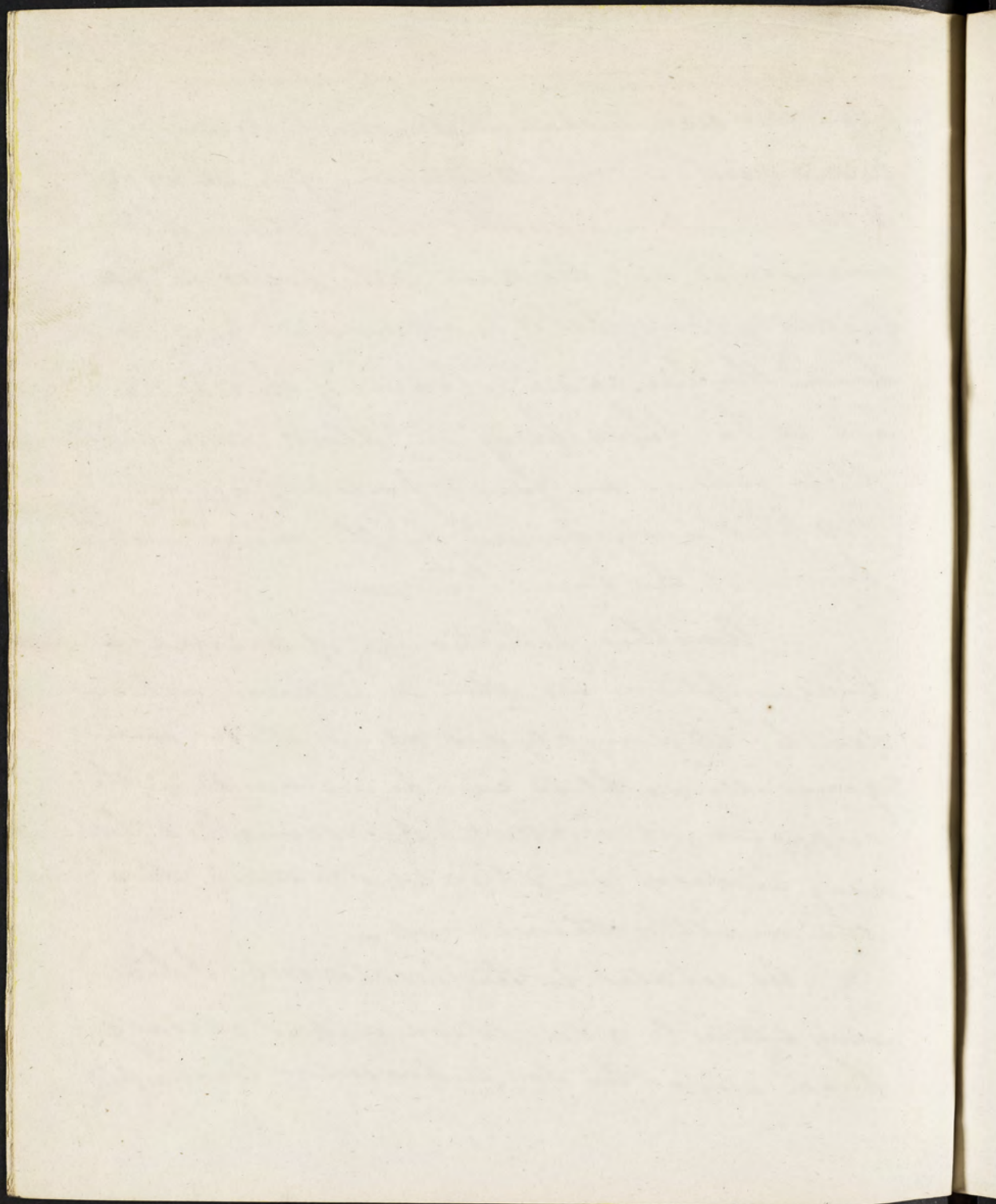
This now gives rise to great anxiety, as



From this circumstance ulcerations are sus-
~~pected~~ pected - or in the opinion of most writers
 ulcerations are proved to exist. This
 however is not the fact - Dissections satis-
 factorily show that it is a morbid secretion
 from the lining membrane of the trachea
 and is far from being an Ulcer in the lungs
 these organs are found perfectly sound
 the Pus being formed by the inner mem-
 brane of the bronchia -

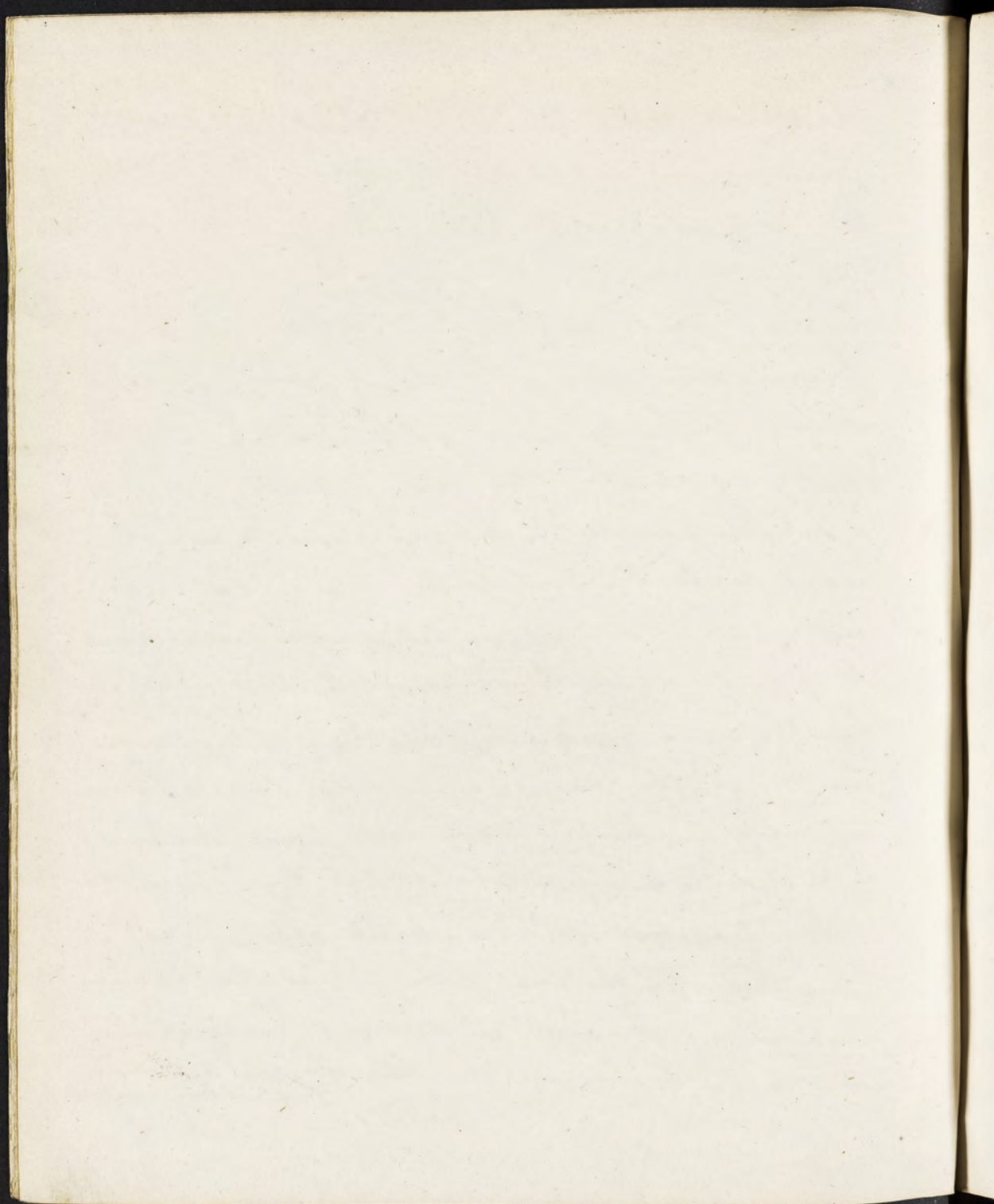
Another peculiarity of Catarrhal
 Consumption is, that it is never atten-
 ded by Hæmoptoe at any stage and
 generally no blood can be discovered in the
 expectorant matter - Occasionally a little
 may be seen in streaks scattered thro'
 the matter thrown up -

As relates to the Treatment I have
 very little to add to what has already
 been directed for tubercular Consumption.



most of the same remedies & the same general practice being applicable to each. Being now decidedly Inflamty. and generally occurring in the robust & plethoric, all direct depleting remedies are demanded & may be employed safely and with utility, of these I have formerly given you a detail when lecturing on the other form of this disease. But the practice in the two cases is somewhat different - Confessedly it is in Catarrhal Consumption that Emetics are the most useful, these failing we should resort to Mercury, keeping up a moderate ptyalism for several weeks, in this case Salivation should be invariably employed as it will never prove detrimental in Tubercular Consumption.

The 3^d species of Consumption often arises from Cold as the last form it is the consequence of pleuritic Inflamm. and arises from an abscess in the Lungs - & termed Empysematous



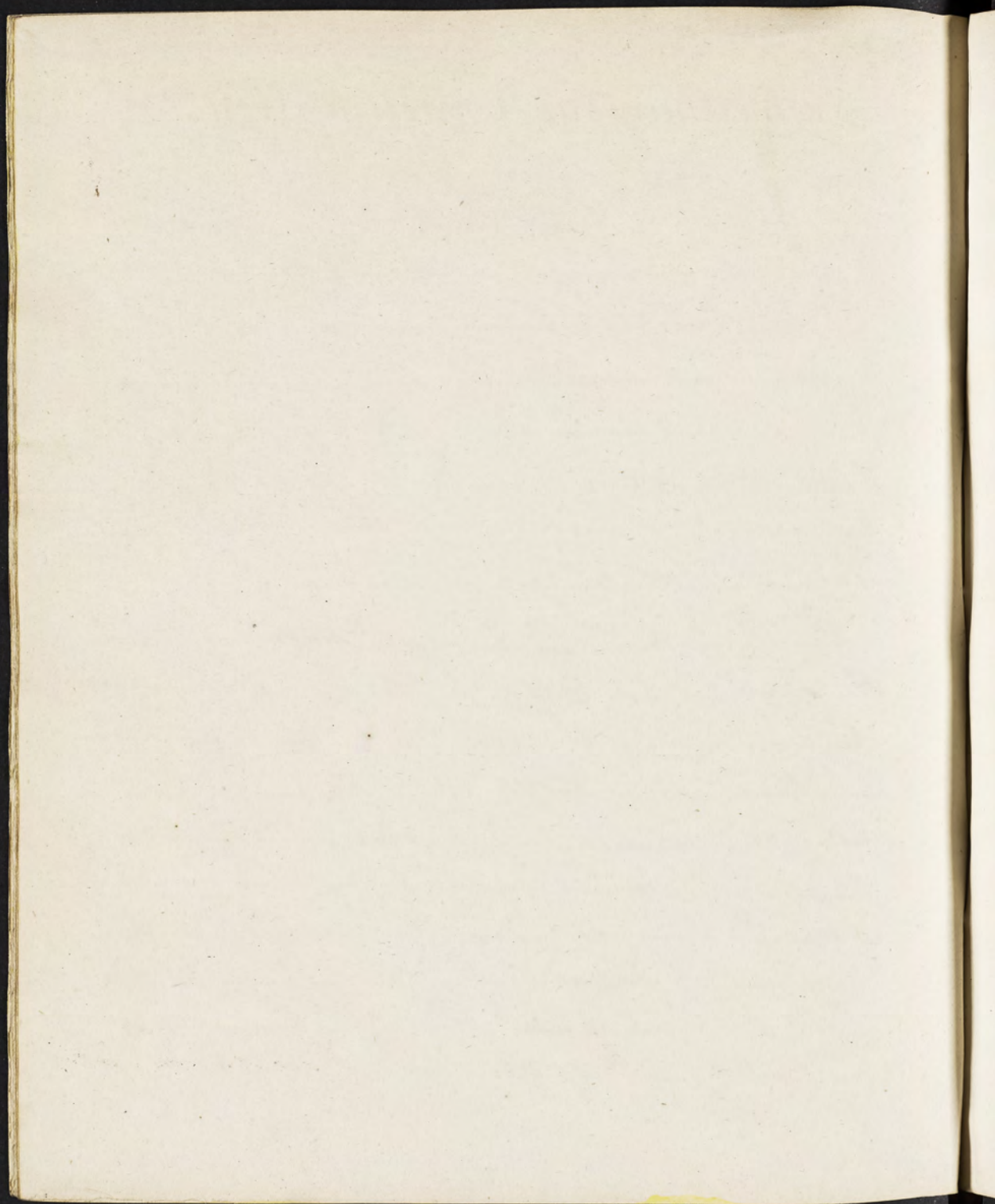
Imposthumous Consumption.

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There is no difficulty in distinguishing it, being occasioned by Inflammⁿ of the lungs, or its memb^s by wounds Contusions & other similar causes.

When it occurs from any such accident the symptoms are usually very similar, there is a deep seated pain in the breast & apparently fixed, there is considerable dyspnoea with oppression & a cough which though loud raises but a little phlegm or mucus.

The Treatment in the early stages is much the same as for Catarrh, to prevent however the formation of the abscess - in the first instance we should resort boldly to all the usual anti-phlogistic means - But when an abscess is formed & is attended by the symptoms above detailed I would resort to Mercury with the view of Salivating, totally regardless of the pulser & of ~~all~~ the symptoms of inflammation - of all remedies it is the

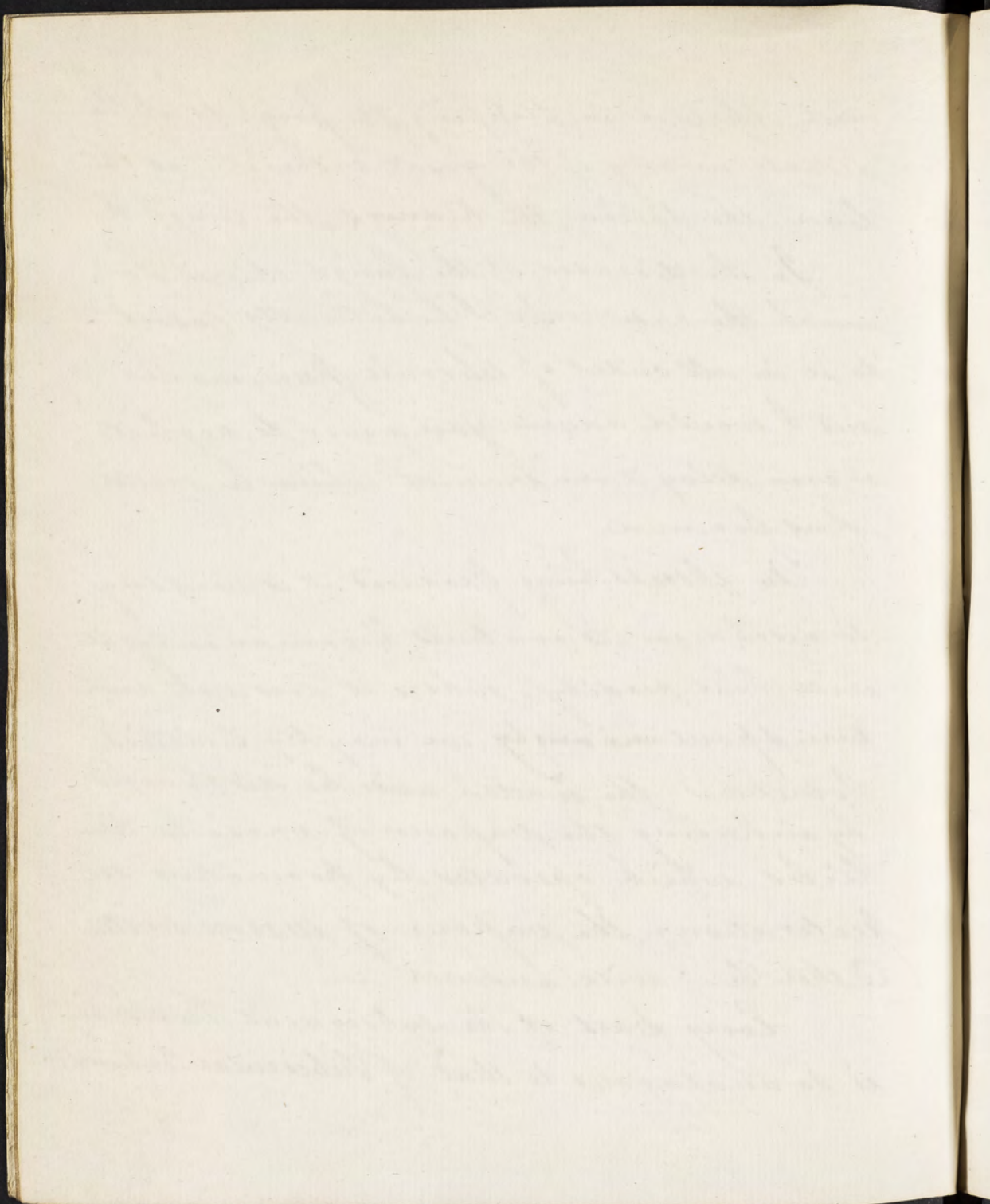


most effectual in stopping the progress of the disease in any of the great viscera, as the liver, the spleen, the kidneys, the lungs &c

In the diseases of the lungs this is so much the case that I habitually resort to it in all cases of Chronic pneumonia and I would advise you never to neglect or even delay it one moment whenever matter has formed.

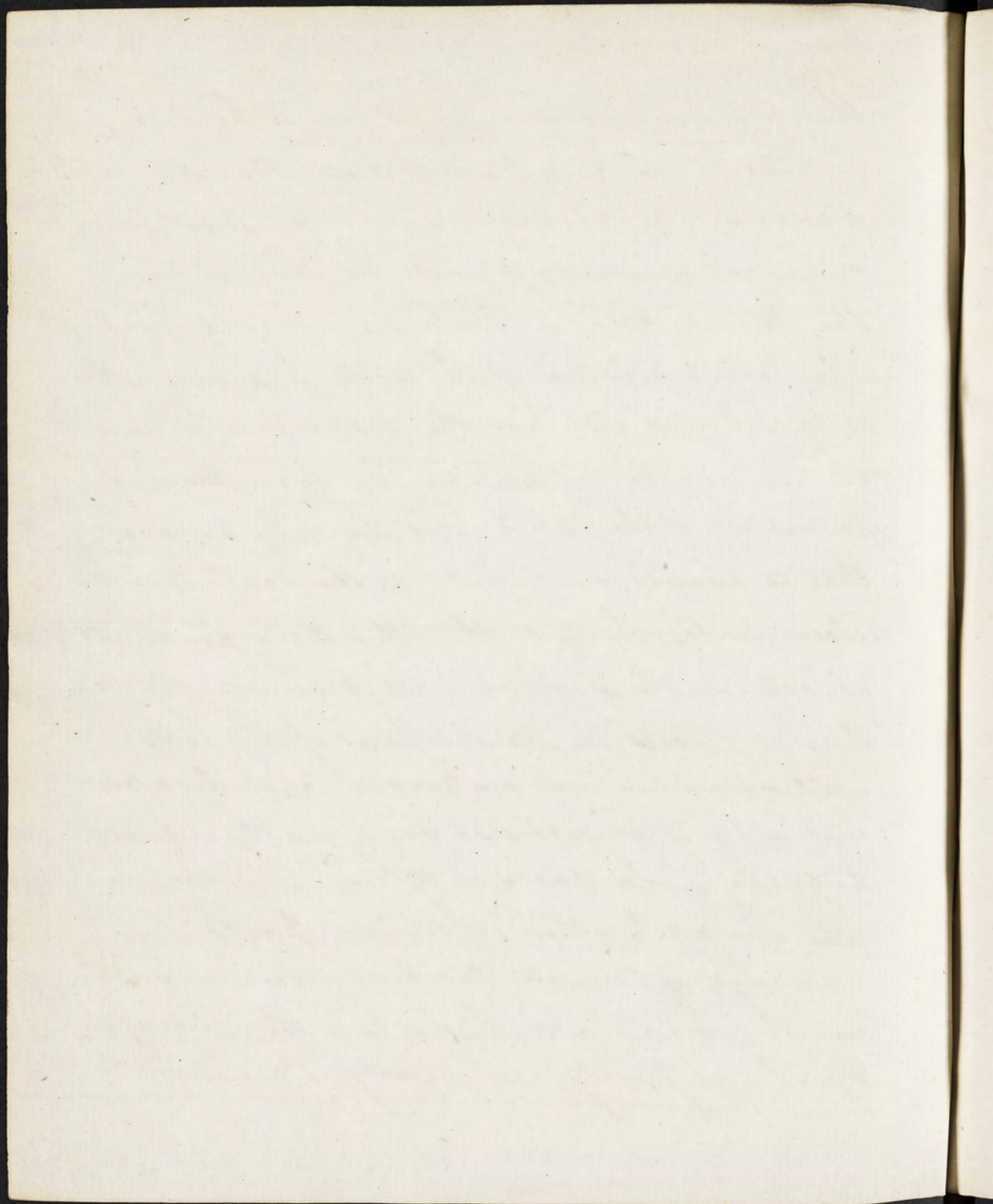
An Abscess being produced it is necessary to discharge its contents & commonly it will heal readily, where it does not rupture spontaneously we may try Emetics. Sometimes the matter will be discharged by inhaling the vapour of various articles which operates by promoting expectoration, the vapour of warm water & ether &c - will answer -

Every part of the subsequent Treatment is so analagous to that of Tubercular Consumption



that any more observations would be mere
 superfluous, but I would state that of the
 remedies there recommended the most un-
 equivocal advantage will be derived from
 the Nitric Acid with the Sac Ammoniac
 whether by virtue of the acid or by any other
 way I know not but the dyspnoea the Cough
 &c are greatly relieved by it, from the known
 properties of the Nitric Acid we may suppose,
 that it would contribute to the healing of the
 Ulcer in the lungs, that this acid from its
 effects on the system will promote the hea-
 ling of ulcers on the surface of the body,
 all admit - and no reason can be assign-
 ed why it should not be equally advan-
 tageous, In cases of Ulcers situated in
 the lungs & other interior parts -

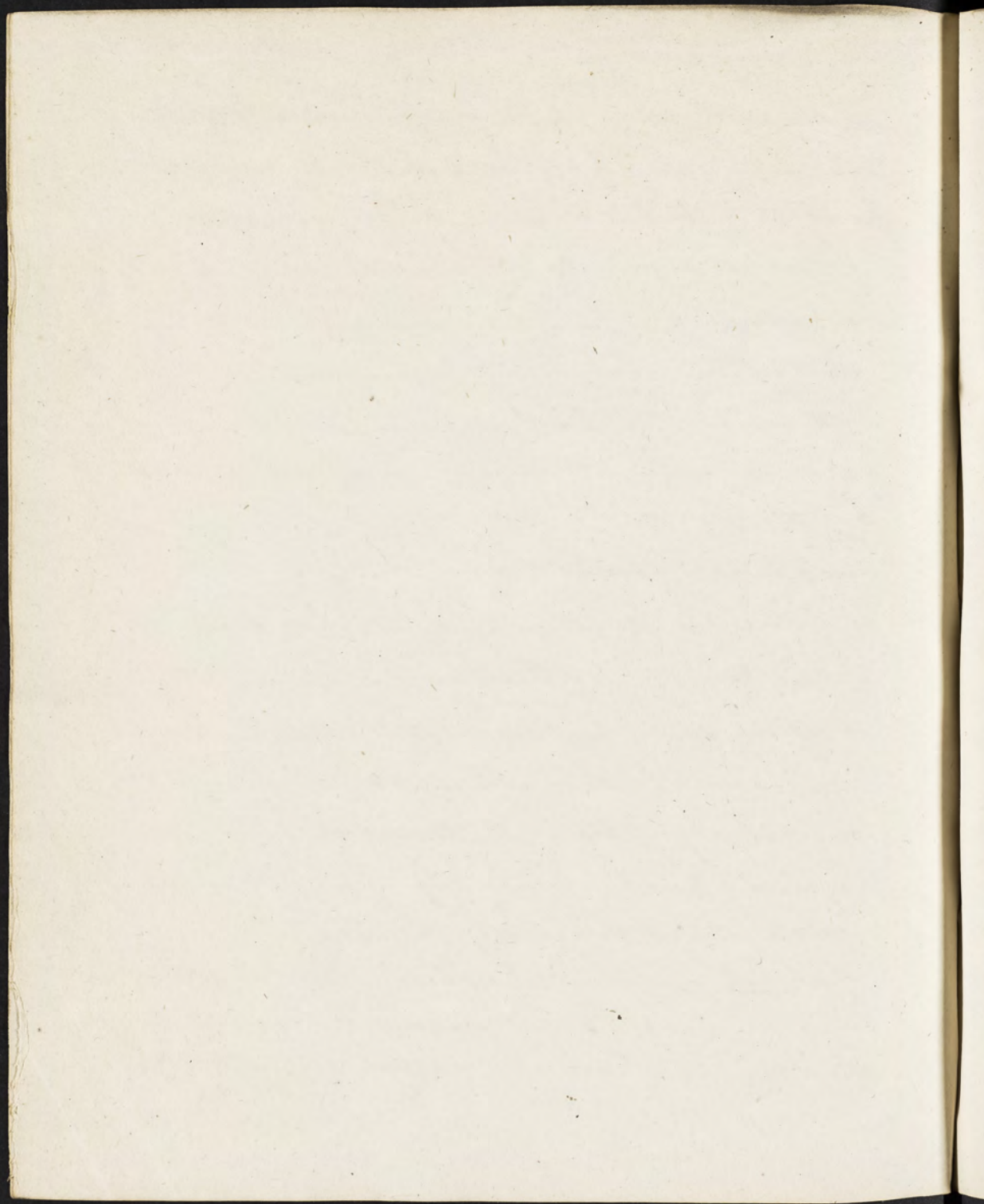
Change of Climate has been recommended
 much has been attributed to a Sea voyage
 & perhaps justly, especially if resorted to



in the early stage of the complaint. If the disease be advanced I have seen its course expedited & the fatal event hastened.

Exercise regularly & moderately taken usually on horse back is now fully recognized as being of great utility; Sydenham recommended this with more than his usual confidence & subsequent experience has confirmed his advice, but it should be employed with judgment & being highly stimulating should not be resorted to where the pulse is full or where there is an Inflam^{mt}. diathesis — In this condition it often induces hemoptysis & accelerates the march of the disease — When the system is properly prepared, regular exercise on horse back is worthy of all the praise which it has generally received —

Diet after all must be strictly attended to, all agree that it should be light & easy of digestion, having no tendency to heat



or excite the system - Nothing is better than milk & the farinaceous articles & these have been generally recommended -

To conclude my observations on Consumption, I would advise that all the exciting causes should be studiously avoided, exposure is to be guarded against by warm clothing especially by wearing flannel next the skin.

This closes the history & treatment of this disease. Recollect I have pronounced one form wholly incurable of the two other cases, tho' we can now & then afford relief & even accomplish cures - Yet those are very rare and cannot be accomplished by any particular plan - Hence it is our sacred duty to prevent its formation & attack it uniformly in its early stage.



1860

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Diseases of the Absorbent System, Dropy.

By this name is meant a preternatural collection of a serous or watery fluid in the cellular texture, or in the Cavities of the body, & the disease receives names from the different situations in which it is found, as however the principles of one form will illustrate those of most others. —

I will call your attention only to 3 forms of the disease, which are Anasarca, ascites and Hydrothorax or Hydrospettoris.

Much controversy has existed as to the pathology of this disease, but the only facts that appear to be established are, that it arises from the destruction of the balance which naturally exists between exhalation & absorption — all who have any acquaintance with Physiology know, that when the parts

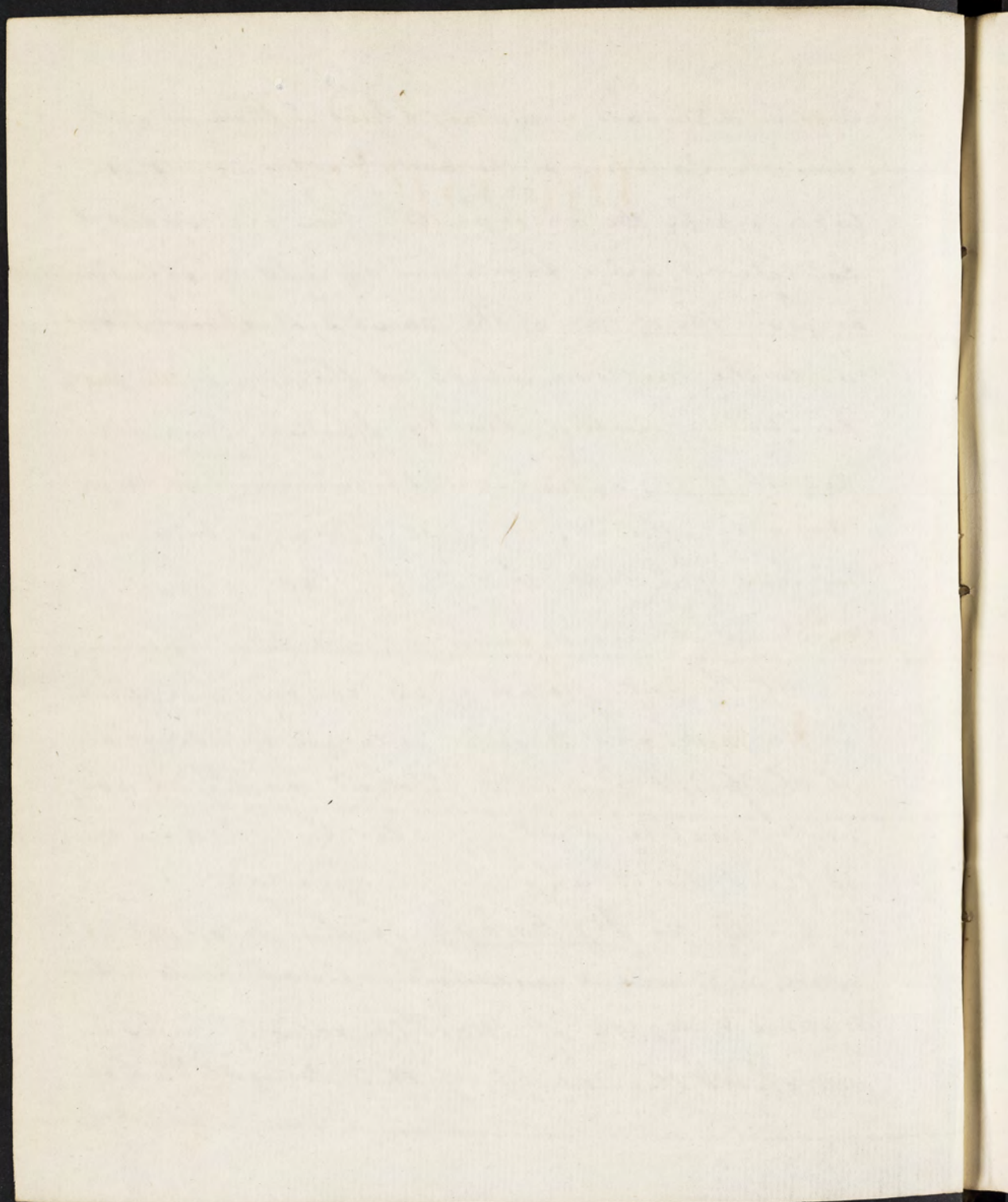
no 1121

Discourse

are undisturbed a watery fluid is thrown out into the Cavities of the body & afterwards is taken up by the absorbents - Hence dropsical collections arise from an excess of effusion or from the decay of the powers of absorption as to the question which of these are the most common cause of Dropsy, I believe from the result of my experience & from general reasons by which we must always be more or less guided, that in a great majority of Cases it arises from an excess of effusion.

At this late period of the course our time is too precious to enter into an illustration of this point nor is it indeed required, as our practice is not affected by whatever view of this subject which we may adopt.

As to the Pathology of this disease, a more important question arises as to the Nature & degree of Morbid action, inasmuch as the result of this investigation

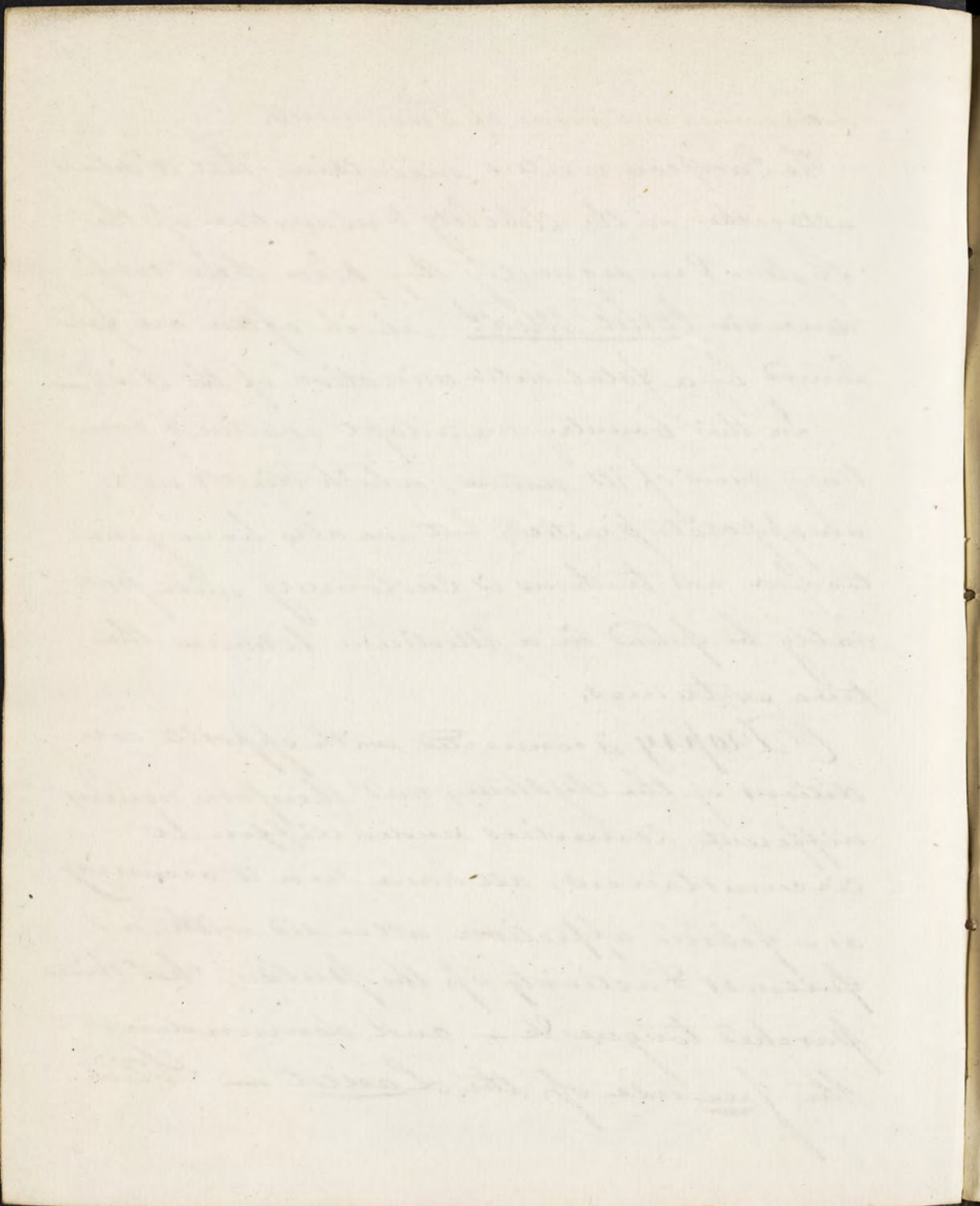


determines our mode of Treatment.

The European writers maintain, that it depends altogether on the debility & relaxation of the System & consequently they place their confidence in Tonic Med. which often are followed by a fatal determination of the dis.?

In this Country we adopt another & contrary view of its nature, which directs us to an opposite practice, but we also have gone too far and truth as is customary will probably be found in a Medium between the two extremes.

Dropsy is connected with opposite conditions of the System, and therefore requires different remedies under different circumstances, all have seen it occurring as a febrile affection attended with a fullness & activity of the pulse, hot skin parched tongue &c — and demanding the free use of the Lancet — This



This is not by any means a new Idea, such a view of its nature was laid down by Stahl afterwards by another German, and also by French writers, particularly by Batellus.

The Idea of Stahl was this, he supposed that all hemorrhages were the result of an effort of nature to relieve the system of too great a quantity of blood but that the "Anima Medica" which presided over the body thought that the watery part of the blood could be better spared than its red & Coagulable parts, it was therefore discharged instead of hemorrhages of red blood & in all cases he conceived that such effusion were intended for the relief of the system.

Batellus considered it as an Inflammatory disease only to be relieved by V.S.

Hiborius & many other French physicians adapted this opinion, indeed it became so universal & the practice deduced from it

was carried to such an extent that it became the subject of popular ridicule, it was on this account that the character of Dr Sangrado was portrayed in the celebrated Romance of Gil Blas — Nevertheless it is not unfrequently accompanied with every febrile action, in many cases it arises from exhaustion or from diseased viscera of the thorax or abdomen. After all there is much obscurity & uncertainty in the employment of our remedies — no doubt this arises partly from wrong views of the condition of the system — aware of this, the humoral pathology gave names to particular conditions of the system which predisposed to dropsy or actually attended it, as the *Leuco phlegmatic*, the *Cachectic* &c —

But this division is involved into a false theory as well as other perplexities for practical purposes — Not long since new views have been advanced on this subject by

Blackall who maintains, that the quality of the urine is the best test of the kind of Dropsy or Criterion of the state of the system —

As to the Causes of Dropsy I cannot say much but must refer you to many practical writers. It is generally the effect of long continued dis^o by which the system has become much disord^d. as Intermitt^t Jaundice Dysent^y diarrhoea Gout Rheumatism Asthma Scarlet fever Erysipelas &c. &c. — Also it is the consequence of an obstructed & depraved state of the viscera of the abdomen or thorax, now & then it arises from mere debility of the system & it is generally in these cases only that the absorbents are in the fault —

I now proceed to consider the several forms more particularly & first of Anasarca.

Anasarca.

Much of what I shall say on this will apply to Ascites — But Dropsy of the Chest is somewhat different, and requires a different Treatment.

This commences with Swelling of the feet and Ankles appearing at the close of the day, & dis-appearing in the morning — the skin is soft & inelastic and upon pressure forms pits or indentations which continue for some time, the skin in these pits being more pallid than in other parts, by degrees it ascends to the thighs & trunk of the body & at last affects the face & eye lids — The internal parts are then affected, difficult respiration is induced from infusion into the cellular texture of the lungs or in the Cavities of the thorax — The Abdomen also becomes distended thus constituting universal dropsy. The bowels are uniformly constipated, the

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
description of the country and its inhabitants.
The second part contains a detailed account of the
history of the country from the earliest times
to the present day. The third part is a
description of the natural history of the country,
including the flora and fauna. The fourth part
contains a description of the customs and
manners of the people. The fifth part is a
description of the government and laws of the
country. The sixth part is a description of the
economy and commerce of the country. The seventh
part is a description of the education and
science of the country. The eighth part is a
description of the religion and philosophy of the
country. The ninth part is a description of the
art and literature of the country. The tenth part
is a description of the music and dance of the
country. The eleventh part is a description of the
games and sports of the country. The twelfth
part is a description of the festivals and
ceremonies of the country. The thirteenth part
is a description of the architecture and
monuments of the country. The fourteenth part
is a description of the clothing and jewelry of the
country. The fifteenth part is a description of the
food and drink of the country. The sixteenth part
is a description of the housing and shelter of the
country. The seventeenth part is a description of the
transportation and communication of the country.
The eighteenth part is a description of the
health and medicine of the country. The nineteenth
part is a description of the social and political
conditions of the country. The twentieth part is a
description of the future of the country.

urine is scanty & high col. the skin is perfectly dry & sometimes hot, pulse febrile small & corded & there is in almost every case great thirst —

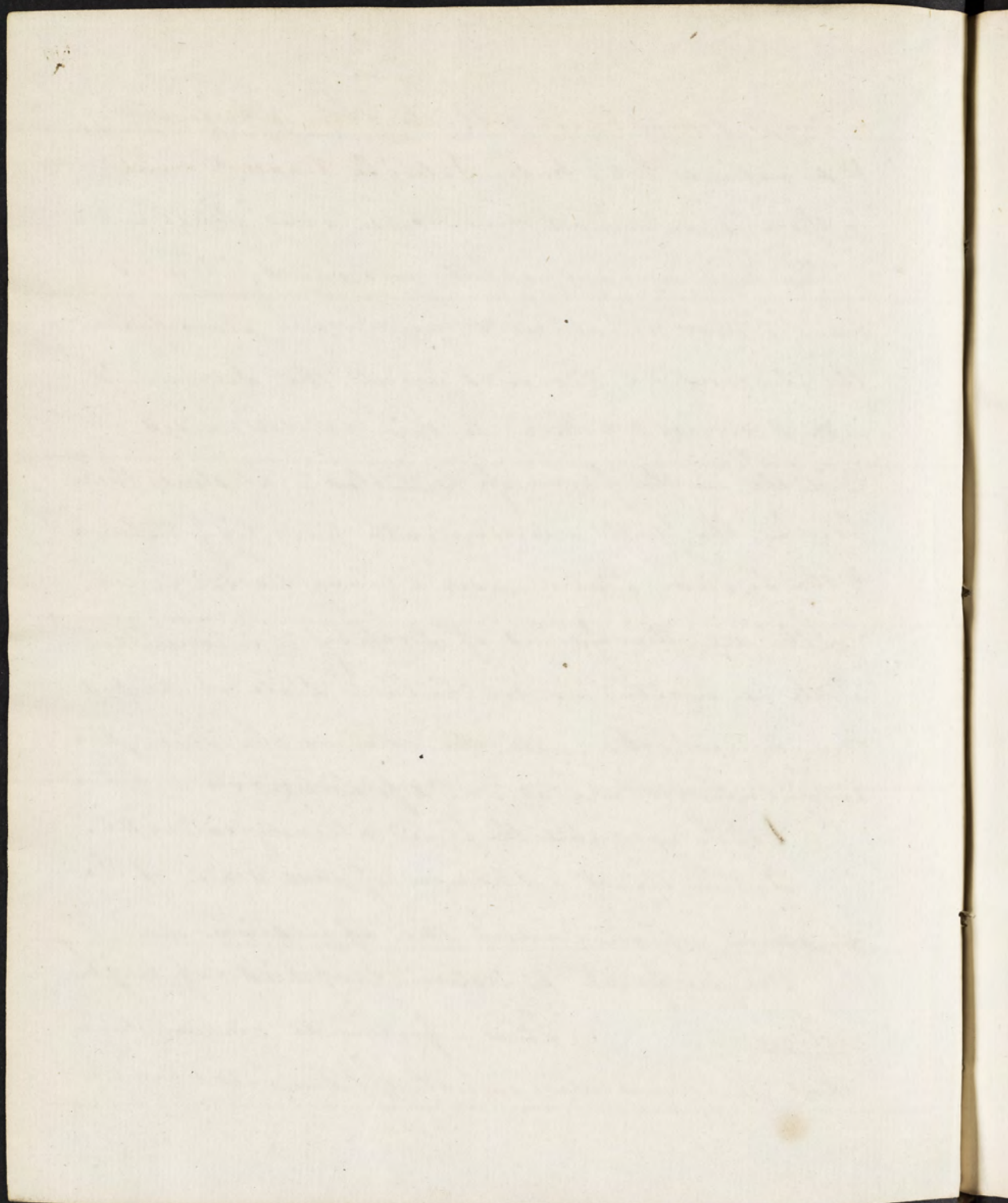
The disease now rapidly increases, there is great torpor & heaviness, an obscure slow fever the distension becomes great the serum is either depressed thro' the skin or else raises the cuticle in the form of vesicles or blisters, these break, the parts underneath mortify & slough & the system sinks under a heavy hectic fever.

Like all other forms of Dropsy it is connected with an excited or debilitated state of the system but whether with the one or the other, two indications are always presented.

1st To evacuate the fluid already collected.

2nd To effect a change of that state of the system which caused the effusion —

We are first to notice dropsies of high action — It is a fortunate circumstance that the remedies which lessen arterial



action, increase the activity of the absorbent system
 These two systems act in an inverse ratio - No
 med. fact is better established than this, that
 absorption is always rendered more active in
 proportion as the action of the blood vessels is
 diminished - most pract^{rs} in this country
 proceed in this principle & notwithstanding
 what is said by the European writers Bleeding
 in this particular species of disease is necessary
 but it must be tempered with a sound discretion
 & by an attentive observance of the state of the
 system, here we have a pulse which is hard
 very tense & corded and the blood when drawn
 exhibits the signs of high inflammation we may
 also add that the skin is hot dry & parched
 the tongue white, the respiration laborious
 besides other inflammatory symptoms - In
 all these cases we may detract blood -

Emetics were at one time a very favourite
 - its class of remedies in dropsy as it was

as it was considered that they were very powerful in promoting absorption, that they have such a power cannot be denied & many authorities could be cited as to their efficacy but at the present time they are very little employed, except to relieve the stomach where it is affected with nausea, they have given way to the purgative Med^s. there are called for not only from the irritation on the bowels so as to increase the watery discharge but also as relieving the high excitement of the system & as overcoming the constipation which so invariably prevails, to evacuate the bowels is no new practice, Sydenham employed purging every day, unless prevented by the exhaustion of the patient - This practice I believe to be perfectly sound and beneficial -

In selection of the article much judgment is required, the old writers employed the drastic or hydragogue cathartics, but

these are mischievous in an high state of the system
 & can only be employed in old Chronic cases
 where there is no fever & no visceral disease,
 much efficacy is to be expected from the
Saline Med^s, especially the tartarate of
 pot ash in combination with Jalap —

\mathcal{R} Jalap ℥i or ij of the former, with
 grs X or XV of the latter —
 to be repeated every 2 hours, or so frequently as
 to keep up a constant discharge from the bowels
 or an artificial diarrhoea — exhibited in this
 way it is very prompt & efficacious, by it alone
 I have known in 3 or 4 days the intumescence
 of the body completely removed & thus the way
 prepared for the exhibition of Tonic Med^s —

It is therefore with the strongest Emphasis
 & with the highest tone of confidence I would
 press this on your notice, Never had I such
 reason to be satisfied with any remedy as
 with purgings in dropsy by crem Tart & Jalap

But it will not uniformly succeed, & hence we have to employ articles which act more directly on the lymphatics, but it is to be recollected what are the particular cases to which the cream Tart. is adapted, viz

— to those with high arterial action —

I have now made some observations on the Treatment of the Inflammatory form of Dropsy especially as manifested by effusion into the cellular texture, the remedies then suggested were chiefly bleeding, and active and continued purging — notwithstanding the general efficacy of this plan it will not uniformly succeed and we must resort to those means, which act immediately on the lymphatic vessels, in other words, to diuretic Meds. but we must still recollect that the dis^e as we are now considering it, is Inflammatory. —

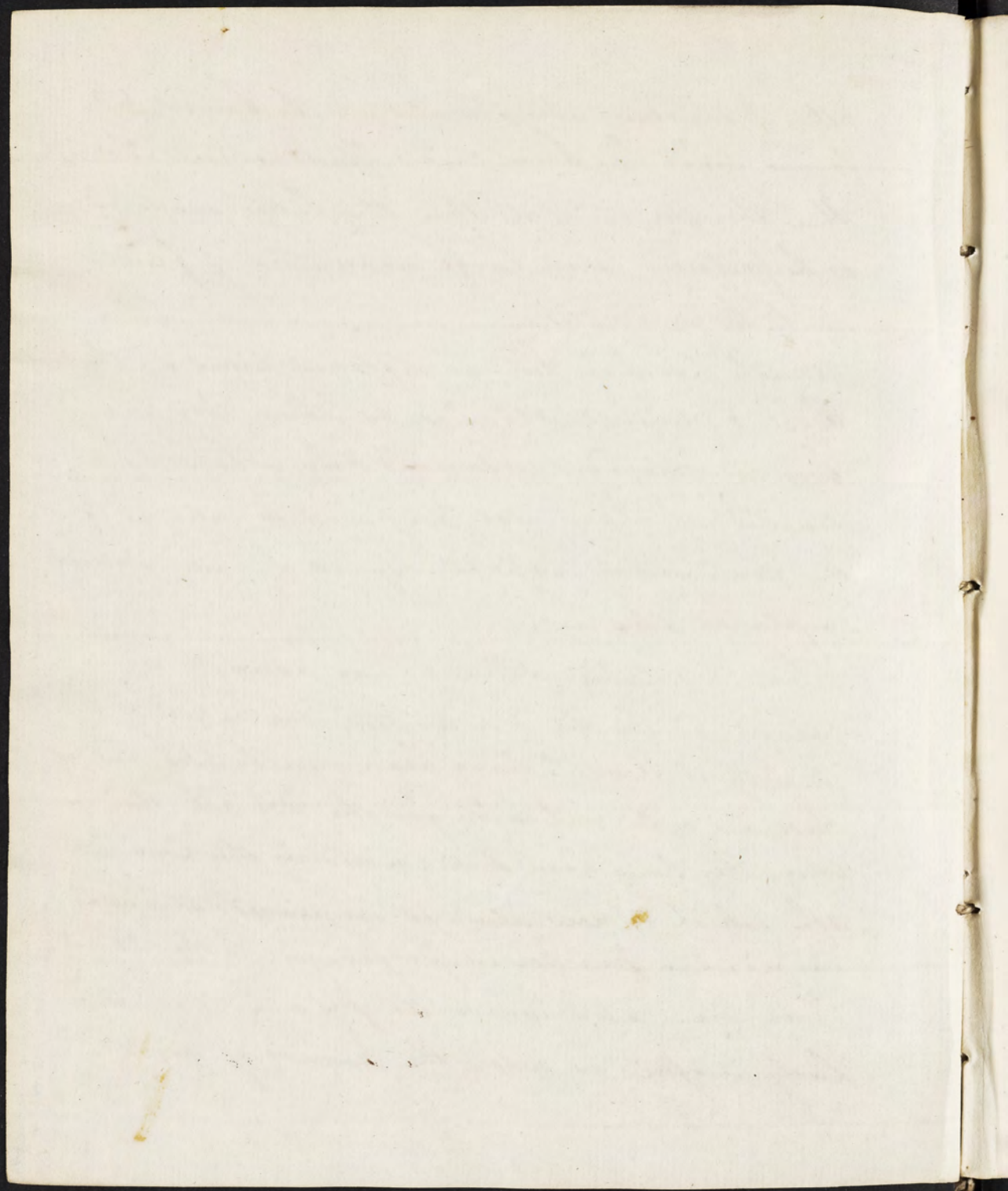
Of all the diuretics the one suited to this State of the

State of the complaint is the Crem. Tart. this has long been distinguished, but its reputation was never so well established as at the present time - A number of comparative experiments have been made as to the efficacy of Digitalis & the Chrysalis of Tartar by Dr Home & Dr Ferriar both of whom decided in favour of the latter article - I however do not think that any comparison can be made & do not see how it can be done, as the properties of the articles are different & are to be employed under very different circumstances, true it is that Crem. Tart. more expeditiously than any other article carries off the dropsical effusions & when it has this effect it is by a combined operation as a diuretic & cathartic promoting as well the evacuation by the bowels and by the kidneys, this fact I mentioned more particularly, as there are two modes of exhibiting this article either alone or in combination with some

other Purgative also operates on the bowels & forms what has been called Hydragogue Chartie, It is therefore evident that this latter mode is to be preferred when large quantities of fluids are to be evacuated -

Much has been said at different times of the Veget. & Mineral Alkalies, by some they have been employed applauded & by others condemned - I am not prepared to enter into the controversy especially as I have seldom employed them.

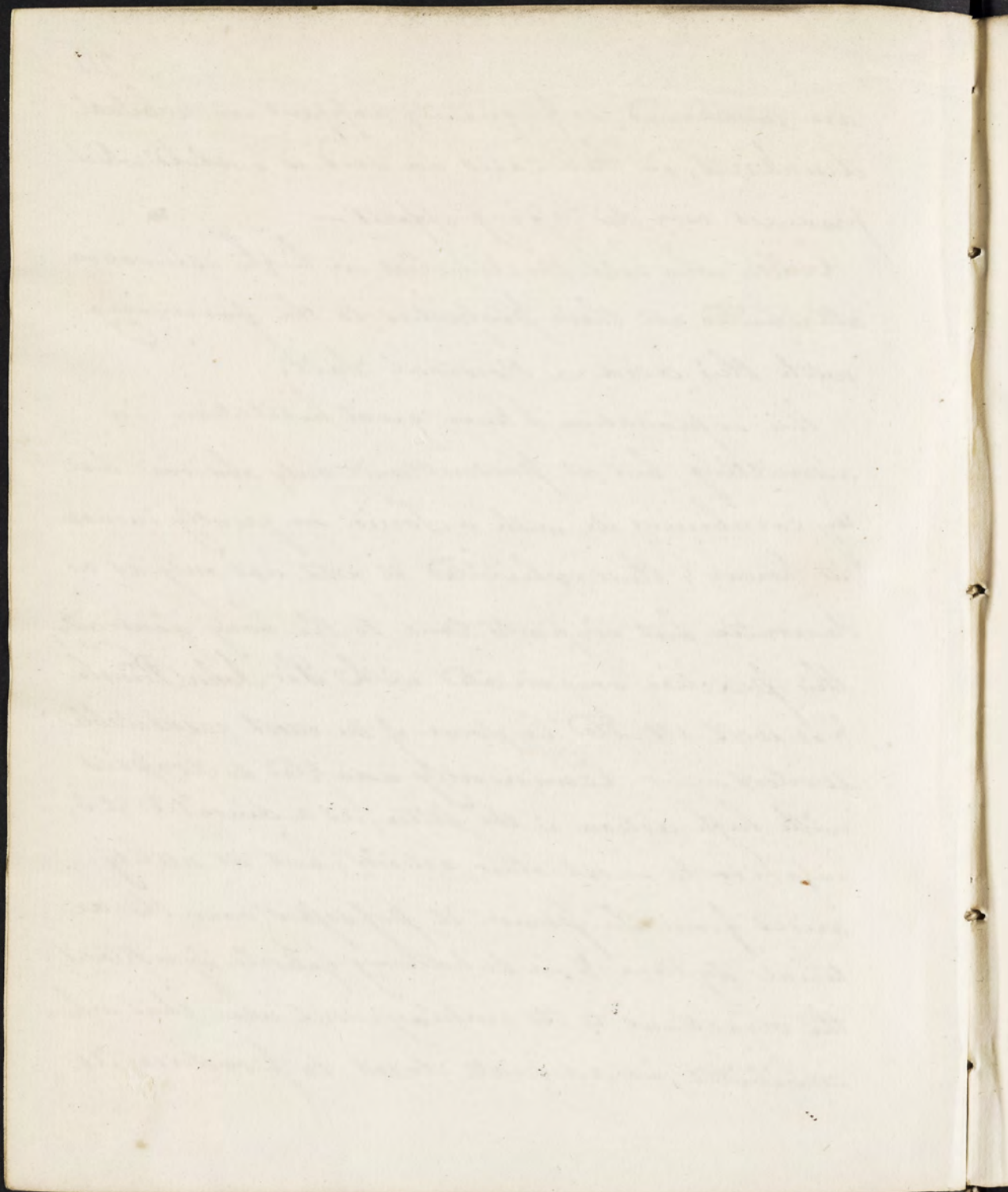
The Vegetable Alkalie has usually been preferred by the old writers, the ashes of a variety of Veget^{ls} have been much used, but as these are only valuable for the pot ash they contain, they have been superseded by the Carb pot ash which is now always employed, at least in regular practice in preference to the ashes - There are cases where the pot ash is particularly useful as where the powers of digestion



are weakened, as frequently happens in habitual drunkards, in these cases an acid is evolved which produces very distressing effects —

Cullen who held the Alkalies in high estimation attributed all their properties to the forming with this acid a Neutral Salt.

This explanation I have great hesitation in admitting, but at present will only observe that by combining it with a Tonic we greatly increase its power, thus exhibited it acts not only as a diuretic but imparts tone to the body generally, this practice originated with Sir John Pringle & is well attested by some of the most respectable writers — Eminently adapted to dropsies with high action is the Nitre, as a diuretic it is inferior to most other articles, but its utility arises from the power it possesses over the arterial system & in subduing febrile symptoms the objections to its employment are that when exhibited in adequate doses, to produce its



beneficial effects, it excites nausea & so many distressing effects that we are obliged to discontinue it, as a substitute we may resort to the dulcified Syll of Nitre this is much inferior in strength & is better adapted to Childⁿ when it is freely exhibited, I have known it very serviceable, Most Pract^r commit a mistake in given too small doses, when it is altogether ineffectual, large doses should be given not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 or 4 times a day.

Of the mild diuretics I will now mention the common Parsley this altho' a homely article is often very important, and I had a case of Dropsy where tapping had been twice resorted to, quickly relieved by this medⁿ every part of the plant is diuretic the root however in the form of a strong infusion I have preferred, therefore recommend it to you -

It is now some years since I have been assured of the diuretic virtues of the following formula -

R. Lauraⁿ gttss xxx.

Dulc. Spis Mitre 34

Ant^o wine - gttss xli - M

This I have known to display very extraordinary powers, sometime during the winter of 1817 - I mentioned the circumstance to Dr Wistar, he told me that he had been in the habit of using it for the last 20 or 30 years & that it really disappointed him -

Within the last 2 or 3 years much has been said of the powers of a native vegetable the pipissa way - The credit of its introduction is due to Dr Sumners of the British Army, since his time it has been gradually creeping into practice by the British Phys^{ns} and now is supported by some of their highest authorities, as yet it has not been greatly employed in this City, the few cases it has been tried proved highly satisfactory, the note of given it is, that of a strong infusion, a pint or more is to be administered in the 24 hours

The first of these is
 the fact that the
 system is not

The second of these is the fact that the system is not
 The third of these is the fact that the system is not
 The fourth of these is the fact that the system is not
 The fifth of these is the fact that the system is not
 The sixth of these is the fact that the system is not
 The seventh of these is the fact that the system is not
 The eighth of these is the fact that the system is not
 The ninth of these is the fact that the system is not
 The tenth of these is the fact that the system is not

the extract is sometimes given ʒi or ij in the form of Pills or dissolved -

As I have detailed them such are the remedies for the Inflam^{ty}. form of Dropsies, but the dis^e. either originally or in the progress of the Treat^{mt}. assumes a different complexion & calls for other remedies - The system being reduced, there is no demand for the lancet and when constipation is present the drastic purges are demanded as combinations of Calomel with Gamboge Scammony Elix^{ir} perium &c - notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, these no doubt are useful in old & atonic dropsy, to deny this would be to discredit the best medical testimony.

Here also are demanded other diuretics, not yet noticed -

None are ignorant of the power of Digitalis in the Cure of Dropsy - this article was introduced 50 years ago by Dr Wethering who asserts, "that so far as the removal of the water ex -

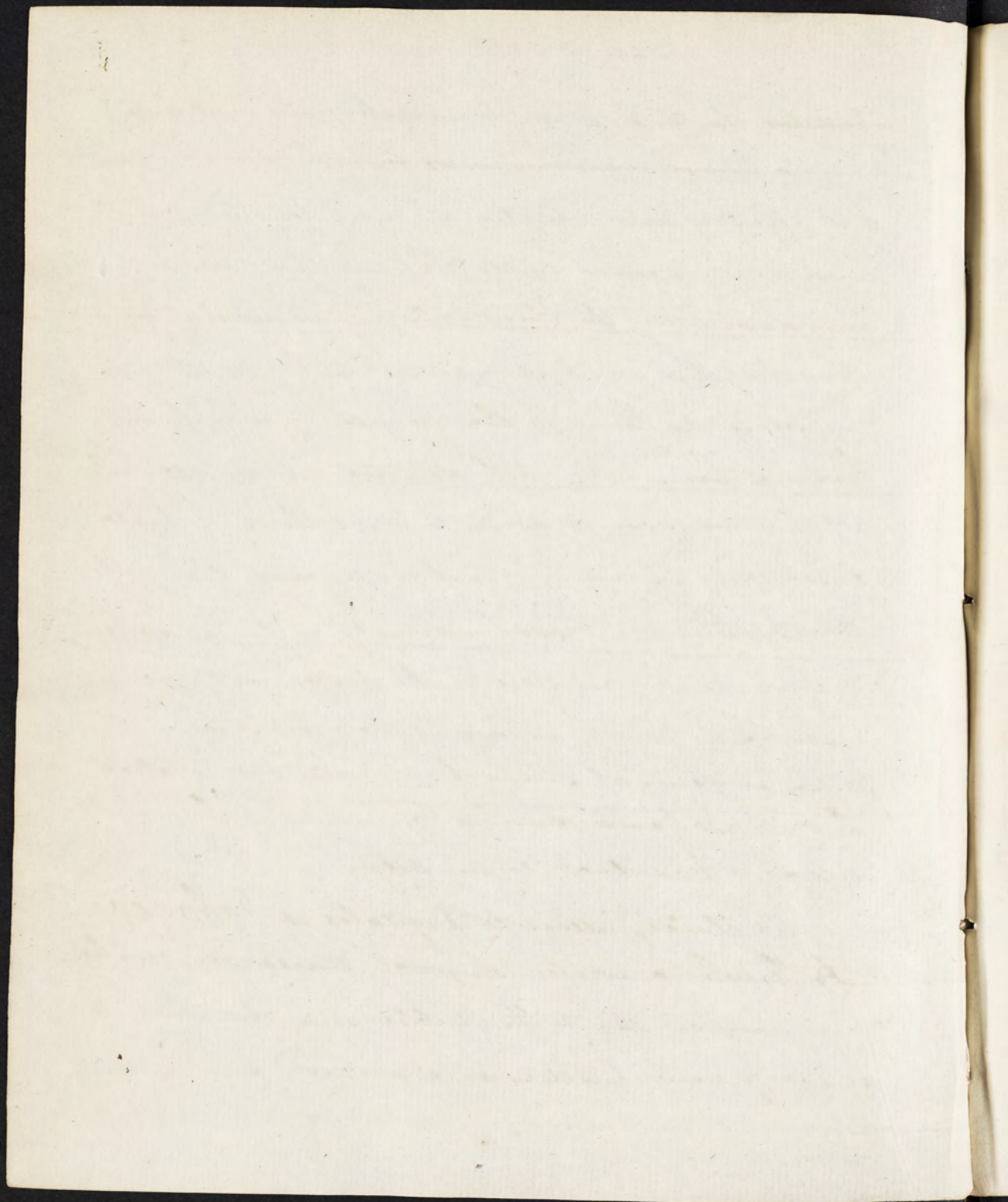
The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion. This is due to
 the fact that the government has been
 unable to secure the necessary funds
 to carry out its policy of expansion.
 The second of these is the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of expansion. This is
 due to the fact that the government
 has been unable to secure the
 necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion. The third of
 these is the fact that the government
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 necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of expansion. This is due to
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 funds to carry out its policy of
 expansion. The fourth of these is
 the fact that the government has
 been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of
 expansion. This is due to the fact
 that the government has been unable
 to secure the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy of expansion.

-predicts the cure, so much will Digitalis contribute!

No sooner was this made public, than attestations of its efficacy were collected in every direction, which have since received ample confirmation, whatever may have been the fluctuation of its reputation in other diseases, in dropsy no one doubts its utility,

There is no form of the disease in which it has not been tried with decided advantage & all that we have to do is to prescribe it in proper cases and in an appropriate condition of the System. Extraordinary as it may appear, it is in the reduced state of the system only that it displays its power, so long as there is action in the pulse or general strength it is not only useless but mischievous, this opinion is by no means peculiar to myself.

As closely allied to Digitalis is Tobacco Dr Fowler a writer of great & deserved celebrity announced this to the public as a diuretic & as every new Medicine, it acquired many advocates



I however had but little experience with it & have had no reason to be pleased with it. If however we believe but one half that has been said on this subject, we need not look any further for a cure of dropsy. It is given in the form of a strong infusion ℥j of the leaves being infused in a pint of water the dose being xv to xxx gtt. 2 or 3 times a day.

I come now to one which is the most certain most efficacious & the most important of our diuretics. I allude to the Squill, — There is no form of the dropsy in which this is not useful, It is however a Stimulant article and should therefore be employed with discretion & judgment. I usually prescribe it in combination with Cal.

R^x grs ij of the Squill
grs j of the Calomel.

Cullen however condemns this combination, as he supposes, runs off by the bowels and with a view to direct it to the kidneys, he employs it

a Neutral Salt - This is the practice in those cases where the System is somewhat reduced, but we are sometimes called to cases in which dropsy occurs in a cachectic & depraved state of the system in which the most stimulating articles is demanded - In such instances Cantharides is very useful, as regards this article there is something peculiar, every Practitioner knows that it is often prescribed for incontinence of urine, and also that it is employed to evacuate effused fluids, how it produces these opposite effects it is not easy to decide, as an attempt however I would observe that Cantharides exhibited during an excited state of the system in small doses produces stranguary, but that when given under opposite circumstances in large doses it acts as a diuretic. Thus in the atonic cases of Dropsy in doses of ʒi or ʒij it never induces stranguary, but large quantities of urine are discharged, these facts do not

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

rest solely on my own authority but are confirmed by many other practitioners.

I must not however conceal from you, that this diuretic power has been totally denied —

Cullen maintains that it acts solely on the neck of the bladder, but they are undoubtedly deceived & they have been led into this mistake by using it in an excited state of the system, or else employing it in small doses.

of the Effts of Turpentine. I cannot say much. It has a determination to the kidneys & should not be forgotten in pertinacious & difficult cases, It is to be exhibited in small doses of ʒtt \times or ℥ij as in larger ones it purges —

I am now to bring before you a med^s well adapted to this form of the disease, It is the Polygala Senega this is useful in all the forms of dropsy and has been recommended by many writers as of great utility, but it has never obtained much confidence or become a popular remedy.

Percival is in its favour & altho' Dr Cullen does not commend it himself, he cites many who have used it with advantage, of late it is gaining ground in Europe & this Country. From what I have observed it is useful in these cases of general dropsy where there is much vitiation of the System.

Confessedly the Senega has a wide & pervading influence in the different parts of the body especially on the secretory organs, it extends its influence on the Lymphatics & excites them to action.

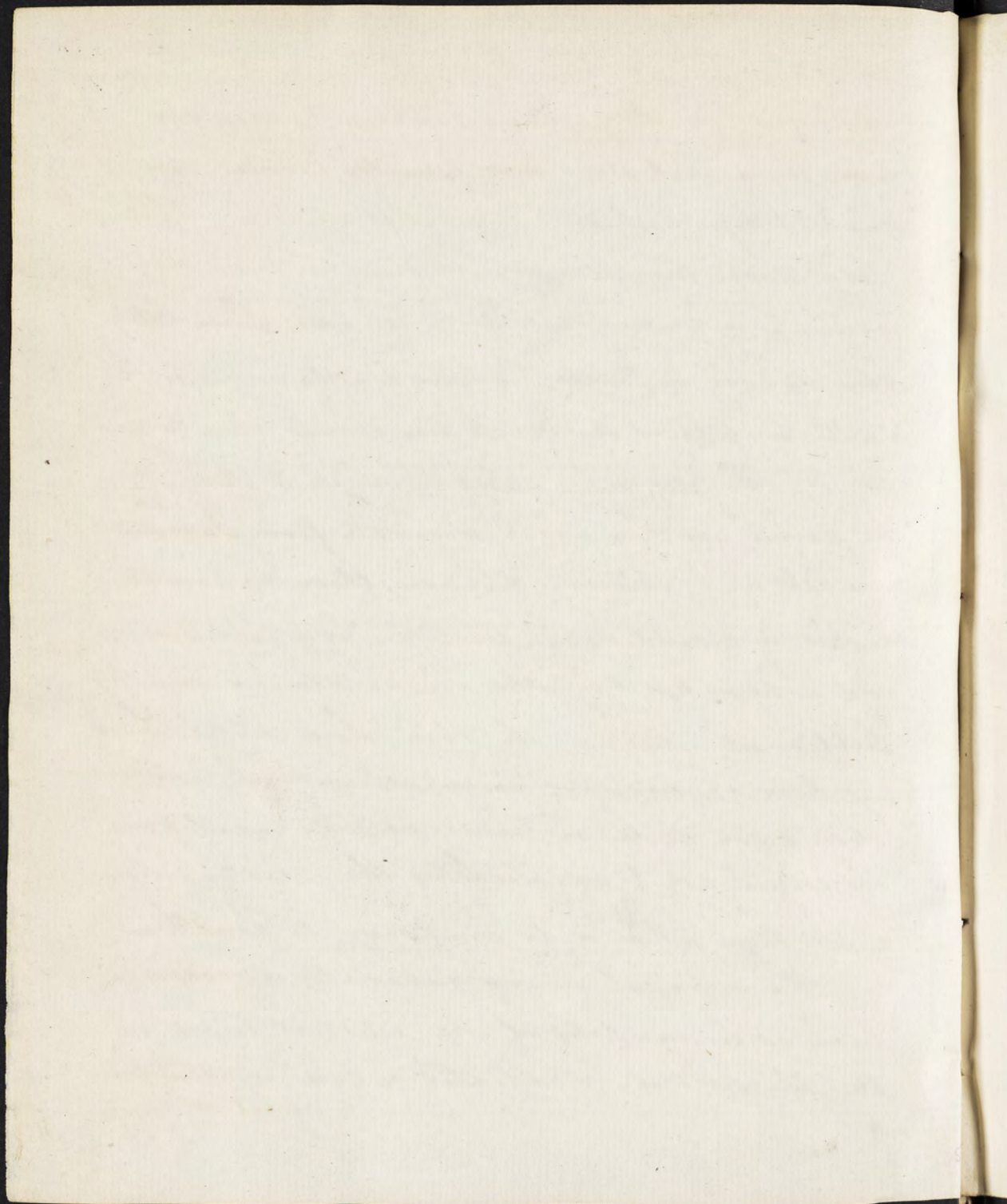
Its power is increased by comb.ⁿ with Cal.
It is prepared best by reducing the root to powder after which if necessary it may be made into pills with the Cal: in proportion of grs xx of the Senega with grs ℥ss or grs j of Cal: I must repeat that it promises most in cases of a universal & general depravation of the system & that it is probably owing to want of attention to this that it has not become a more popular remedy?

Diaphoretics are another Class which are

1840
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor. The
winter was also
very cold and
the snow was
very deep. The
spring was also
very dry and
the crops were
very poor. The
summer was also
very dry and
the crops were
very poor. The
autumn was also
very dry and
the crops were
very poor. The
winter was also
very cold and
the snow was
very deep. The
spring was also
very dry and
the crops were
very poor. The
summer was also
very dry and
the crops were
very poor. The
autumn was also
very dry and
the crops were
very poor.

employed in Dropsy, as an increased discharge from the skin lessens that from the kidneys, we might suppose that diaphoretics are inadmissible. Nevertheless they are very useful, at one time they were a very favourite class of remedies & have lately been revived in Europe. I have myself employed them & with sufficient success to recommend them to your notice. The particular cases in which I think they are useful are those which originate from Intermittents & are kept up by visceral disease, then are commonly marked by considerable debility - by a cold surface cold extremities & by other circumstances denoting sufficient action in the skin, here diaphoretics act by a centrifugal force, relieving the viscera determine to the extreme vessels, equalizing the circulation & establishing that healthy action of the skin which is so necessary to health.

The external means generally succeed such as fomentations, In several cases in the Alms House I effected a cure or afforded great relief



great relief by the vapour bath - It was about the time that Dr Jennings' bath was introduced & I may here observe that it was in these cases only, that I have known that contrivance to be productive of any benefit - However useful these external applications may prove, internal Med.^s are more important - Combin.^s of Opium Specac. & Cal.: are chiefly to be depended upon, seen by Opium alone without either of the other articles Cures have been often effected, to this point we have the testimony of Meade, Kome, Heberden & many other high Med.^s Authorities - — — When it is productive of any advantage it must be given in very large doses, my own experience is not much in favour of Opium exhibited by itself. Altho' I have found the Dover's powder of great utility.

As yet I have said nothing of the use of Mercury, that this Med.^s is important in

some cases of anasarca there can be no doubt it is however better suited for ascites.

When an anasarca arises from or is kept up by visceral disease no one would hesitate to employ it, but there is another case in which it is fully as useful - this is, when accumulations of fluid are owing not to increased effusion but to diminished absorption.

Of all the articles of Mat. Med. none act so particularly on the absorbents as Mercury when therefore we suspect that Dropsy is owing to diminished absorption we may resort to Mercury, but in the common forms of the dis. it will not in any way promote the cure and will greatly debilitate the patient.

I have now detailed the general means to be adapted in the treatment of Anasarca, sometimes however local means may be employed.

Excessive distension may be relieved by small punctures to evacuate the fluid, these

however should not be too deep, as Dry sepsis as
& Gangrene may result —

while on this point I may observe, that we
are often called to Cases of this kind, where Gan-
grene has resulted either from great distension
from debility of the part or great weakness
of the absorbents, so that the vitality of the skin
has been completely destroyed — In all such
cases the Treatment is very embarrassing
the usual remedies to check the progress of
mortification proving unavailing Blisters
so ~~unavailing~~ useful on similar occasions
cannot here be used as in many cases their
application to oedematous limbs produces
this very mischief — What I have found most
advantageous is to compress the limb slightly
above & below the mortified parts by means
of a flannel roller — the principles on which
this acts are very intelligible in limbs thus
situated there is neither the usual quantity

of heat nor the natural powers remaining, by the roller warmth & tone is imparted to the parts, by which the further progress of the dis.^e is quickly arrested — as far as I know this practice is my own I have employed it in the Alms house some years ago & in 20 or 30 Cases with great advantage — I believe it will be useful in all Cases of mortification, acting as a Blister by imparting tone to the parts yet unaffected.

It has already been remarked that Blisters produce Gangrene, but this is not always the case if judiciously employed great advantage may be expected from them.



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the 1st inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith



Ascites.

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By which we understand a collection of water in the Abdomen, but most commonly this is in the great cavity of the peritoneum, sometimes however it is situated between the peritoneum & the abdominal muscles.

Ascites is preceded by a loss of appetite by sluggishness & inactivity, by a dryness of the skin, by oppression in breathing, by a Cough scanty urine & constipation of the bowels —

Not long after these symptoms have occurred a slight perturbation of the Epigastrium is perceptible & soon the whole abdomen becomes tense, of the fluctuation we make ourselves sensible by the placing the left hand on one side of the abdomen & striking the opposite with the right — in this way the water will be very evident & can in some cases even be heard. This should be remembered as in some instances Ascites has been thought to exist when it has

Such a power has long ago been proved by Mr.
 Hunter and I have known several cases of dropsy
 speedily follow an attack of flatulent Colic —
 During the late cold weather I was called to see
 a young boy who had been much exposed to the
 Cold & had an attack of violent Colic he suf-
 fered a great deal for several hours & was re-
 lieved by the discharge of immense quantities
 of air, next morning I was astonished to find
 him completely dropsical & he continued to la-
 bour under a confirmed state of that disease, this
 was ultimately cured by diaphoretics, particu-
 larly by the formula of Laud.^m Spirits Nit, & Ant.^c
 were already noticed — I have no doubt that
 this originates from the air being changed into
 water by some process peculiar to the Animal
 Economy — But however induced, the same
 remedies are demanded in each case & so
 these are similar to what have already been
 mentioned under the Head of Anasarca —

I therefore content myself by referring you to what was then said, as however it more frequently is produced by visceral disease — Mercury is often resorted to — Comb^{ns} of Cal with the Digitalis or Squill are usually preferred.

I should make one or two remarks on the means of evacuating the water by
Tapping.

The proper method for performing this operation you will hear from another source — It is proper to discharge the water where there is great pain, difficult respiration & where all the symptoms are aggravated — In such cases it should be done without delay.

Early Tapping has been recom^d by Dr Fothergill & is now pretty generally adapted, If it is performed late after the strength of the system is exhausted it is not only useless but very mischievous, as the stimulus of distention is thus speedily removed, which supported the system & proved one of the props of vitality.

of the same nature as the one
which was sent to the
Governor of the State of New York
in the month of June last
and which was published in the
New York Herald of the 10th of
the same month.

Appendix

The following is a list of the
names of the persons who have
been named in the above
document as having been
connected with the
affairs of the
State of New York
in the month of June last
and who have been
named in the
New York Herald of the 10th
of the same month.

Encysted Dropsy.

Here the fluid is contained in Sacks, attached to some of the viscera & which have been usually termed Hydatids. Those cases have also been included under this title in which the fluid is contained between the peritoneum & the parietes of the abdomen, but as they arise from different causes it would be improper to comprehend them under the same head.

Between ascites & Encysted Dropsy there are some striking distinctions - the former is preceded by a peculiar state of the whole system, called the dropical diathesis, the swelling proceeds gradually & equally - & also there is more or less oedema of the extremities & other parts but particularly of the face -

In Encysted dropsy there are none of these signs, thus it is local, begins on one side & extends from that point over the whole - there is no thirst or any febrile symptoms, the

General History of the

The history of the world is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of men of all ages and of all nations. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a series of causes and effects. Some have thought of it as a series of facts, while others have thought of it as a series of principles. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a series of causes and effects. Some have thought of it as a series of facts, while others have thought of it as a series of principles.

urine is not lessened or changed, and in the female sex menstruation generally continues uninterrupted which is rarely the case in ascites.

In relation to the Management of Encys. Dropsy the same general course is to be pursued as in the other forms, but especially we must resort to Mercury. this will prove the most beneficial & I would almost say, is the only one in which much confidence is to be placed, this is also the more necessary as it is often connected with Schirrus & other visceral disease.

In this case Topical remedies become more useful. Blisters very frequently applied in the early stages are advantageous - and also as soon as water is perceptible a puncture should be made without the usual cautions noticed under ascites -

But after all, we must confess that Encysted Dropsy is very intractable & is seldom cured.

Hydrothorax or Hydrops pectoris.

Is the third form of Dropsy which we shall notice, this is the most dangerous & at the same time most difficult to discover, as it is very apt to be confounded with other diseases. —

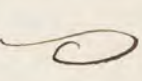
The water here is usually contained in the Cavities of the pleura, sometimes in both, but more frequently in one only — It is in some rare instances found in the pericardium, in which case the two are usually blended — Sometimes the effusion is in the cellular texture of the lungs & when this is to a great extent, it is termed Anasarca pulmonicum in other cases Hydatids are formed —

Hydrothorax commences with a sense of oppression & tightness about the thorax there is some difficulty in breathing the patient can't remain in bed unless his shoulders are elevated, he is often suddenly awakened by a great sense of anxiety & oppression —

there is more or less dyspnoea, requiring immediately an erect posture, the urine is high col^d & reduced in quantity as in Anasarca, pulse at first is not thick or irregular, but in the progress of the dis^e it becomes irregular Intermittent, & more active - There is a pale ness & not unfrequently a purple hue of the face & lips, a Cough attends which at first is dry but in the advanced stage is attended by an expectoration of a thick mucous matter, the thirst is troublesome & there is more or less pyrexia, the arms are commonly numb and I have heard of a case in which there was a stricture at one of the wrists deglutition is often performed with great difficulty & pain - If the effusion is on one side than the other, the patient will lie on that side & uniformly there will be more or less paralysis of the arm on the same side - When there is a large collection of water in one cavity alone -

That division of the Thorax will to the eye appear gullen & both the patient & the practitioner will be sensible of a fluctuation, when the effusion

When the effusion is in the Pericardium the sense of fulness & uneasiness is confined to that part & the action of the heart is more disturbed than in the usual forms of the Complaint - This is apt to be confounded with other diseases as empyema, angina pectoris, organic diseases of the heart & its great vessels & also some Complaints of the stomach - Two Circumstances have been pointed out by which we can ascertain the existence of an effusion - P. who wrote on the diseases of the heart says, that by striking on the Sternum, Fluctuation is always rendered evident & Ricchet observes, that by pressing the abdomen you will uniformly aggravate all the symptoms. -

Hydrops Pectoris may be produced by all the usual causes of Dropsy but more usually it is seen in persons of debauched & intemperate habits & particularly in old people - It is often a part of Universal dropsy & is sometimes the consequence of Pneumonic Inflammⁿ. 

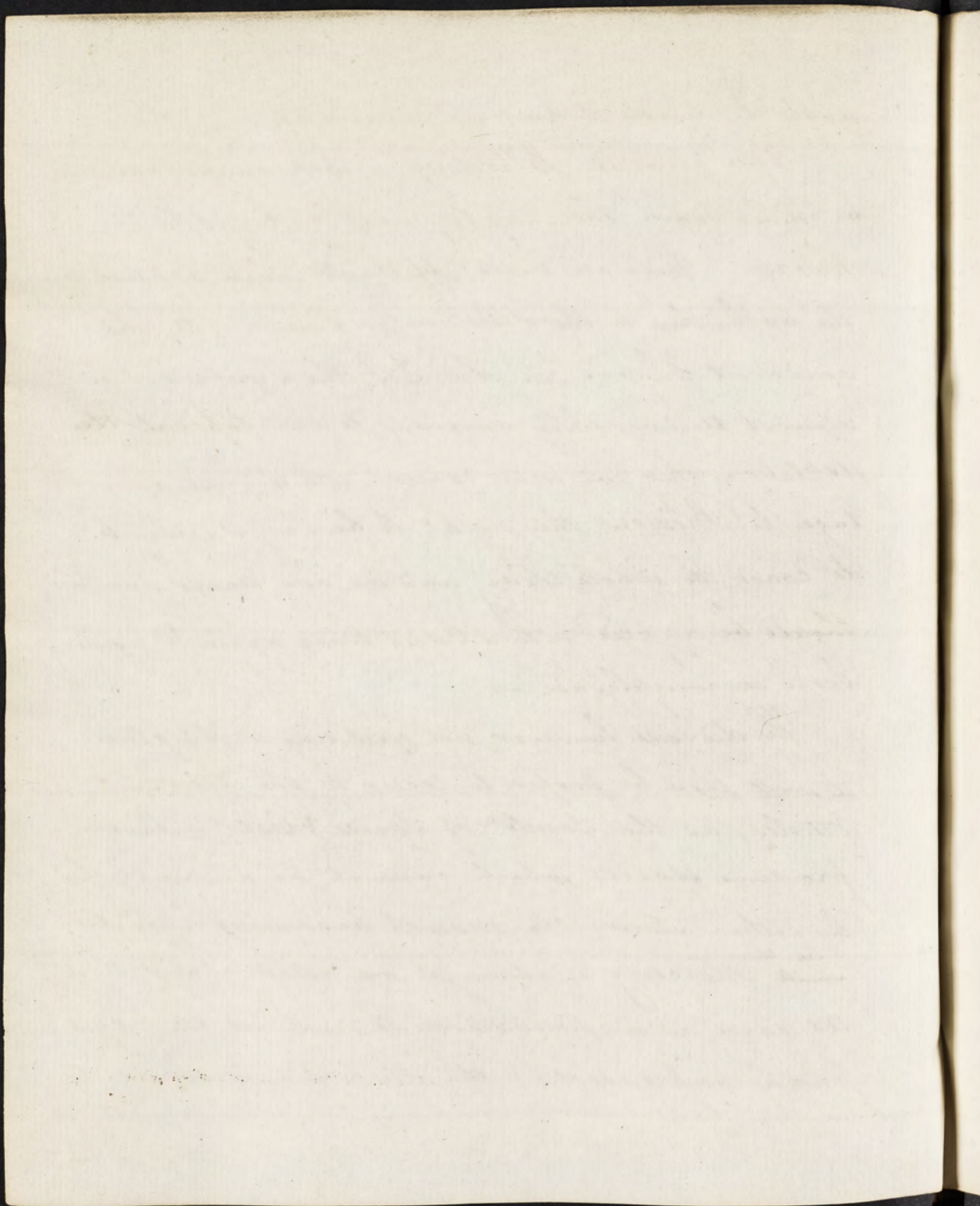
In its Treatment we are to be guided by the general principles already detailed when treating of the above forms of Dropsy & with some exceptions we are to employ similar remedies, like them it may occur in a tonic & atonic state of the system, but the cases which I have seen have almost universally been highly Inflam^y. in the first instance as shown by the blood drawn, by the pain in the head and side — Such appearing to be the fact no one can hesitate as to the proper treatment.

It is in this City, the universal practice under these circumstances to reduce the system by V. S. — nor do we limit ourselves to a single operation — It is often to be repeated but as the Pulse in this disease is usually full & active, continuing strong even to the last & apparently indicating the necessity of the lancet, we must therefore judge from other circumstances, of the extent to which we may

urge the direct depleting remedies. —

After general Bleeding much advantage will be gained from the employment of cups, to the Thorax — These are more effectual when applied to the back than to the Sternum or side — By the eminent Physicians in this City, the Treatment is almost universally confined to this topical ~~de~~ depletion, then we may recur with signal advantage to Blisters they ought to be large enough to cover the whole side and as one heals another should be applied — Thus Cures have again & again been accomplished —

The disease however not yielding to this plan it will then be proper to recur to the Diuretic Articles, as the Combⁿ of Squill & Cal.^c These produce effects which cannot be accomplished by either alone, the mouth becoming affected ^{by the} ~~with~~ Mercury is always an auspicious sign as soon as a Salivation is induced the dyspnoea^a oppression & the other troublesome



Symptoms very generally are moderated or relieved, much of late years has been said of the Digitalis but the more I try it the less is my confidence in it.

Dr Ferriar instituted a series of clinical experiments to ascertain the most certain & active diuretic, the result of his investigation is, that the following combⁿ is the most active & certain means of evacuating the water in Dropsy.

℞ Ext. Electuarii - ʒvi;
 Spts. Nit. Acid - ℥ij
 Tinct. Scilla and
 Oxyen Colch aa ℥ss
 Syrup Rhamni ℥j M-

℥j to be given 3 or 4 times a day - This he consid^r as exceedingly efficacious as a mere evacuant in all the forms of Dropsy particularly in effusions into the Chest, I have but a narrow experience with it, yet such is my confidence in Dr Ferriar that I do not hesitate to prep the above formulae

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strongly on your recollection - It would seem reasonable to suppose "a priori" - that Emetics from their known efficacy in diseases of the Chest would be beneficial, they have accordingly been tried, but are now generally deserted, except merely to remove phlegm they are productive of no advantage they do not promote absorption & often even enhance the difficulty of cure - Nor is much confidence placed in Purgatives, it is a curious fact but one which is certainly true that urged to any extent, evacuations from the bowels are hurtful & often very injurious, even in Acute diseases of the thorax purging can't be borne, & in all Chronic cases particularly in the one we are considering - The System speedily sinks from the occurrence of a Diarrhoea which instead of promoting absorption & carrying off the effused fluids increases the dyspnoea & other distressing symptoms, Nevertheless a soluble state of the bowels is always requisite -

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In describing the Treatment of this disease, let me impress upon you the importance of considering it at least in its early stage as highly Inflammatory hence demanding P. S. & local depletion by cups &c.

By steadily & judiciously pursuing the plan already directed, we would find that this dis^e instead of being incurable would be as manageable as any of the other forms of Dropsy & that it would soon cease to be one of the "Approbria Medic^a a⁴ —

As to the Regimen proper for Dropsy, this must vary according to the different circumstances of the case —

In the febrile forms of the dis^e it should be low and even total abstinence for a day or more has been of Service, but in Atonic dropsy we must proceed on an opposite plan & by a nourishing generous diet endeavour to support & restore the strength of the patient — More difference of opinion has existed as to

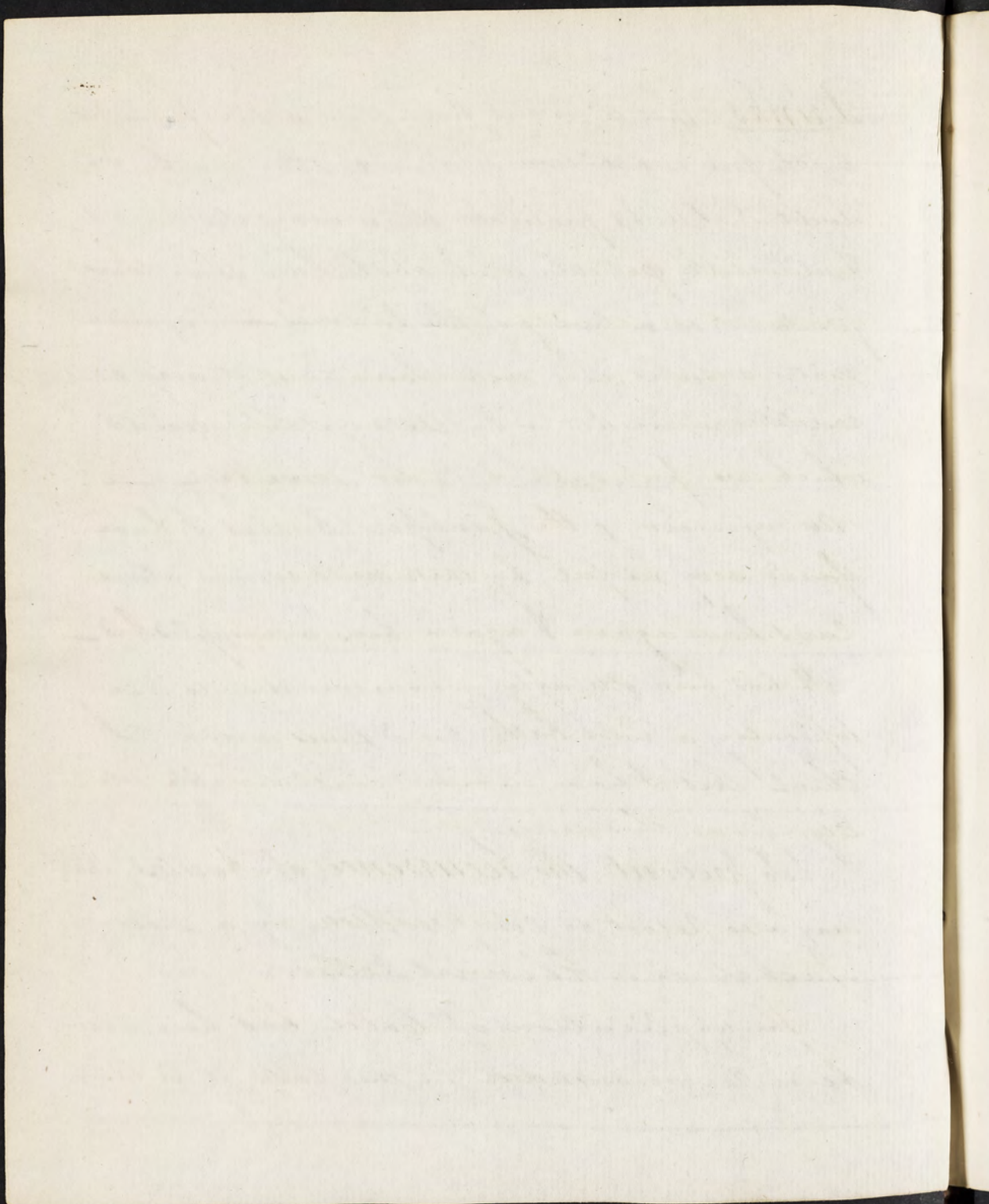
Drinks, That diuretics have their action promoted by the free exhibition of drinks, there can be no doubt—Drinks promote the urinary discharge & relieve the patient, while abstinence from them produces inactivity of the kidneys—Common water answers very well Sometimes it may be rendered more active by the vegetable acids which are preferable to Cider wine &c—

An infusion of the Juniper Berries I have found very useful, by these mild means alone Cures have again & again been accomplished—

It has been strongly recommended to use topically a Cold bath 2 or 3 times a day, I think that I have derived considerable utility from this remedy—

To prevent the recurrence of Ascites, we may also resort to compression by a Laced Jacket or a Flannel roller.

The application of Cold has here also been recommended in this case it is more



ambiguous & equivocal - It may sometimes be employed with advantage but not always and not much is to be expected from it where general remedies do not avail - The most effectual plan is the exhibition of Tonics as Comb^{ns} of the Bark & the Chalybeates -

If these do not answer alone & there be a strong disposition to accumulation of the fluids we should produce a total change in the system by Mercury so exhibited as to act as an alterative - When the debility is too great for this, the Nitric acid may be employed with unequivocal utility -

Nor are we to overlook Exercise which will not only prevent but often cure the disease, by Sawing wood I have seen and have known recoveries accomplished -

Dr Rush was in the habit of relating, that he was once met in the street by a person of an interesting address, who thanked

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him for the great care he affected - The doctor not being sensible that he had ever seen him, asked him for an explanation, the man observed that he was a native of Virginia, that he had been afflicted with an universal dropsy, which proved very obstinate, that he was induced by the great reputation of Dr Rush to come to Philad^a. - The journey from his circumstance, he had to make on foot, soon after commencing it the swellings began to diminish & before he had reached the City he was perfectly well.

- This concludes my observation of Dropsy -

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Scrofula.

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This disease usually shows itself for the first time between the 14th & 15th year of life — Sometimes at a more advanced period but rarely after the year of Puberty —

The first appearance of it is in small hard moveable & somewhat elastic tumours of the Lymphatics of the neck, these are not painful, nor at first stationary they finally become fixed, the skin over them becomes discoloured & inflamed, and finally suppuration ensues, the matter at first has the appearance of pus but soon changes to a viscid fluid filled with flakey matters like the curd of milk, the tumour now subsides leaving ulcers which gradually ~~enlarge~~ spread, the edges of these are flat & smooth but not being thickened or callous, these continue for a length of time & new ones form in the adjacent parts & also in parts more remote, some of them heal, while otherwise breaking out & ~~enlarging~~ spreading —

Chrysolite

The name of this mineral is derived from the Greek χρυσος (gold) and λίθος (stone), because of its golden color. It is a silicate of calcium and magnesium, and is found in a variety of localities. It is a hard mineral, and is used for jewelry and for ornamental purposes. It is also used in the manufacture of glass and pottery. The color of the stone varies from a pale yellow to a deep orange-red. It is often found in small, irregular fragments, and is sometimes associated with other minerals. The stone is highly valued for its beauty and durability, and is one of the most popular gemstones in the world.

at length after some years the disease break out the Ulcers heal leaving unpleasant Cicatrices this is the most favourable State of the disease.

Ulcers sometimes form in different parts of the body discharging a sharp acrimonious fluid which cures the contagious parts & having a very slight disposition to heal -

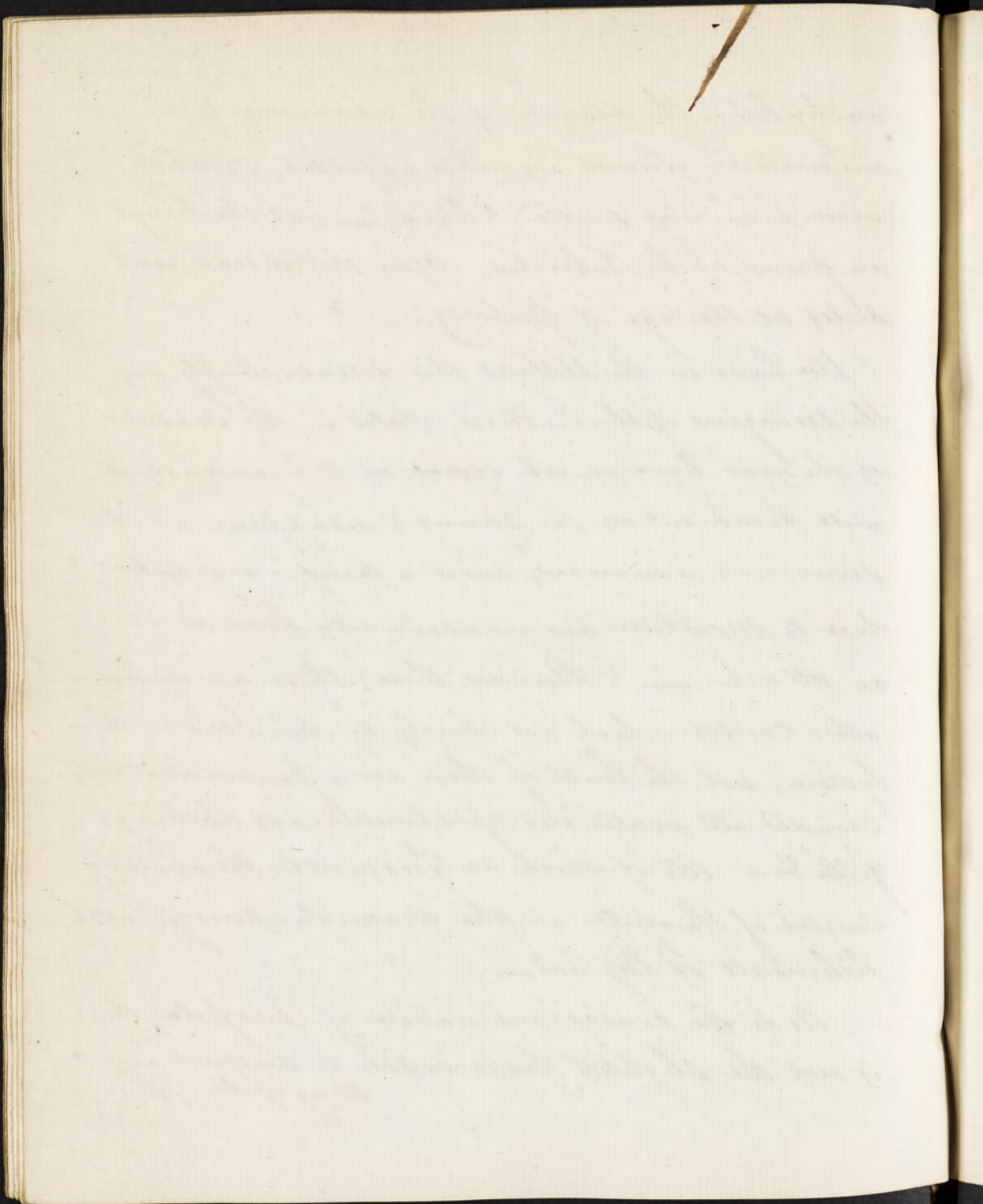
The Eyes are sometimes the seat of the disease the eye lids swell & ulcerate, there is obstinate inflamⁿ of the tunica adnata often ending in opacity of the Cornea. The Joints not unfrequently are attacked they swell & become exceedingly painful, the tumefaction increases while the limbs become wasted, fluid is formed, which is discharged by several openings the ligaments Cartilages &c become involved, the bones are carious, hectic fever ensues which often proves fatal, unless the part affected is removed by an operation, in some cases the disease subsides the patient recovering with the joint

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anched, the viscera of the abdomen & the mesenteric glands are often affected, the abdomen becoming swelled & hard — and the lungs are pervaded by Tubercles — Often this disease subsides at the age of Puberty.

We have in the U States this disease chiefly on the margins of the Eastern States — The seasons of the year have much effect on it & generally it will break out in the Spring & disappear as the summer advances, even a temporary exposure to moisture has occasionally brought on an attack — Besides these, there are several other causes which act chiefly by debilitating the system, not the least of these are a penurious diet, crowded ill ventilated apartments, bad clothing & filth &c — All of which are frequently the exciting causes of Scrofula in the manufacturing establishments of England —

As to the contagious nature of Scrofula there is not the slightest foundation to suspect any thing of the



thing of the kind, experiments have been frequently made with the matter of Ulcers which have proved that it cannot be propagated by inoculation & fully set aside the antiquated doctrines on this head.

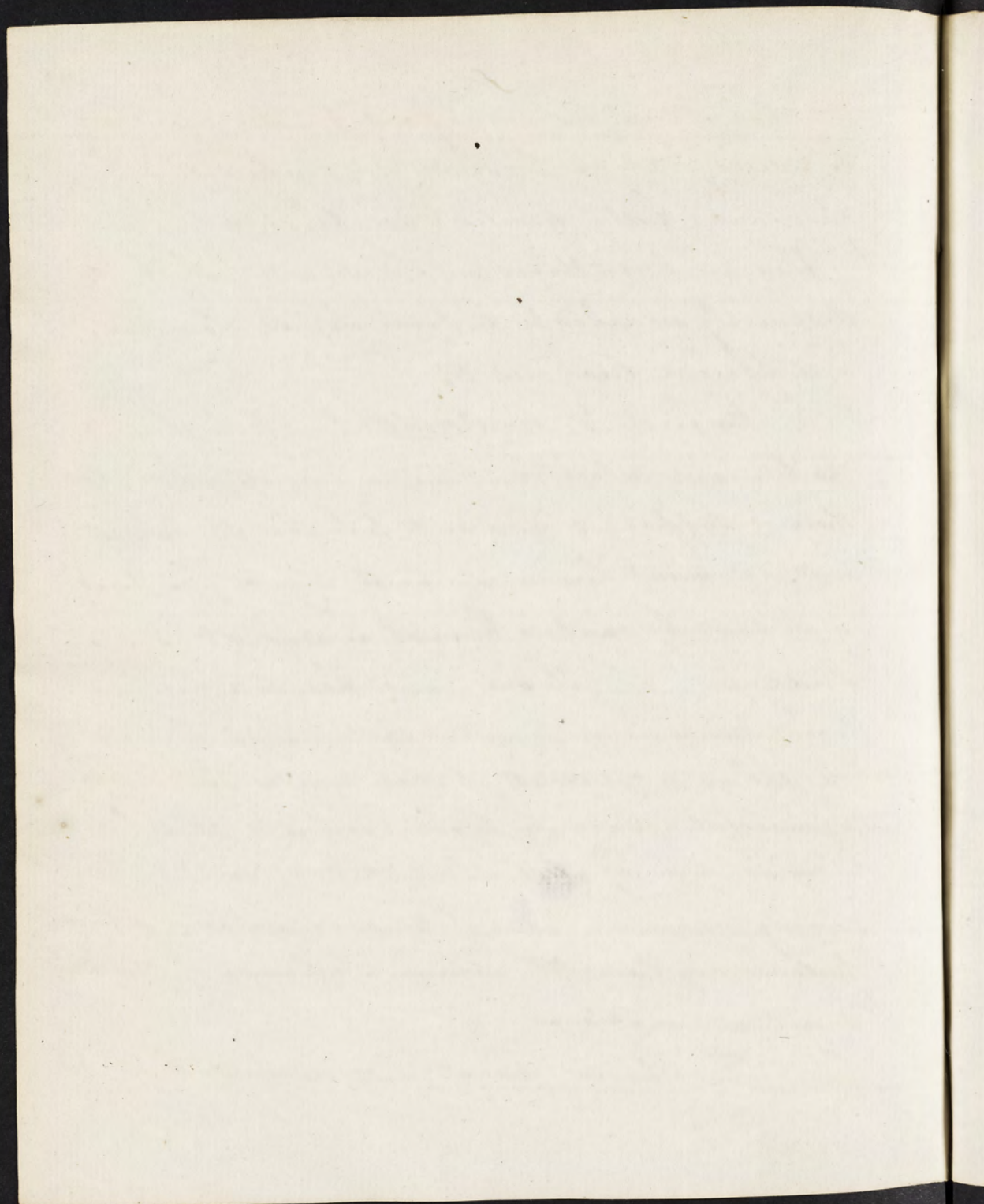
Every point as to the nature origin & treatment we are equally unsettled - The humoral pathologists referred it to a vitiated condition of the fluids, which is certainly hypothetical and unfounded. — Cullen after much hesitation ultimately comes to the conclusion, that consists in an impaired condition of the Lymphatic System, my own conviction is, that it arises from a highly vitiated condition of the whole Digestive apparatus, probably the Stomach is first affected, this extends to the intestines, thence to the lacteals & ultimately to the Lymphatic System generally in which it becomes more particularly located - to be convinced of the correctness of this opinion you should remember the causes Symptoms

Method of Cure, but on this point I would refer you to Carmichael on Scrophulae & where this opinion is fully detailed & established.

There are two stages in this disease which are distinctly marked & in some degree demand a different treatment.

The first is, the Occult in which there is no tumour ulcer &c—demanding attention, tho' there is sufficient disorder to fear that the disease will advance & become confirmed, our course here is dictated by caution & must be consid^d as preventive. — No one would hesitate here in recommending an immediate removal beyond the sphere or controul of these causes which have a powerful agency in producing it — Much may be done by diet clothing exercise & by preserving a uniform degree of temperature as is done in pulmonary Compl^t where a change of Climate is not attainable —

The Alimentary Canal will usually be found



disorders as indicated by nausea vomiting loss of Appetite in digestion, furred tongue constipated bowels &c —

Notwithstanding the apparent debility in these cases I premise the use of Tonics by copious & long continued evacuations from the Alf. Canal —

Emetics are commonly useful especially where there is much gastric distress, But purgatives are preferable & should be employed 3 or 4 times a week — When this is fully accomplished we then may resort to Tonics, — The best are the vegetable Bitters, The Cinchona given either alone or in conjunction with the Chalybeate preparations, as auxiliary the Cold Bath has been long & generally employed, especially Sea bathing. Tho' I believe in most cases this is salutary, yet it has at other times been hurtful, this may be inferred where instead of their being a glow on the skin & the patient feeling refreshed & comfortable, he is chilly & languid — It would be right in these cases

to change it for the warm bath, the efficacy of which may be improved by the addition of Salt, making a brine bath, this is to be repeated daily for 2 or 3 weeks. It has great advantage in preventing the full development of the disease it operates in two ways—

1st By restoring the skin which is usually dry and scabby to a natural state—and it

2ndly prepares the system for the use of the Cold Bath—

It is a fact perhaps not generally known to you that where the Cold bath disagrees with the patient, by employing the warm bath for some time, we may recur to the Cold bathing with decided beneficial advantage— If thus, as Jackson expresses it, awakens the susceptibility of the system or rather develops the energies of the constitution so that it will react under the effects of the Cold bath.

After what has been said of the effects of Ipecacua it is evident that among the prophylactic remedies

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was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor. The
winter was very
cold and the
spring was very
wet. The summer
was very hot and
the autumn was
very dry. The
year was a very
poor one for
the crops.

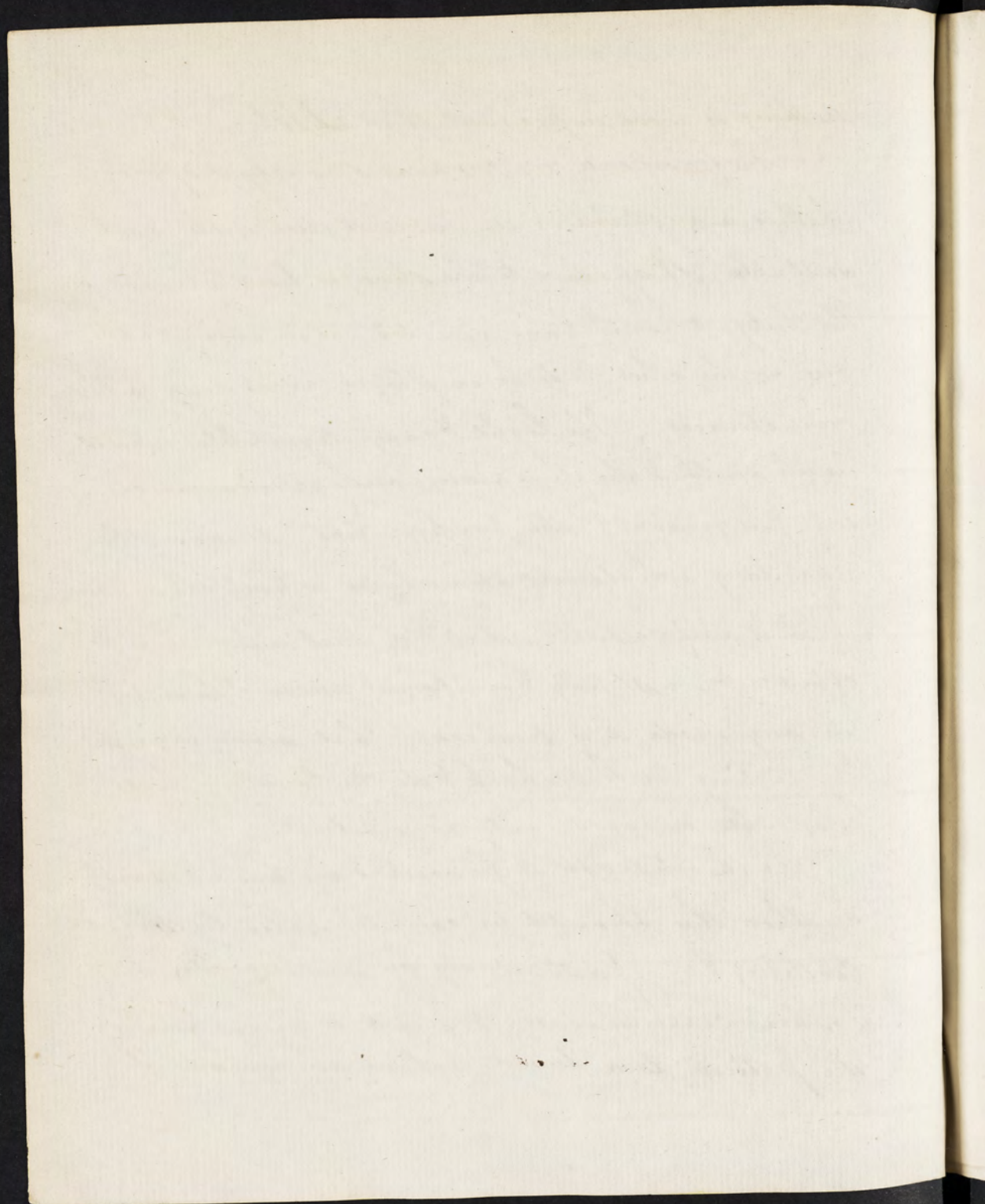
1851
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor. The
winter was very
cold and the
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was very hot and
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year was a very
poor one for
the crops.

nothing is more important than Diet.

The European writers have strongly disputed whether a vegetable or an Animal diet is the most suitable; It appears to me strange how a doubt on the subject could have existed, as in every case, one or the other is to be employed according to circumstances - The light & easy digestible meats with milk & the farinaceous articles constitute (in general) the proper diet, studiously avoiding whatever stimulates or heats the system.

It is universally admitted that much is to be obtained by a steady & uniform course of Exercise in any mode it is serviceable but more is gained by riding on horseback & in the Country, but moderate exercise only is useful.

As the disease is favoured by cold & moist weather this should be counteracted by warm clothing &c - particularly by wearing Flannel & when circumstances allow it by confining the patient to a room where an equable

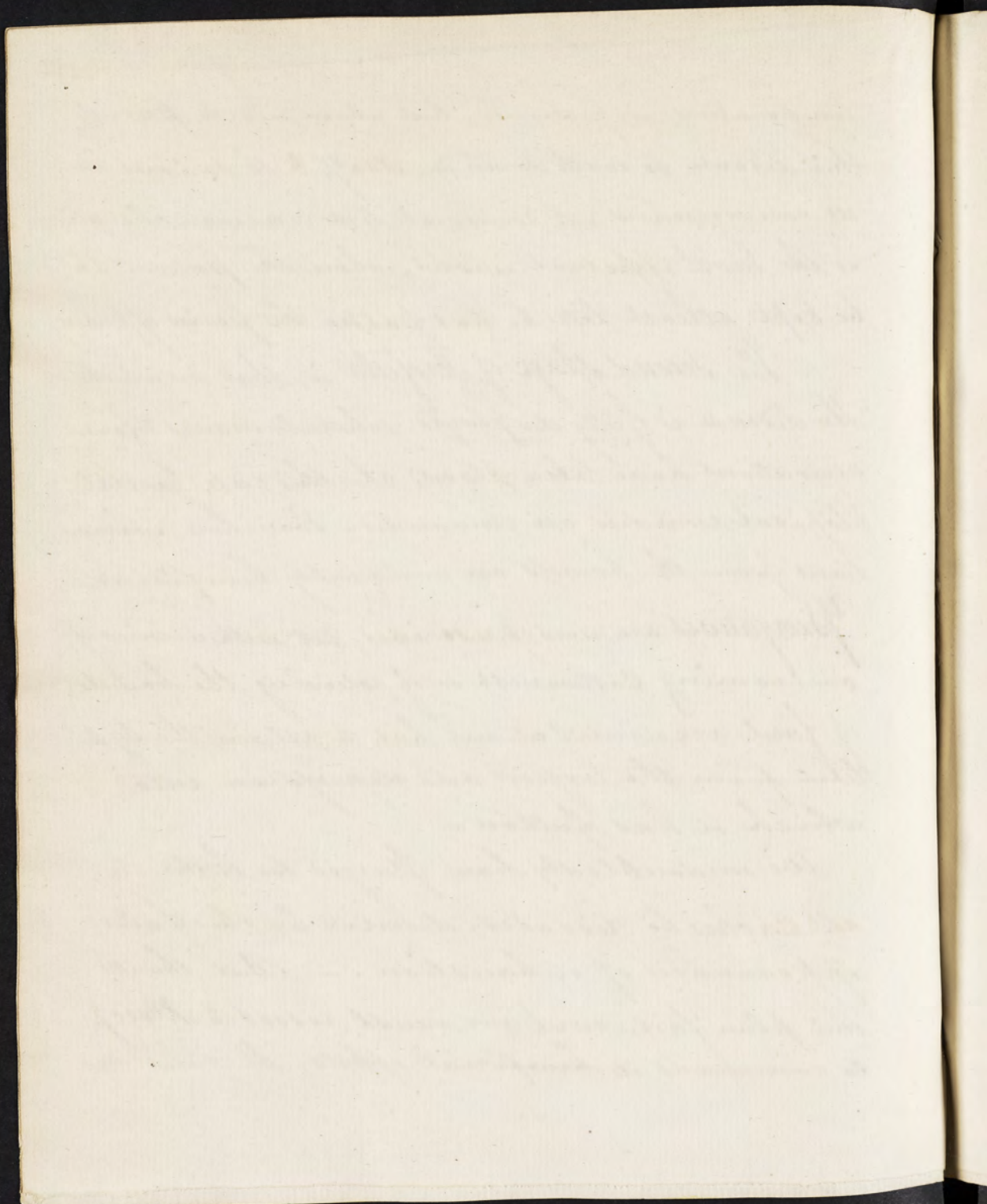


temperature is preserved, but above all to prevent this disease so loath some in itself & so serious in its consequences, a removal to a warmer climate is the most effectual means where the patient sh^d be kept at least till he has passed the period of puberty.

The second stage of Scrophula is, that in which the disease is fully displayed where tumours & foul ulcerations have taken place; In this case general & topical remedies are demanded - Even here evacuations from the bowels are eminently beneficial -

Purgatives are now prescribed, not with a view of overcoming Castiveness or of relieving the vessels of foul accumulations but to relieve the system from the torpor and depression into which it has fallen -

We undoubtedly have purged too little in all Cachectic diseases, deterred by the false appearance of exhaustion. - But should this plan fail, next we must resort to Mercury to command its beneficial effects, It must be



very gradually introduced avoiding as much as possible a deep Merc. impression.

It is a fact never to be forgotten that Merc. produces directly opposite effects - when differently administered; - Great attention is therefore requisite that the Merc. impression does not go beyond its proper limits.

It is not easy to lay down any general rules as to the dose or the time during which the Merc. should be continued - I have however commonly found that grs $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cal. 3 times a day for 3 or 4 weeks to answer ^{very} well - To increase its alterative power some have combined it with Antimony & with Sulphur it is said not without utility of this I know nothing from my own experience but it is sometimes beneficial especially where there is much pain & distress to exhibit at the same time with the Merc. - Opium & Cicuta very liberally.

Such is the constitutional Treatment

which I am persuaded is adopted for the early & inflammatory Stage of Scrophulae.

The Tumours however demand attention & are to be treated by local remedies, but between these some distinctions are to be made,

When they are painful & inflamed Leeches are to be applied, then discutient applications beginning with those which are cooling & sedative. But not less attention is demanded after they have passed over this stage & have become inactive & sedative - here stimulating applications & lotions are employed, the Ext. of Cicuta, the Merc. ointment alone or combined with Camphor Blisters & of late an Ointment of

Tart. Emet 3j

Simple Cerate 3j are chiefly resorted to - All our endeavours to resolve them will often prove abortive & where there is a disposition to suppuration it ought to be encouraged, with this view poultices &

fomentations have no effect, more is to be expected from washing them with hot bran lye or spirits - It has been questioned how far it is right to open a Scrophulous Abscess even when fully matured, By many experienced Pract^r. it has been condemned, as by it air is admitted which increases the ulcer & the cure is retarded - I suspect there is no foundation for this & that when it is necessary, we may safely open the abscess, but pus in these cases is not often found - perhaps in a majority of Cases the Cavity contains a soft cheesy like substance when this is the case we should not open it, but when pus is formed the incision will afford great relief & will I believe promote the Cure.

These are the remedies for the most favourable form of the disease or where the Treatment is attended with the least difficulty as it advances on where the depravation of the system is more serious

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It is connected with emaciation & with ulcers of a different character, they become phagedenic & fungous painful & greatly irritate the system.

The leading indication here is, first to correct this vitiated condition of the system, The remedies for this are exceeding numerous & we shall be much perplexed in making our selection - during the prevalence of the pathology placing the disease in the fluids, the Alkalies were much resorted to & have ever since had much reputation, excepting however the relief they afford the stomach in correcting the acid there, I believe they are of no advantage - the same may be said of lime water which has been so highly recommended.

Two new articles have been introduced by late writers viz The Muriates of Barytes & of Lime, they have been highly recommended, But already have they shared the fate of most of the articles employed in this disease. The last of this has been employed in Europe & in this Country

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but with no advantage & proving nauseous & did
 pressing much more is to be expected from the Nar-
 cotie articles variously administered. of these the
 Cicuta has the least unequivocal reputation, altho'
 it is not confided in as when first introduced, my
 experience is much in its favour, I have employed it
 in almost every form & stage of the disease & found
 it very useful in dissolving tumours & for putting the
 system into a condition favourable to the healing
 of fungous & irritable sore, but it must be liberally
 employed administered, we may begin with moderate
 doses & gradually increase till ℥j or more of the Extract
 is taken daily, It has lost much of its reputation
 from the timidity with which it has been employed,
 It is by no means rare to give ℥j of the fresh &
 active extract in the 24 hours, but we should
 commence with moderate doses & increase
 them till some sensible effect is produced,
 under these circumstances I have employed
 the Stramonium tho' it is not equal to the

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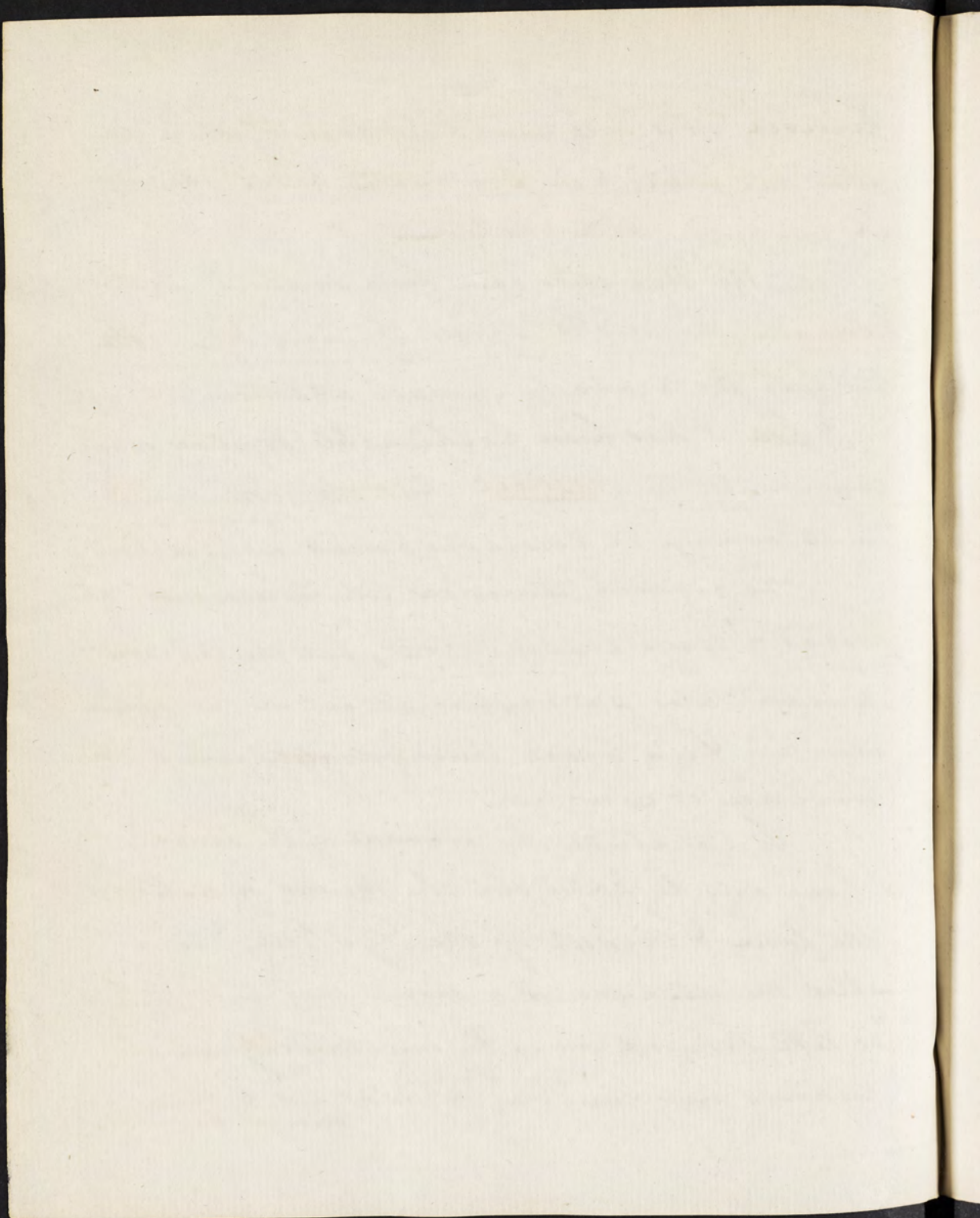
Hamlock yet it will sometimes answer where the other has failed & in protracted cases they may be usefully alternated—

All the Narcotics have been employed as the remeans the night shade Opium &c— the two last particularly demand attention.

Of late it has been fashionable to place much confidence in Arsenic but the testimony in its behalf is limited & wants confirmation.

The general remedies which are most approved I have enumerated, but the Ulcers demand also particular attention, as however this falls more immediately under the province of Surgery.

To conclude my account of Proflua I have only to point out the means of restoring the tone & vigour of the System. Long after the disease is entirely removed there is left behind an extreme debility which disposes very much to relapses & should therefore be removed



therefore be removed - But I have so often detailed to you the means by which this indication is to be fulfilled that I shall detain you with few words.

All Tonics have been recommended at different periods, but there are two which have maintained their reputation amidst the caprices of Opinion & the fluctuation of practice, viz

The Peruvian Bark & the Chalybeates they are given separately or perhaps more frequently combined together & often with the addition of Myrrh Bitters & the Aromatics.

If these fail, we should recommend a course of Sea Bathing which is often effectual in every stage of the complaint & has been again & again successfully recommended by myself & others.

To deliver an entire view of this dis: I would have to trace it in the several organs of the body in which it is so frequently located —

There is no disease more pervading - there being no part of the system which escaped an attack in the large glands as the testicles & mammae, and it is more frequently to be found, but the treatment of these comes within the province of Surg^y.

Measmsus.

This occurs more particularly in young children usually after ^{weaning} ~~weaning~~, sometimes it is seen in more advanced life. It is commonly attended by symptoms indicating a deprivation of the Chylopoetic viscera, there is an obtuse pain in the Abdomen which swells & becomes much distended while there is a great emaciation of other parts - It has long been customary to treat this disease by preparations of Steel & other tonic articles, the result clearly

showed the impropriety of this practice.

I commence early in this disease & under the influence of their superior efficacy, invariably resort to purges, my success has given me much confidence in this practice - different opinions have existed as to the nature of Marasmus as some have attributed it to worms others to mesenteric glands - These may occasionally be the causes, but I believe it usually to arise from a torpor of the Alf. Canal on which depends most if not all the symptoms.

To this opinion I am led by the circumstances of the disease & by dissection - examination after death shows the intestine to be filled with a black foetid sordes consisting of impacted mucus lining their cavities, the glands of the mesentery are also tumified -

The bowels thus loaded prevent the passage of the nutritious matters forwards & also the absorption of Chyle, hence arises the languor

Emaciation attending all these derangements of the Alf. Canal but whatever theory may be adopted the practice in all cases is the same.

If from worms, purgatives are our best anthelmintics are highly important. If from obstructed glands there are our most powerful deobstruents. If from a torpid state of the bowels, Purgatives are undoubtedly our best remedies.

Two stages are clearly marked in merasmus,

The Incipient, and the Confirmed. In the 1st. The bowels are not altogether inactive & mild articles only, are demanded.

But very different is it in the 2nd Stage there is very little sensibility & the feces sordid accumulations are prodigious.

Calomel in the largest possible doses as often repeated as circumstances will allow has succeeded best in my hands.

Extraordinary as it may appear, this purging relieves the distressing symptoms,

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by daily recruiting the strength of the patient.

Then we may recur with great advantage to Tonics and to all the other means of invigorating & confirming the strength. The best is the Bark to which we may add some of the preparations of Steel.

If there be a tendency to constipation as often happens - The Carbo-nate of Iron with Rhubarb are particularly efficacious -

The Cold bath increases the efficacy of the above means, and as auxiliary nothing is equal to a removal to the Country -

It would seem from the account I have given of Scrofula that it is not an incurable disease - No case is more empirically treated & hence the bad success of some of the best Practitioners.

Venerereal Disease.

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This I shall not enter into very fully, as our time will not permit us, and you will find the necessary information in many practical writers.

It is well known that the venereal among a great variety of modifications assumes two primary forms Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

It was formerly much disputed whether these were actually one and the same disease, but at present it is I believe generally granted that they are different & demand a different treatment.

I have no wish or ~~extension~~ intention to revive controversy on this subject, especially as no practical advantage can possibly result from the discussion, we have a regular plan of Treatment for each, in which the advocates of either side agree -

all at the present day disclaim the utility of Mercury as a remedy for Gonorrhoea at least in the primary stages -

More than half a Century ago, the use of injections was generally adopted & has been steadily persevered in till the present period. The formula for these have been endless & have consisted of every variety of articles, whether mild stimulating or Acrid —

Often all however none answer better or is more generally employed than the following,

℞ Sulph. Zinci — grs ʒ
 Sacch. Sat. grs XII
 Laud. — ℥j
 Gum Arab — ℥ij
 Aqua — ℥viij — M.

The object of this, is merely to produce a slight irritation, if it does more, the pain is continued to the neck of the Bladder, which becomes much inflamed, painful micturition & swelled testicle follow —

To avoid these consequences the strength of the solution should be properly proportioned.

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as auxillary means we must administer very freely mild Diluent Drinks, which here operate as diuretics and relieve the pain & irritation which usually attends. So highly do I think of these that I believe, that in mild cases they are fully sufficient to effect a Cure, but in different states of the disease where there is great inflammation *chordea ardor urinae* &c - other means become necessary, the best injection in these cases is one of Opium & Camphor prepared as follows -

℞ Opii - grs x

Camphor grs xx

Aq. Calc. ℥iij Rub them together till they are dissolved - and then strain

This is a very valuable formula, and one which I have frequently employed with the very best effects -

The free use of Opium is never to be overlooked in the cure of Gonorrhoea its effects

are always very comfortable & beneficial, they are so considerable that one of our ablest practitioners Dr Kuhn trusts the cure exclusively to this article, he gives grs i of Opium morning & night and observes, that the cure of the dis^e is effected in a more summary manner, is more complete & less apt to be followed by flat, than any other treatment hitherto suggested —

From my own experience I can neither sanction or refute this statement, but there is no Medical man of higher authority on whose reports are deserving of more consideration.

But the medicine on which I solely rely is the Balsam Copaiba. This is no new practice the Copaiba has long been employed in the final stage of this disease after all inflammatory symptoms have subsided — my plan however is entirely different, I begin with it at the commencement of the attack utterly regardless of ardor urinae chaudiæ

or other Inflamty. symptoms & have every reason to be satisfied with the result, the dose is gr^{ss} XL more or less twice a day, most conveniently in wine or Milk & seldom fails in curing in 3 or 4 days — There is one caution however requisite & that is, There should be on the part of the pat^t an entire abstinence from every ^{thing} heating or stimulating — The diet should consist of articles of the mildest kind & the pat^t also should be in a state of perfect repose without these attentions this & every other plan of treatment will prove altogether useless — there are two circumstances which greatly injure the usefulness of this Balsam — when the Copai ba is exhibited in large doses, or to persons of irritable habits it not unfrequently purges which always destroys its power, to prevent this Laud^m is to be administered) or else the remedy is to be discontinued till the bowels recover their perfect tone,

To some persons it proves so extremely nau-
sious & disagreeable as well from its taste
and odour that it is hardly possible to exhi-
bit it - I have tried various methods to dis-
guise but in none have I been completely suc-
cessful, the best is the following

R Balsam Copaib ℥ss
Comp. Spts Lavand. etc
Spts Mitre dule ℥ij
Laud m — — 3j
Gum Arab — — ℥ij
Aqua — — ℥viij — M

The dose is ℥ss twice or thrice a day,

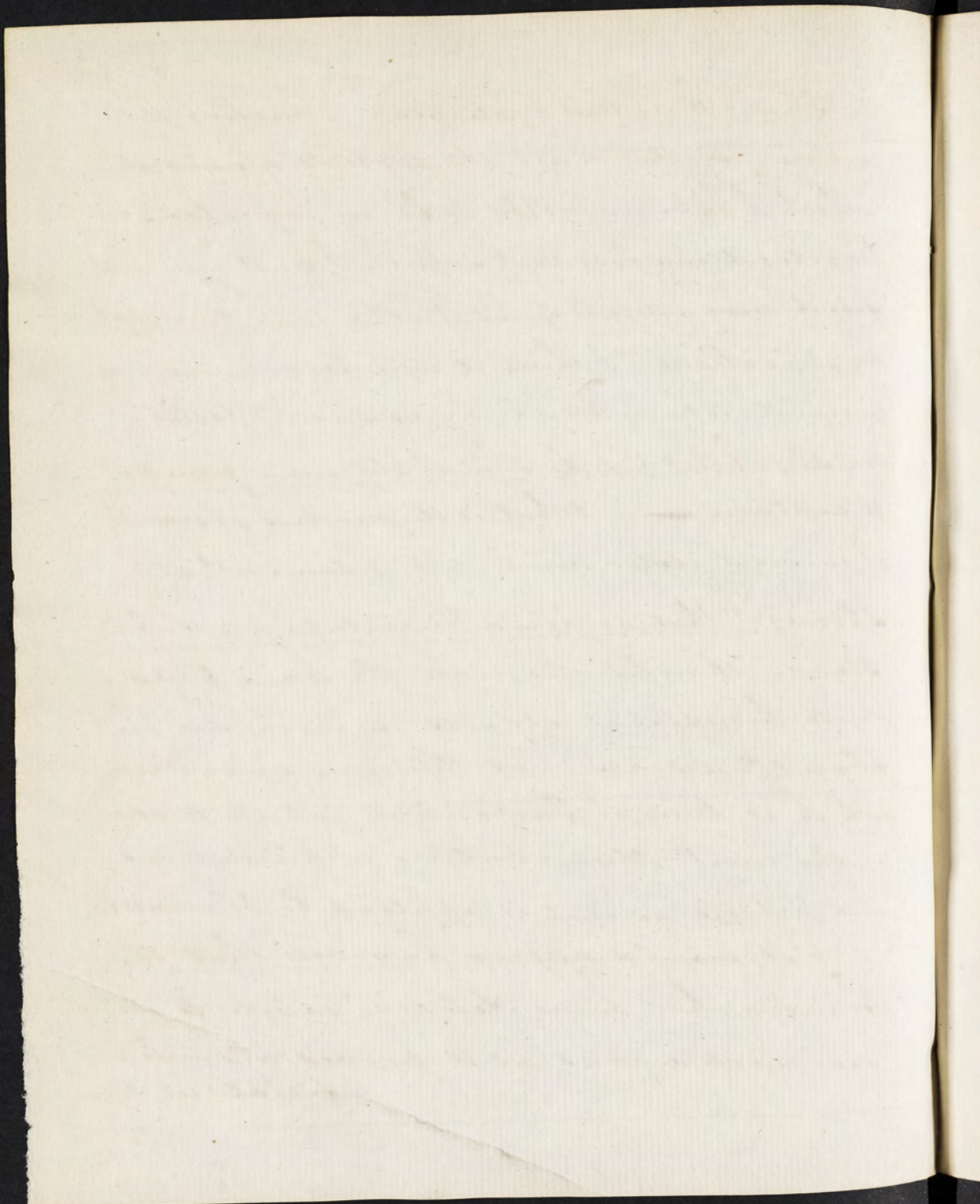
Or this R Bals. Copaib at
Spts. Mit. dule ~~ss~~ ℥ss
album ovi unius
Sacch. alb — — 3i ft mist
deinde adde Tinct. Thebaic 3i

Aq. Fluvi — ℥ij — M.
dose ℥ss — 3 times a day

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I have been thus particular respecting this article, as I consider the method of using it which I have suggested to be an important practical improvement - which I trust you will find very useful - Contrasted with the usual hy injections, I think it will prove more convenient to be followed by no swelled testicle no strictures & to be infinitely more prompt & certain - What is its *modus operandi* I cannot determine, It is somewhat strange that so acrid & irritating a substance should alleviate the pain & promote beneficial effects in such an Inflamm. disease, but this is no more than what is true of Turpentine which is one of the most stimulating applications we possess as is it is applied to Tumours.

It would appear however that the Copaiiva has some determination to the urinary organs as it proves also beneficial in the



ficial in the Strangury and in cases of very painful hemorrhoidal tumours — But you must not expect invariably to succeed with this medicine curing Gonorrhoea, and chiefly for this reason, that the practice of adulterating it is very common, there is hardly any article which is more frequently imposed on us.

In one case I have used the medicine for some time with no success whatever, but immediately succeeded by changing my Apothecary.

The efficacy of this practice does not rest solely on my own authority, it is imitated by many practr^s in this City, in London it is employed by Abernethy and Home.

In the advanced stages of Gonorrhoea when the inflamⁿ has subsided and the discharge become thin & watery it is called a Gleet this is a different form & demands a New Treatment — Altho' the Copalva does good in these cases, yet this is not so great as in the early ~~stages~~ cases. There

I do not know that it is superior to the Turpentine — The common Rosin is often very effectual in doses of grs 8 or 10 I have often found it very useful —

Much has been said of the Funct. Cantharides But I have found it of no service —

The Mwa ursi is better in some old obstinate cases, I have several times used these leaves with success in the dose of grs \times or $\times \times$ — 4 or 5 times a day, as in cases of Gravel —

Of the Muriate of Iron much has been said, but it is a remedy of equivocal powers, but as the Gleet is kept up by local debility, it is manifest that means should be employed which shall excite it to action, with this view Tonic and Stimulating injections are much depended on as the following —

R Gum Kino $\mathcal{R}j$
Alum — $\mathcal{Z}j$

Opium grs x

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Aqua — ℥viij — M — and strain.

This I have used with considerable advantage.

An infusion of Galls ℥ij or iij to the ℥viij is valuable —

One of the best injections in Gleet depending on relaxation is the Common Sea water, when we wish to excite the Urethra considerably, take the following.

℞ Sulph Cupri grs xvj

Opium — grs x+

Aq balcis — ℥viij — M —

This I have found a most admirable formula as in like manner the following.

℞ Corros. Subl. grs ij

Sat. Ammoniac grs +

Aqua — ℥viij M.

A saturated decoction of Comⁿ Salt or Sea brine is one of the best that I have ever employed.

These means failing — we should suspect

the existence of a stricture & examine by a bougie & even where there is no stricture the irritation of the instrument will be of considerable service — It is a common practice where this fails to cover the bougie with the Tar ointment or weak Citron ointment from which much benefit is obtained —

All these however failing we will frequently succeed by Sea bathing sometimes also by Exercise especially on horse back — sometimes much advantage will accrue from changing a low diet for one more stimulating using a little good wine.

Also the free use of Porter and an Animal diet —

On the whole, the disease in this advanced stage is very troublesome & unmanageable showing the importance of an early & prompt attendance to it, in its forming stage.

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Syphilis.

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On this division also I cannot dwell for any time, but must content myself with a superficial view —

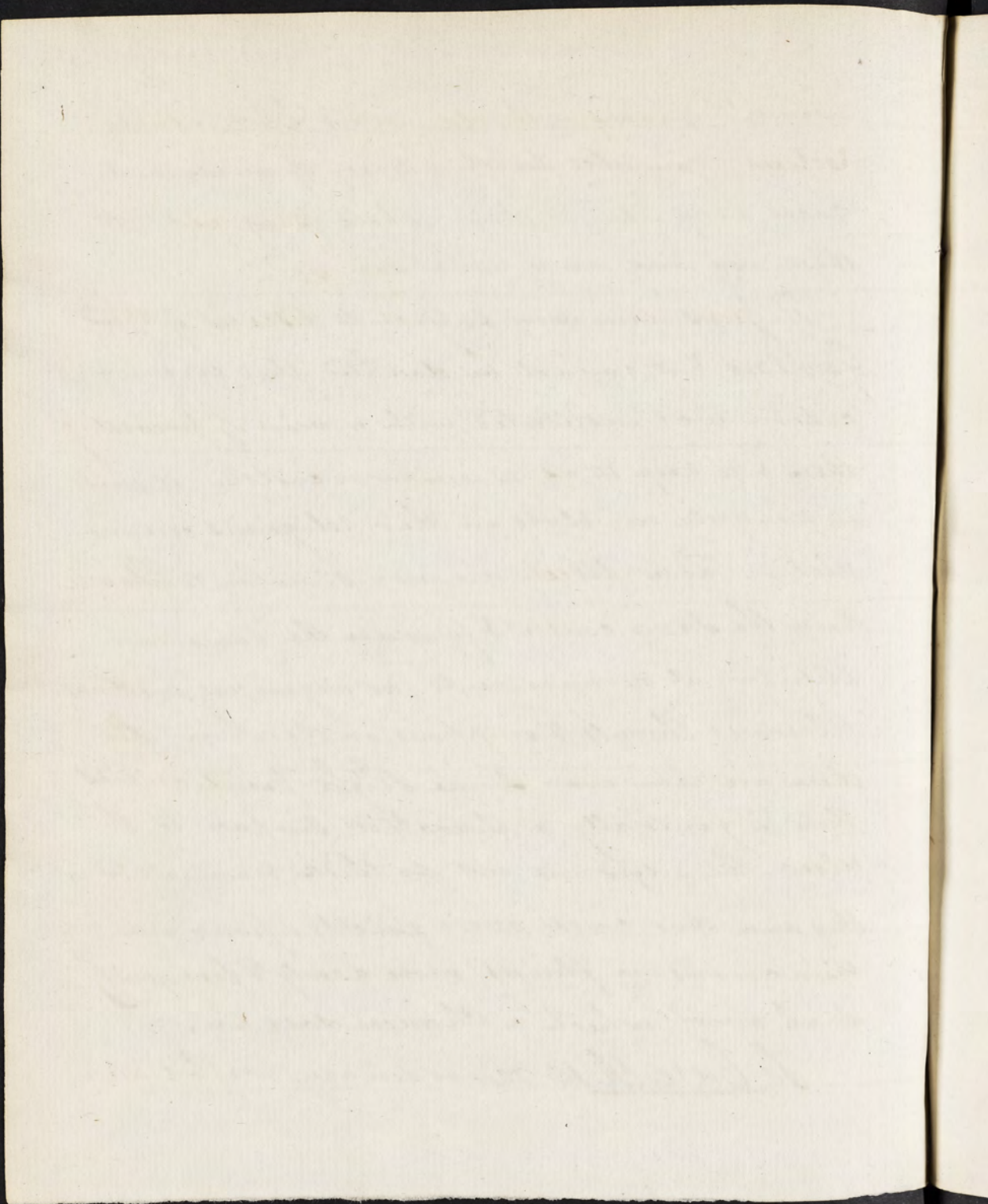
In the ~~universal~~ terror which was excited by the appearance of this dis^e practitioners were induced to ascribe the origin of all sores on the genitals to a venereal contamination, this has been the source of much mischief, & as the opinion still prevails the mischief is still prevailing & ~~increasing~~ — contrary to the general opinion I consider Syphilis of a very rare occurrence — I do not believe that $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ th of the ulcers on the genitals of this nature —

In all warm climates the discharge from these parts become acrid & irritating producing ulcers which are very apt to be confounded with Chancre by one who is hasty in his examination or has had but little experience.

consulting many of the old writers Particularly Celsus, you will see the history of numerous cases very like in their whole progress, to these we are now considering.

The Jews were very subject to diseases of the Genitals & it cannot be doubted that circumcision was instituted with a view of preventing these & to keep it as a uniform custom, it was intimately involved in their religious ceremonies — These Ulcers are very similar to Chancre Run the same course & produce the same constitutional derangements, as inguinal swellings Ulcerous throats & eruptions on the skin, but there are however some slight peculiarities there is generally a smoother surface to the Ulcer, the edges are not so thick & convoluted they run their course more quickly, pour out their corrosive fluids more freely & frequently scab over, which a Chancre does not.

To Cure these the ordinary washes are



sufficient, as solutions of the Sugar of Lead, or
 even simple Cold water, they however are not
 unfrequently very intractable & difficult to
 heal, ulcerating very extensively destroying
 the prepuce & glands. In these instances the
 same Treatment is to be resorted to as for Chancre
 except that no Mercury is to be given - our
 object should be to change the condition of the
 sore by caustic & stimulating applications -

After the Sloughs have separated, it is to be
 treated as a healthy ulcer in any other part -

But all ulcers on the penis require stimula-
 ting dressings, here washes formed of a solu-
 tion of the Corros. Sublimatè or of Brandy &
 water are very proper - When the granula-
 tions become flabby & of a phagedenic cha-
 racter decoction of Bark or the Tinct. of Myrrh
 diluted is very advantageous - When they
 are irritable washes formed of solutions
 of the Narcotic Articles are useful, as solu-

tions of Opium &c—

But on the whole, a decoction of the Bark is most useful — Cases however sometimes occur which are very alarming, where there are excoriation deep into the Substance of the penis & where the granulations are very unhealthy, here the free use of the Caustic & afterwards of the Mercurial dressings, and Merc. fumigations generally effect a Cure.

Altho' these diseases are distinct, from the puerereal, yet they are so closely allied to it as to exhibit similar constitutional symptoms as in quinal swellings sore throat & cutaneous eruptions.

It is now 5 years since I promulgated these views which were deemed altogether heretical — as yet I do not know that I have made one convert, but perhaps a different fate now awaits me, lately a publication has appeared which has

shed new light on this intricate subject—

Mr. Carmichael who is Surgeon of the Lock Hospital at Dublin, has given us the result of his experience, which has been very extensive, in an elaborate work he has entered much further than I have in investigating the nature of these diseases of the genitals, has detailed very accurately my views of the subject & has advanced still farther than I have dared to go— He maintains that there are 3 distinct poisons which produce primary local symptoms & also constitutional affections chiefly on the skin—

The 1st, is the Syphilitic producing Chancre & a scabby eruption on the skin— he observes that this is the only species of Venereal Eruptions—

The 2nd. The Gonorrhoeal poisons exciting superficial Ulcers, which have no indurated or contracted edges but merely slight

excoriations of the prepuce & glands - what is peculiar in this division is, that while he believes that Gonorrhoea & Syphilis are different - yet they produce similar constitutional affections, as nodes on the tendons & periosteum, sore throat & eruptions on the skin - there is this difference in the eruptions, in Syphilis they are always & invariably scaly, here they are papillary.

3^d Poison he does not know, but observes that it produces a primary spaulating ulcer, often after phagedenic, often so from the very commencement, there is a pustular eruption & other constitutional affections - he does not show either the nature or source of this poison - I believe it to arise from the morbid secretions already noticed, These depraved secretions appear not only on the penis of males but perhaps more frequently from the vagina of females - These discharges from the vagina are often very corrosive,

which produce deep & foul ulcerations on the penis not long after coition.

I am Consulted by a Gent^l who receives this peculiar disease from his wife, who is affected with an obstinate leucorrhœa of long standing, in one case in particular the inflammation was very great producing phymosis, after this was removed by the proper means I found the Cornea of the glands nearly destroyed by ulceration, by the use of escharotics and Stimulant dressings I effected a cure without exhibiting one particle of Mercury.

Similar cases have occurred to me 100 times so as to leave no doubt in my mind of the truth of this opinion - Even the washes employed by the Cortezians not unfrequently produce foul & troublesome ulcers on the persons of their admirers -

M^r Carmichael has exhibited the different eruptions alluded to in a set of plates

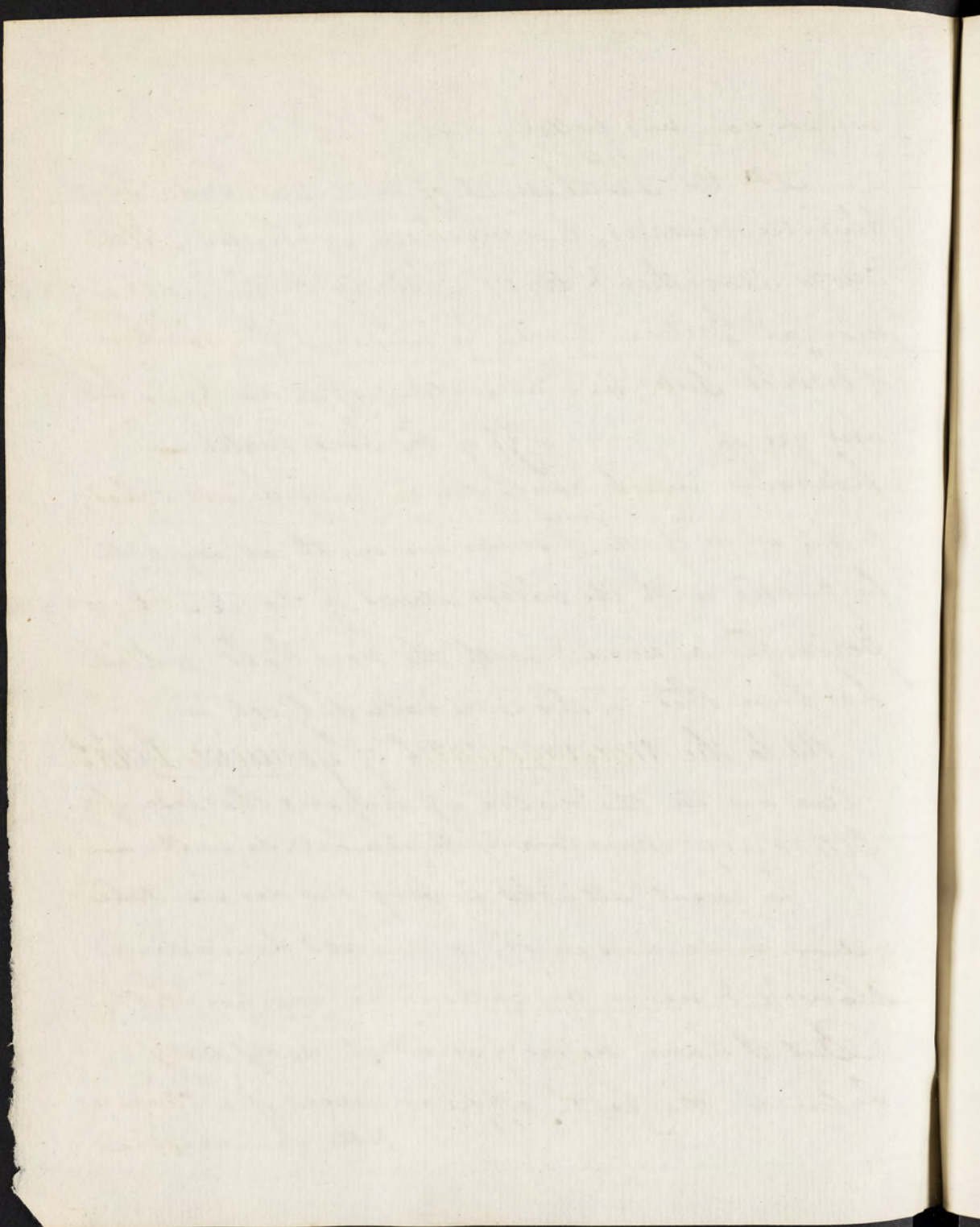
which you had better examine.

In the Treatment of these Pseudosyphilitic diseases, Carmichael excludes Mercury altogether & trusts entirely to the Antimonial Preparations. he employs the Solution of Corros. Sub. in lime water grs j to the ℥i or he uses grs of to ℥i of the lime water — however much confidence may be attached to this view of the disease we must at any rate be pleased with the observations of so able & experienced a man & with the new light which has been shed on this intricate subject —

As to the management of genuine Syph. we are in the habit of urging the use of Mercury wantonly & unmercifully —

In recent attacks a very moderate salivation will answer, it should be induced slowly & never be carried to any height.

But I have never found it necessary between the first appearance of a chancre & the occurrence



to the occurrence of constitutional symptoms—

To exhibit the Mercury we may safely trust the cure to local means, believing that the symptoms of a constitutional affection are sympathetically induced from an irritation of the part & that there is no absorption of the virus, I do not hesitate to believe that the free use of Mercury has been very unnecessary resorted to, even after Buboes appear, it is not demanded as then glandular swellings arise from sympathy with the affected part & will subside in most cases when the irritation is removed except perhaps, where it has gone on to maturation when the system has generally become affected—

My practice in the early stage is to destroy the Chancre by means of Caustic applications, by this the morbid virus is overcome & the Ulcer is changed into a common healthy sore in a sound part—

I may observe however that in all ulcerations of the penis the mode of dressing is of great confidence, slovenly & improper dressings have often been the cause of ulcers which have been thought to be genuine Chancres -

The first object should be to prevent the attrition of the prepuce which is a continual source of irritation - This may be done by drawing it back & securing it in that situation by adhesive plaster - Another attention should be paid - the patient should be kept at rest in a recumbent position or at all events - quietly at home -

As to the nature of the remedies for Chancres I have nothing peculiar to offer, the same application may be resorted to, after the separation of the sloughs as for other sores.

But I may observe that all ulcers of the genital organs whether in the male or female are of a lacy & phagedenic character demanding

The more I reflect on the past, the more I am
convinced that the most of my life has been
spent in a vain search for happiness. I have
often thought that the greatest of all things
is to be able to live in the present, to be
content with what I have, and to be able to
forget the past. I have often thought that
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stimulating dressings - This peculiarity may arise from the structure of the parts, which are unusually lax & yielding - producing weak & unhealthy granulations.

The vulgar notion that in *Lues Venerea* the whole system is saturated with the poison, which can only be corrected or eliminated by the use of Mercury has induced practitioners to exhibit large quantities of this article -

The consequence of this has been in many cases very serious & in very many instances it has induced what is called the Merc^u disease which is more horrible than the Ven^{er} itself.

This is so true that I may lay it down as a general rule, that in most cases we have only to counter-act the effects of the Merc^u. On this point however I cannot enlarge, It will be sufficient to state that there is hardly one form of the Ven^{er} disease which are not so closely imitated by the Merc^u cases as to perplex &

decide the most experienced & enlightened Practⁿ

These have been ~~pre~~^{de}scribed by several late writers & by referring to them you will find that Merc^y Chancres Buboes Sore throat Eruptions swellings of the tendons ligaments fascia & bones are so unusual occurrences -

The Mercurial Eruptions are the most common & have received great attention by one of the ablest authorities - these have been described under 3 divisions under which he prefixed the following names -

1st Hydrargyria mitis sine febrilis

2^d Hydrar - & simplex febrilis

3^d Hydrar - & maligna

The cure in all these cases does not consist as is usually supposed in repetition of the Merc^y but in restoring to a generous diet a free air, in strengthening the body & in cheering the mind even in genuine Syphilis a much less quantity of Mercury is to be exhibited

than is usually the custom — The salivation should always be slight and if it is found that the patient is recovering it may be continued for some time but if it is followed by no beneficial consequences it is to be immediately abandoned — here the mineral acids are to be employed either separately or in conjunction with a decoction of Sarsaparilla, Guaiacum & Mercurium. —

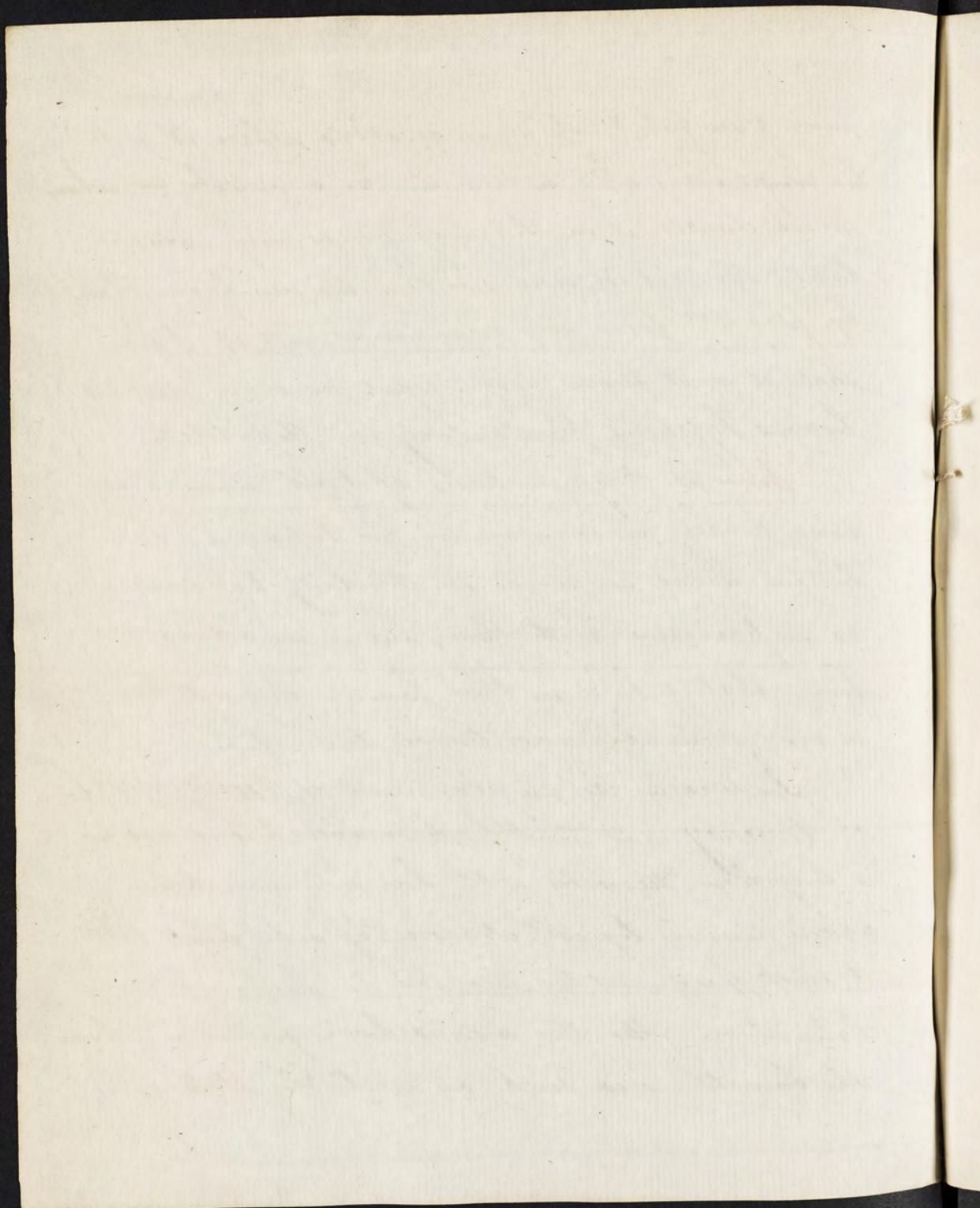
That this last should be effectual it should be given to the extent of a quart or even 3 pints a day —

Of the acids the Nitric is the ~~best~~ most employed & I decidedly prefer it, exhibited either alone or in Combⁿ. It is certainly very useful but it is necessary to exhibit much larger doses than has been customary, little effect will be produced unless ℥ij is taken in the course of the day. I have given as much as ℥iv in the 24 hours, It answers best in those cases where the ulcers are large

very painful & rapidly increasing where it is to be employed, also externally as a wash — when much diluted, it in this way proves very valuable lately the Nitric acid has been too much overlooked by Pract^{rs} from my experience with it I believe that it will prove very useful in many diseases besides Syphilis, particularly in Hepatitis.

Several Preparations of Gold have been very highly recommended in Syphilis, but believe never employed in this City & of course no experience with them, but if we believe one half that is said in their favour they will prove a very valuable addition to our list.

In Europe the employment of Fumigations of Mercury was very fashionable but it was for a long time neglected — It has however been again revived by M^r Abernethy who says that it will frequently succeed in bringing on a Salivation after other means have failed or where the bowels are in such an irritable state as to



prohibit the internal administration, he has contrived a bath for this purpose which is little more than a box in which the patient is completely incased, thus treated, he never knew a case which was not radically & expeditiously cured.

But it must not be concealed that Mr Pearson gives a different view of the subject, he observes, that Altho' in many instances it will stop the progress of the dis^e? yet he would never trust to it as a radical cure, as the disease will often return in a more inveterate shape—

It is very difficult to reconcile these contrary statements by two such distinguished men, unless it is by supposing that the cases which fell under the notice of Mr Pearson at the Lock Hospital were so deplorable as to require more Mercury than could be introduced by the fumigations. But I am confident that in most cases it will be found adequate to a cure— There are however few instances

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in which the fumigations will not answer
 & I think upon the whole that the Ointment is
 preferable, proving generally more safe & effica-
 cious - It may be employed in many instances
 where there is difficulty in deglutition & where
 the bowels are too irritable for the internal ad-
 ministration. But there are also cases in
 which a pound of Mercury will make no im-
 pression on the system, what are the circum-
 stances which prevent the operation of the Med.
 in these instances, we do not know, but when
 they occur we may awaken the susceptibility
 of the body by Purgatives, this is contrary
 to the general opinion as purges are frequently
 exhibited to check a profuse salivation
 but they have a directly contrary effect. —
 I once had a Pat. in the Alms-house who had been
 salivated for the Ven. Dis. 18 months before he fell
 under my notice & who had not taken any Merc.
 during that period - thrown in a most pro-
 fuse

salivation I had ever seen, by Surges of Sal. & Crem. Tart. ²⁹¹

The Alveolar process became carious, large portions of which came away, of this fact there can be no doubt & it shows not only the efficacy of Cathartics in rendering the system susceptible to the Merc.^y impression, but also that this article will remain dormant for a long time in the human system. In the cases where the stomach is so unsuceptible to the Merc.^y, the frictions will answer how true act is doubtful. I have often known patients to be salivated by being in the same ward with those who were using the Merc.^y, as also the manufacturers in those establishments in which Merc.^y is much volatilized are frequently brought under its influence, to this purpose there is another fact which most unequivocally proves, that effluvia will salivate — At the Siege of Calais a British vessel had on board a number of casks of quick silver some of these burst & upwards of 500 of the crew were salivated, here it appears that

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that the trituration of the Merc^y. by motion of the vessel
had disengaged these exhalations, but there seems
to be nothing which militates against the idea
that there is no cuticular absorption, In my lectures
on Physiology I showed that absorption could take
place only in two ways - 1st by insinuating the article
under the squame of the Cuticle by friction or else
by long bathing, how then does it operate? Is it by
absorption or by Sympathy? - I have already often
stated my belief, that when an article is applied to a
susceptible portion of the body, the impression is pro-
pagated to every other part, so it's with Merc^y. in
the above instance, the ancient notion that it was
absorbed is altogether gratuitous & is now abandoned
by every one whose intelligence has kept pace with
the progress of Med^l. Science - on the whole
it may be collected from what has been said that
the venereal dis^e. in all its forms is a more rare
dis^e. than has been supposed, to me it is manifest
that a large proportion of these ulcers do not

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arise from Ven^{er}. contamination & when they do, they
may be cured without the Mercu^{ry}. med^{ic}. — When
however I suspect that the constituti^{on} is contaminated I
promptly resort to Merc^{ury} as I believe there is no other
remedy for this dis^e. — For these 10 years past I have
not given any Merc^{ury}. for a Chancre. Nor in consequence
of this has any person ~~ever~~ suffered the least detriment,
Indeed I do not believe that Merc^{ury} will cure a
Chancre or prevent the subsequent contamination
of the system, my reason for this opinion is, that I have
seen Chancre produce its constitutional symptoms
while the system was under the Merc^{ury}. influence.
And moreover I have seen a pat^{ient} while salivated
contract a Chancre, the reason of this is,
That the Ulcer is situated on the confines of
the system that it cannot be affected by any
internal med^{ic}. —

Mercury cannot arrest a Chancre any more
than the vaccine can arrest the progress of
the small pox —

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Diseases of the Genital organs - Before
however entering on these I wish to give you a
short account of the nature & Treatment of

Calculous affections.

Of the Symptoms of Calculous I shall say no
thing but refer you to Cullen and others.

What is the Cause of Lithic diathesis or that
peculiar state of the System which favours the
formation of Calculous concretions is not satis-
factorily understood - Its connection with Gout
is obvious - the latter depends on a debilitated
state of the Stomach produced by certain habits
of the Student, the voluptuous indulgences of the
luxurious or the debauchery of the more depraved.
To me however it appears that the first link which
forms this disease commences in the Stomach.

Chemistry had no sooner entered the Science of
Medic^e that it began to exercise its ingenuity in
explaining the origin & nature of Calculi - &
however,

however unsuccessful it has been in these investigations it is nevertheless ascertained by accurate analysis the substances which enter into their composition & the agents which operate on them out of the body.

The substances of which Calculi is composed are

1st Uric Acid

2nd Phosphate of Lime

3^o phosph. of Magnesia & Ammonia

4 Oxalate of Lime -

5 Muriate of Ammonia -

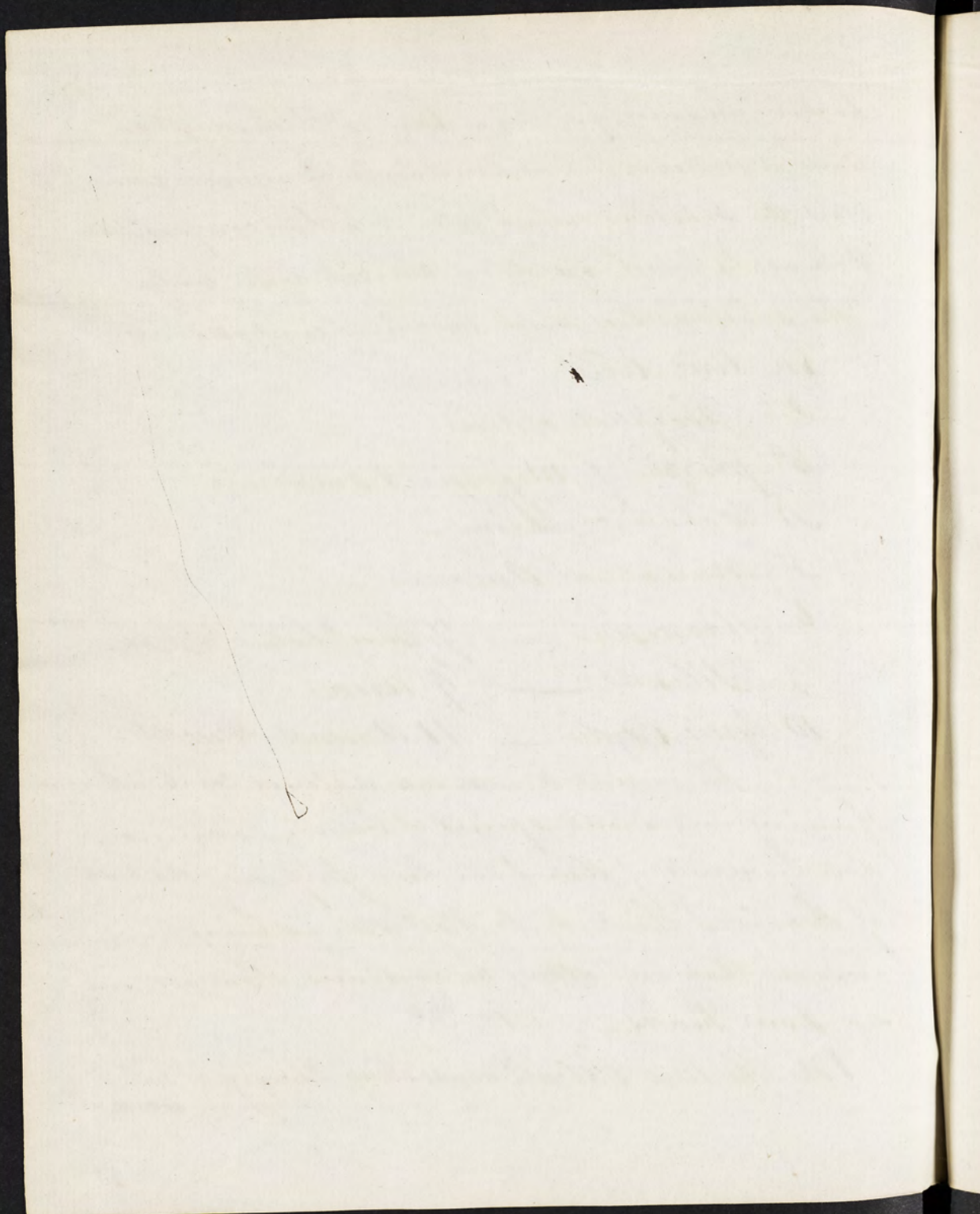
6 Magnesia — 7 phosphate of Iron

8 Silica — 9 Urea

10 Cystic Oxide — 11 Animal Mucus -

The ingredients enter into different combinations forming numerous species of Calculi, various arrangements of these have been proposed, the best of these is I think by Dr Wollastet as being more accurate than any other, he considers them all under Four Heads - viz

1st The Uric Calculi consisting chiefly of uric acid.



2nd. The fusible Calculi formed chiefly of phosphate of lime & phosph^e of magnesia & Soda.

3rd. The mulberry Calculi composed chiefly of exhalation of lime. 4th The bone earth Calculi consisting as might be supposed chiefly of phosphate of lime.

Endeavours have often been made to discover solvents for these but they have proved ineffectual.

The enquiry has recently been renewed by the french chemists & with considerable success their experiments were instituted with a view of shewing the practicability of dissolving a stone in the urinary organs & they proved

1st That a solution of pure pot ash & Soda so weak that it can be held in the mouth & even swallowed without injury, will dissolve the Calculi conf^g. uric acid & the urate of ammonia.

2nd That the phosphates are dissolved by the Nit & Mur. Acids so diluted as to be swallowed & as not to prove too irritating to the bladder.

3^d That the Calculus composed chiefly of the

Oxalate of lime would be destroyed by the nitric acid
& by the carbonate of lime & Soda

It has been contended that these act on the stone
& dissolve it Out of the body, but will not when
they are in the body — I can see no reason why
they should not, but the few attempts which have been
made do not give us much encouragement —

This may perhaps be owing to their not being per-
formed with sufficient care, as there is nothing
which would require more care & attention than
the investigation of this Subject — I do not
know that any practical advantage has yet been
gained from these experiments but these articles
are well worthy of trial & probably with nice
arrangements may be successful. —

The fact that different species of Calculi have
been dissolved Out of the body should stimulate
us to further exertions — and altho' no article has
yet been found by which the stone can be dis-
solved with certainty, in the body, yet there have

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been cases in which the stone has disappeared, many of these are recorded by the old writers & not a few in more modern times, but it is doubtful whether these recoveries are to be attributed to Medicine or to the powers of nature. From a careful observation & review of the various experiments made & of the causes on record I believe that Calculi have been dissolved, but that the means of affecting this end are very precarious. Of the many difficulties attending this investigation one of the greatest is, the ascertaining the nature of the Stone, on this account we must exhibit our remedies altogether empirically one after the other untill the proper one is discovered. My opinion that Calculi may be dissolved rests on two grounds —

1st That it is ascertained that we have solvents for the Stone out of the body which may be given in sufficient quantities without injury —

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2nd. That some articles do reach the Bladder without having their properties much changed so that when they come in contact with the Stone a play of Chemical affinities may take place & the stone be destroyed —

Of the Medicines supposed to have the power of dissolving the stone

The Carbonic Acid has been long known, but not distinctly pointed out till about 35 years ago when it was recommended by Dr Dobson it soon rec^d much attention — Saunders & Percival made many experiments with it, & they maintained that the Stone is render'd soluble by the regular use of the Carbonic Acid — Still more lately it has been proved by Dr Hales that Calculi placed in malt liquor or in water impregnated with fixed air are gradually dissolved.

The next point to be decided is, whether the Carbonic acid can enter the bladder unaltered, we are informed by Percival that a Bat^t

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, overcast grey. The air was still, and the silence was broken only by the distant hum of traffic. I took a deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. The ground beneath my feet was wet and slick, reflecting the light from the sky. I walked slowly, my boots making soft, muffled sounds on the pavement. The buildings on either side of the street were tall and modern, their windows reflecting the grey light. I felt a sense of isolation, as if I were the only person in the world. The cold was a comforting presence, a reminder of the reality of the moment. I continued to walk, my thoughts drifting to the warmth of the car and the comfort of the blanket. The cold was a challenge, but it was also a test. I knew I could endure it, and I was determined to do so. The street stretched out before me, leading me to wherever I needed to go. I took a deep breath and continued on my way.

who had continued its use for a long time had his urine affected by it, as was manifest by its precipitating lime from its solution in water by the nature of the bubbles of gas which escaped from it by its dissolving Calculi - this also is confirmed by Priestly - Notwithstanding these facts I cannot ~~exist~~ insist in the certainty of the Carbonic Acid dissolving the stone, but enough has been ascertained to show that the urine is sensibly affected by it. -

My own experience in Calculous cases is narrow and of the virtues of these articles I can say but little, It however would be the height of scepticism to doubt its efficacy I would not say as a solvent but as a palliative -

In Gravel I have found it useful under the form of Seltzer water the aeriated Alkaline water prepared in Wootts apparatus is more commonly employed - but where neither of these can be procured a common saline draught

exhibited in the state of effervescence will answer or perhaps it is better to exhibit the Alkaline solution & then the Acid so that the disengagement of the Acid may take place in the Stomach; this should be given 6, 8 or 10 times in the course of the day — From an idea that Calculi originated from an acid in the Stomach — the Alkalies have been much employed.

The Potash is usually exhibited beginning with grs X or XV & gradually increasing to what the Stomach will bear as a lithontriptic the Carb: Soda: has been much employed \mathfrak{z} i being dissolved in a quart of water, both the alkalies have also been exhibited in the form of Soup. From its analogy to the alkalies the lime water was resorted to; this I have employed with the greatest Success as a palliative in Nephritica Calculosa — Superior to every thing else when given freely it not only relieves the pain but suspends it for a length of time.

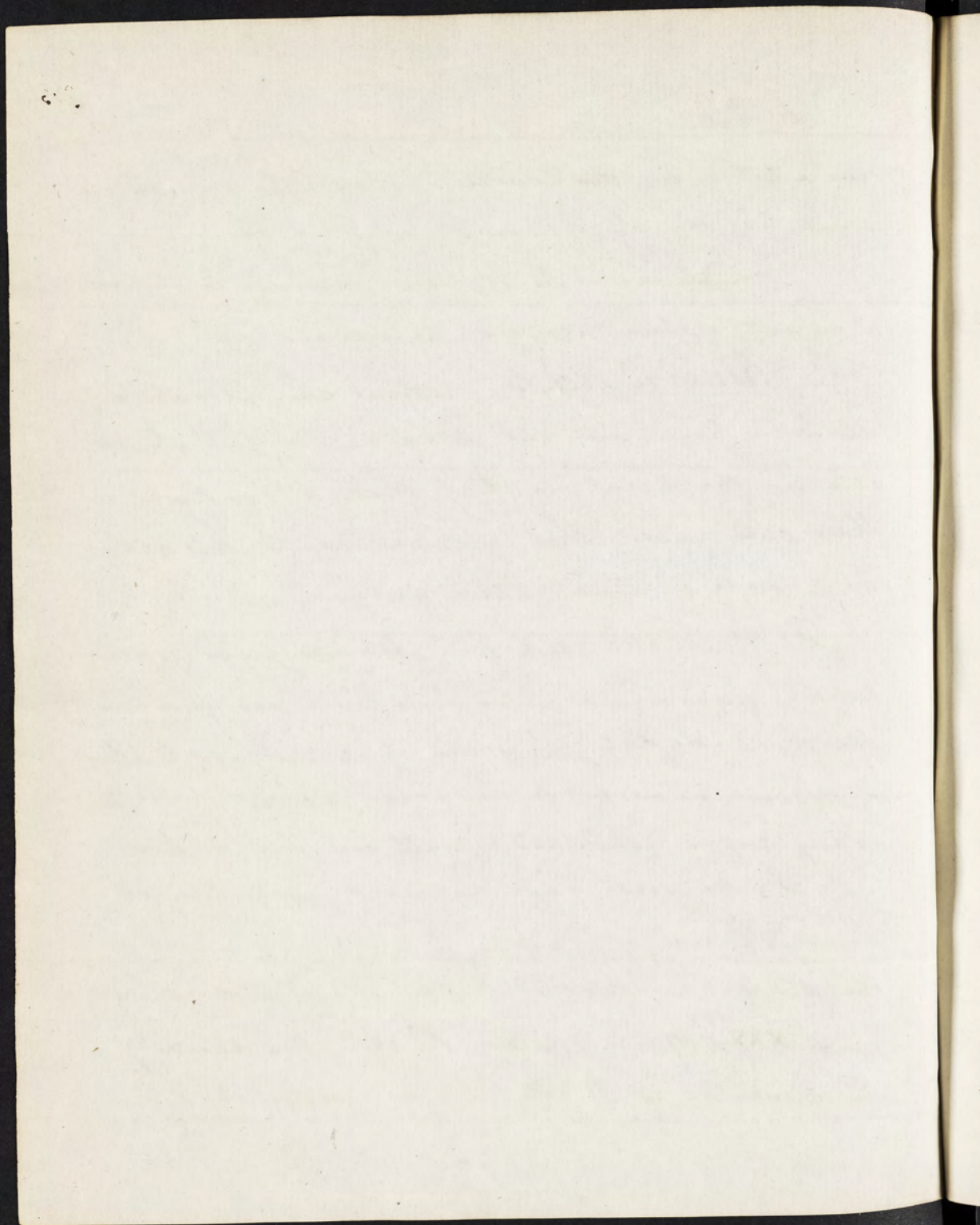
De Hahn records a case in which 800 quarts were taken in the course of 18 months in which time all the symptoms disappeared —

Leaving the Alkalies we are to notice a directly opposite set of Remedies —

The Mineral Acids, nothing can at once so clearly point out the difficulty which exists in the Treatment of these affections than this fact, that Medicines so directly opposite in their nature are both useful —

The Muriatic acid has obtained great reputation numerous cases have been recorded in the Periodical Journals of its success & also of its superiority to the other acids — Of the many cases recorded I will cite one or two.

In the first case however ascertained the existence of a Stone by the symptoms & by the staff, he resorted to the Muriatic acid he gave XXX gtt's in water t. id. & gradually increased it to II gtt's, it was continued till

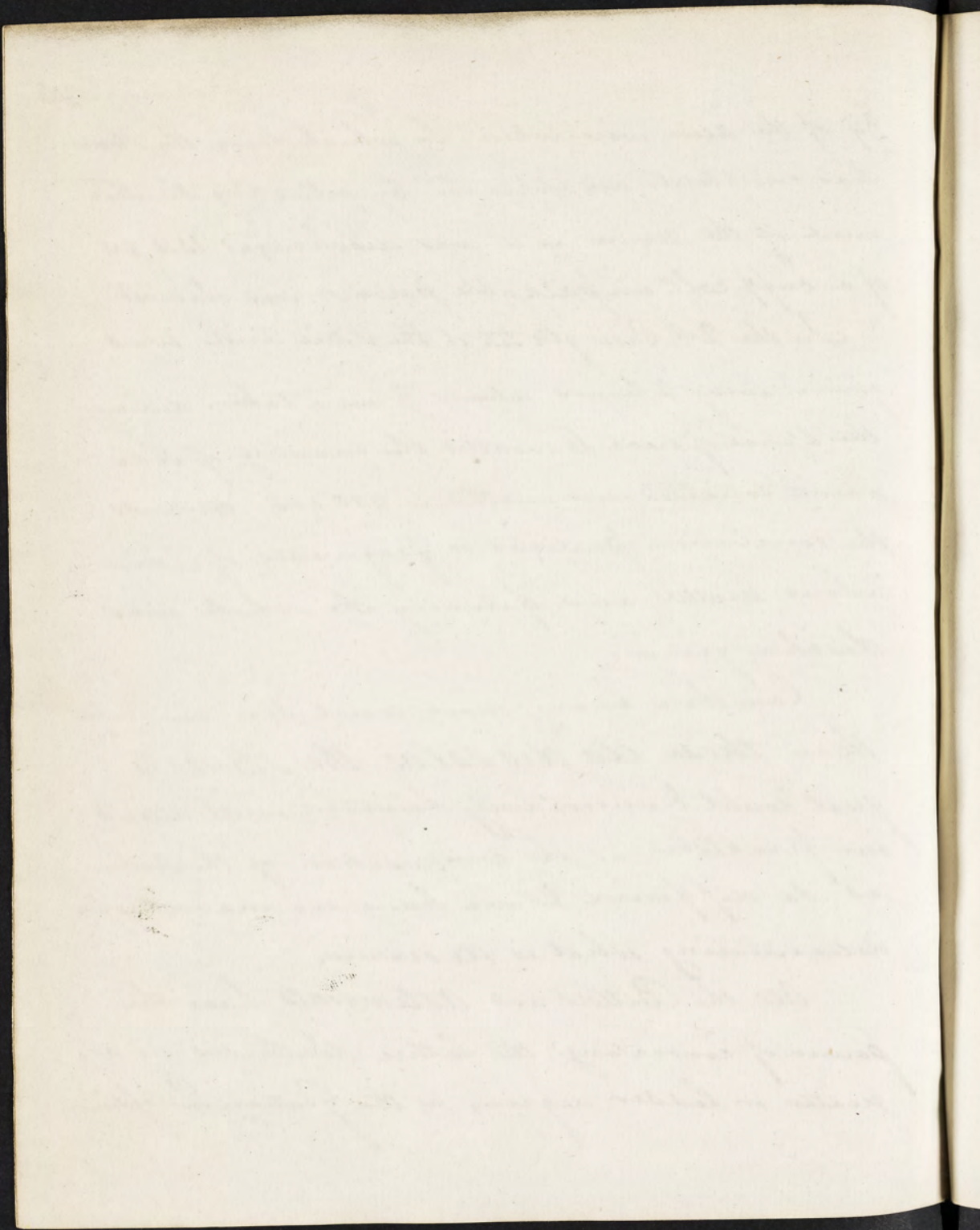


3j of the acid were taken, by which time the stone had completely disappeared, by collecting the sediment of the urine as it was discharged 134 grs of a buff col^d impalpable powder was obtained.

In the 2nd Case 4thth of the Nitric Acid was given every 2 hours about 3 were taken during the space of near 6 months the quantity of sediment collected amounted to 600 grs. towards the conclusion particles or fragments of Calculous matter and finally the whole was discharged —

Can there be any more conclusive evidence than these do dissolve the stone? great doubt & uncertainty however must attend our practice, as the composition of the stone is so different & we have no means of determining what is its nature.

All the Bitters and Astringents have the power of correcting the lithic diathesis in a greater or lesser degree, as the Gentian Quaffin



Centaurry Chamomile &c - but the one most used is the *Uva Ursi* - - It is also said the Common Tea possesses this power in a greater degree, so much so, that in China where this article is very freely employed Calculous diseases are said to be unknown.

Another article is the *Daucus Carota* or Wild Carrot, this grows in every part of the U. States the whole vegetable is useful, but the best is a strong infusion of the tops.

The whole class of the *Alia* are of utility the most powerful is the *Allium Sativum* or Garlic -


During the last 4 years much has been said of the magnesia, and there are 4 cases related by Brandt that were cured by it -

proper method to be pursued during a paroxysm of the Stone.

This is always exceeding painful the sufferings of the patient are very great -

when the patient is not too much debilitated
 V.S. must be had recourse to with a view of pre-
 venting or overcoming inflammation, after-
 wards Opium may be exhibited to a large ex-
 tent either by the Stomach or by injection. the
 last method is in general to be preferred, 2 or
 300 drops of Laud^m with some Mucilage
 thrown into the rectum is more advan-
 tageous & will afford more relief than any
 other method which I am acquainted with,
 as co-operating with this the warm bath
 will prove very effectual.

I now proceed to the diseases
 of the
 Genital System



Diseases of the Genital System. Menstruation in women.

This is a most important function & is subject to various derangements not the least of these is

Menorrhagia.

By this term is meant, that disease in which the menses are excessive but too long, or recur too frequently, in most females ~~these~~ this function is subject to irregularity, so that every variation is not to be considered as diseased, the title above given comprehends those only which are accompanied with pain, debility or sickness. In my lectures on Physiology I showed that the menstrual discharge was not blood as has been usually ~~observed~~ supposed, but a particular fluid secreted by the uterus, nor is it true that all the periodical discharges from this organ are of this nature. From my own experience I would embrace a contrary opinion & believe that
these evacuations

Chlorophyll

The green color of plants is due to the presence of chlorophyll, a substance which is essential for the process of photosynthesis. Chlorophyll is a complex molecule consisting of a central magnesium atom coordinated by four nitrogen atoms in a porphyrin-like ring. A long phytol chain is attached to the ring, making the molecule amphipathic. This structure allows chlorophyll to be embedded in the lipid bilayer of the thylakoid membranes in chloroplasts.

The primary function of chlorophyll is to absorb light energy, particularly in the blue-violet and red-orange regions of the visible spectrum. This absorbed energy is then used to drive the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where water is split into oxygen and protons, and electrons are transferred through a series of electron carriers. The energy from these reactions is used to synthesize ATP and NADPH, which are then used in the Calvin cycle to fix carbon dioxide into glucose.

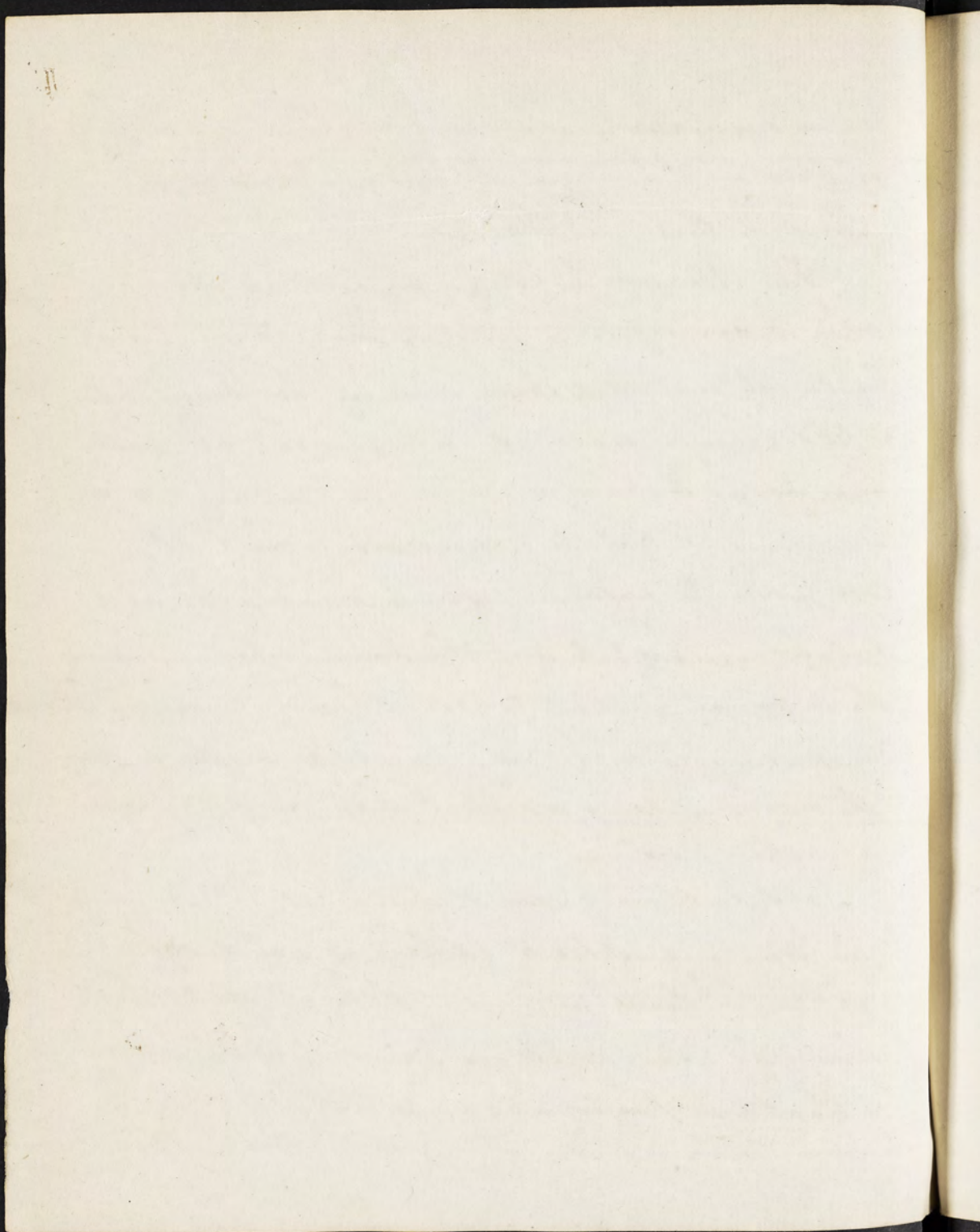
There are several types of chlorophyll, including chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, chlorophyll c, and chlorophyll d. Chlorophyll a is the most common and is found in all photosynthetic organisms. Chlorophyll b is found in higher plants and green algae. Chlorophyll c is found in some algae, and chlorophyll d is found in a few cyanobacteria. Each type of chlorophyll has a slightly different absorption spectrum and structure.

The synthesis of chlorophyll is a complex process that involves the coordination of magnesium and the assembly of the various components of the molecule. This process is regulated by a variety of factors, including light intensity, nutrient availability, and the presence of certain hormones. Deficiencies in magnesium or nitrogen can lead to chlorophyll deficiency, which results in the yellowing of leaves (chlorosis).

these evacuations when inordinate consist chiefly of blood — I have found generally clots of this fluid in these discharges —

True Menorrhagia is a very rare disease, when it does occur it requires scarcely any Med^l Treatment unless its proper course has been interrupted by injudicious interference. It should be suffered to pursue its regular course, all that is required is, that the patient should be kept in a cool room perfectly at rest, to drink some acci dulated liquors & to keep the bowels open — during the interval of menstruation however, we should endeavour to make an impression on the system the means of doing which I shall detail under another head —

As to those cases of Menorrh^{ia} in which the true menstrual fluid is not discharged — I have already observed that they should be considered as cases of hemorrhage of blood & be treated accordingly — They



may be considered as they occur during the pregnant or unimpregnated state.

As the former do not belong to my province I will content myself by referring you to another chair - I may however observe that where Hemorrhage occurs before delivery, it is absolutely necessary to deliver the Child promptly so that the vessels may be contracted, no medicine will have the slightest effect in diminishing the discharge previously to this operation.

But I must notice those periodical hemorrhages occurring in the unimpregnated state & which have usually been comprehended under the title of Menorrhagia - These are often very alarming & demand immediate & powerful remedies -

The remedies vary as the Menorrhagia is accompanied by an inflamed or exhausted state of the system - When there is head ache dyspnea pains in the loins

a full strong & corded pulse the use of the lancet is demanded - It should be employed here on the same principles as in hemorrhages from other parts & where the above symptoms occur its use is indispensable -

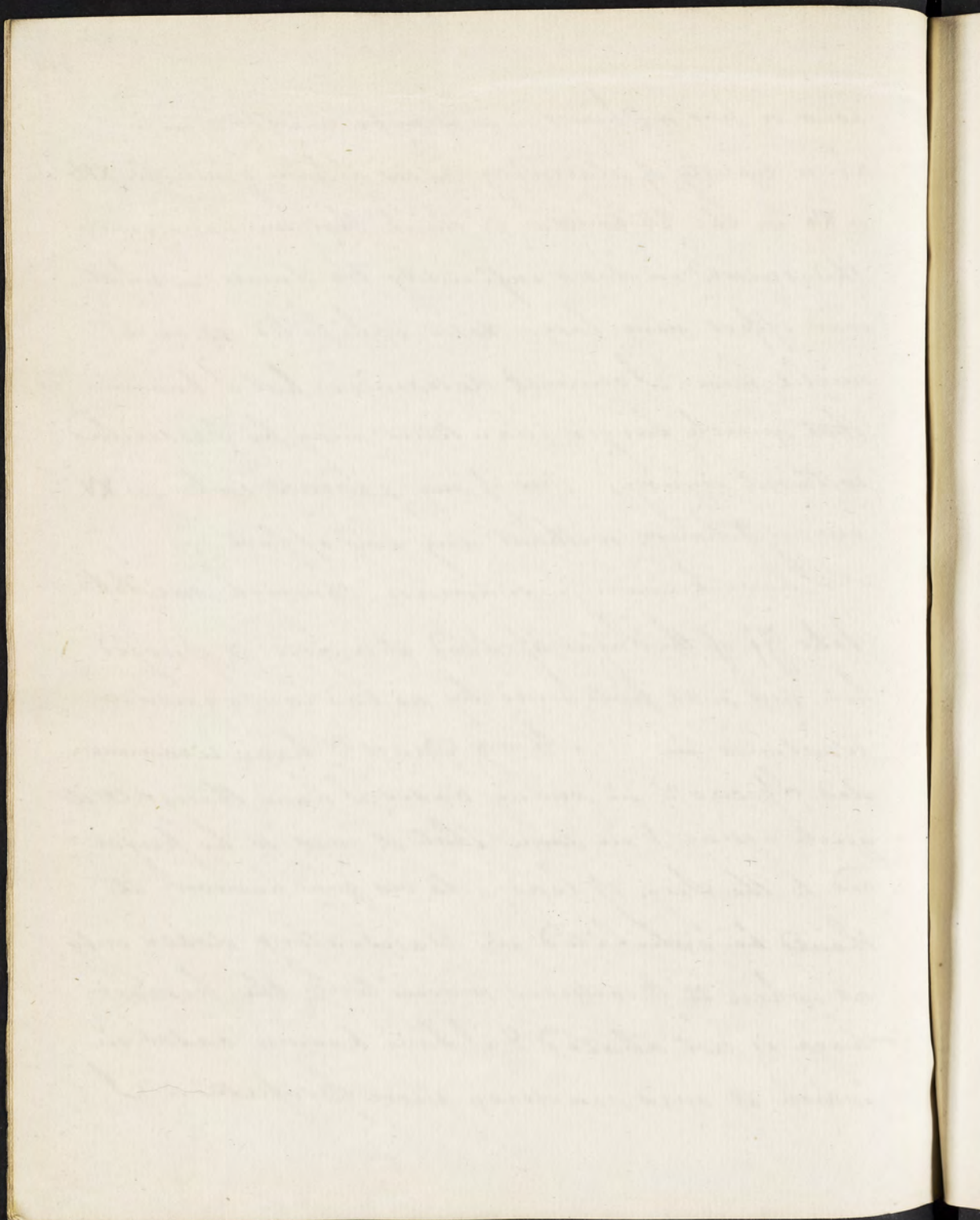
To the same end the bowels should be kept open by the saline Purgatives, the best is a solution of Cream of Tartar taken in such quantities as to effect the bowels -

Astringent articles are also to be employed but nothing is better ascertained than that these should be preceded by V.S. - This remark is well adapted to all active hemorrhages, for if bleedg. be neglected or timidly be performed all our astringents will prove of little service in moderating the effusion of blood.

At the head of Astringents the Sacch. Lat. indisputably should be placed - All Pract^{rs} concur in this sentiment - I exhibit gr^{ss} ij or iij of the Sacch. Lat. with gr^{ss} ss of Opium every

hour or two or three — as may be necessary —
 In a variety of alarming cases I have given grs XXX
 or XL in the 24 hours — I think that we have given
 this med^l in doses infinitely too small — what
 ever effect very large doses exhibited at once
 might have, I cannot determine but I know
 that much larger quantities may be prescribed
 without injury, One of my patients took grs XV
 every 2 hours without any bad effect —

I have known a woman through mistake
 take ℥j of the Sugar of Lead at a dose it purged
 her, but was followed by no bad consequences
 whatever — Many Pract^{rs} have recommen-
 ded Specac^u in many cases I have thought it
 quite equal & in some that it was to be prefer-
 red to the Sug. of Lead — to do good however it
 should be exhibited in nauseating doses only
 as where it produces vomiting the hemorr-
 hage is not abated & I have known cases in
 which it was rendered more profuse — I



would not however be understood to condemn vomiting as always hurtful - as I have known cases in which it was rendered more profuse.

But there appears to be a difference in this respect whether the vomiting is natural or whether it is artificially induced, the latter proving injurious.

The Specac^o is given as the Sugar of Lead in doses as follows -

℞ Sug. of Lead - grs i or ii
Opium - grs ℥ss

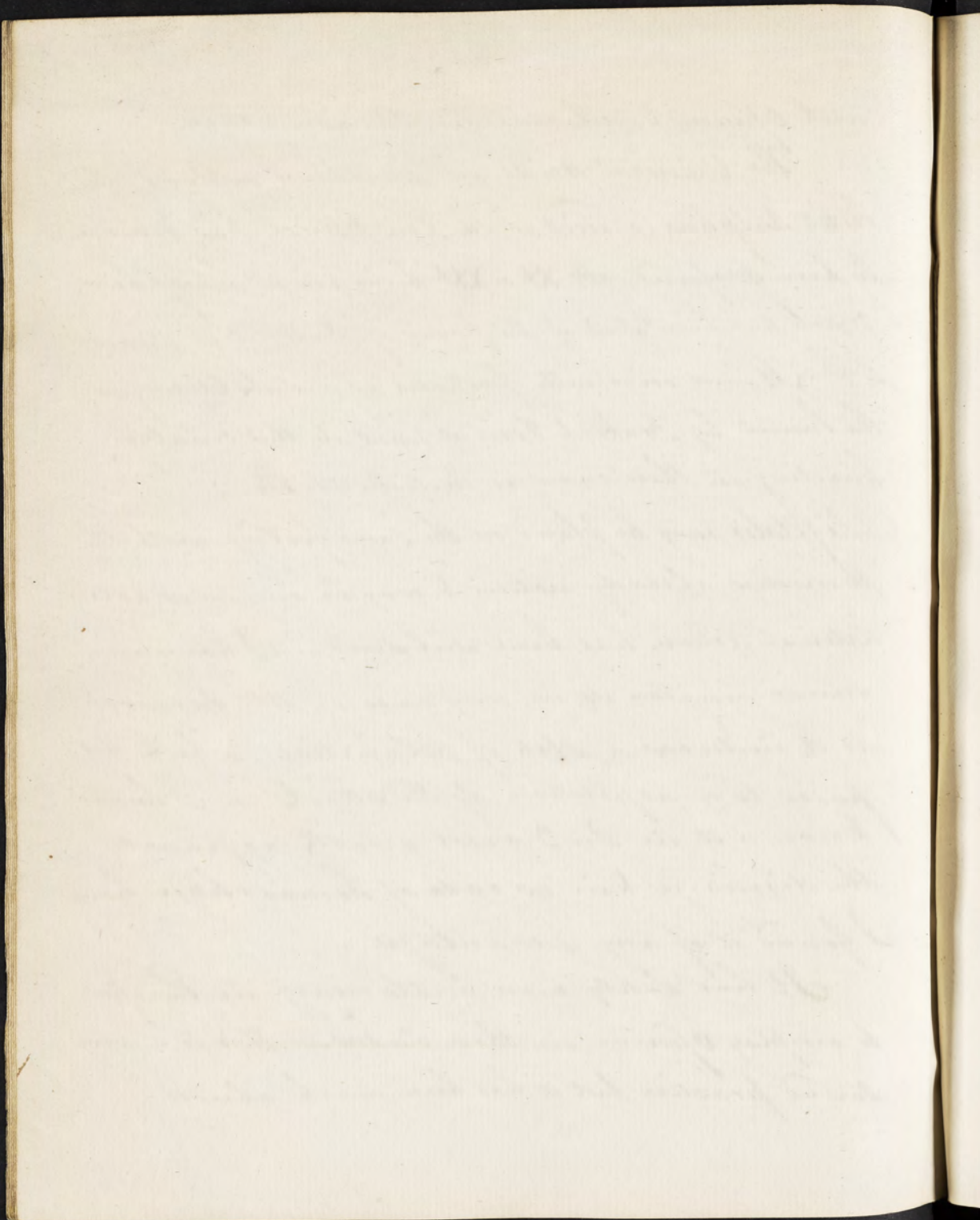
Alum should not be overlooked in these cases. It was in Menorrhagia that Alum ~~was~~ was first employed & the credit of its introduction is due to Van Helmont who acquired great reputation in the cure of this disease his remedy was Alum, no doubt can exist of its efficacy but it has now in a great measure given way to more popular articles - It is given alone or in Combⁿ with the Kino or Catechu I have also combined it

with Opium & with considerable advantage.

The Mineral Acids are sometimes employed, diluted Sulphuric Acid on the Elliptic acid has generally been preferred $\frac{ss}{xx}$ or $\frac{ss}{xxx}$ being given every hour, much has been said of the power of Digitalis in Menorrh. It was originally proposed as a substitute for the lancet by Drake & Ferriar, but in this country bleeding in these cases is indispensable.

Digitalis may be placed on the same footing with the remedies already noticed & may be employed after arterial action has been subdued - I however never employ it in any case of Mt. Hemorrh. as it induces a state of relaxation, which disposed to a repetition of the attack - I have known it in 2 or 3 cases greatly aggravate the discharge & in no case of hemorrhage have I found it of any advantage.

It has lately been customary in Europe to employ Opium in these cases - This is a very sound practice but it has been much abused



When judiciously employed it is very important.

The dis^e is often attended with pain, considble irritation & spasmodic action by which the flow of blood is kept up & even augmented, in this case if N.P. has been employed as freely as is prudent, the Opium proves very useful, Its modus operandi is very intelligible, in one word, it relieves Spasm subdues irritation & places the System in that state which induces to effect a cessation of the hemorrhage - In such cases Blisters to the thigh or Small of the back are useful on the same principles - Where these do not succeed Cold water or even Cloths cont^d, Ice may be applied to the abdomen & Perineum - By those many either seperately or combined we will seldom fail in effecting a Cure.

I proceed now to the consideration
of Menorrhæa

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Menorrhæa.

This is divided into two Species - viz
The first division is that in which the menstrual discharge does not appear at the age of puberty.

The second is that in which the discharge having once commenced ceases to return altogether, or at irregular periods.

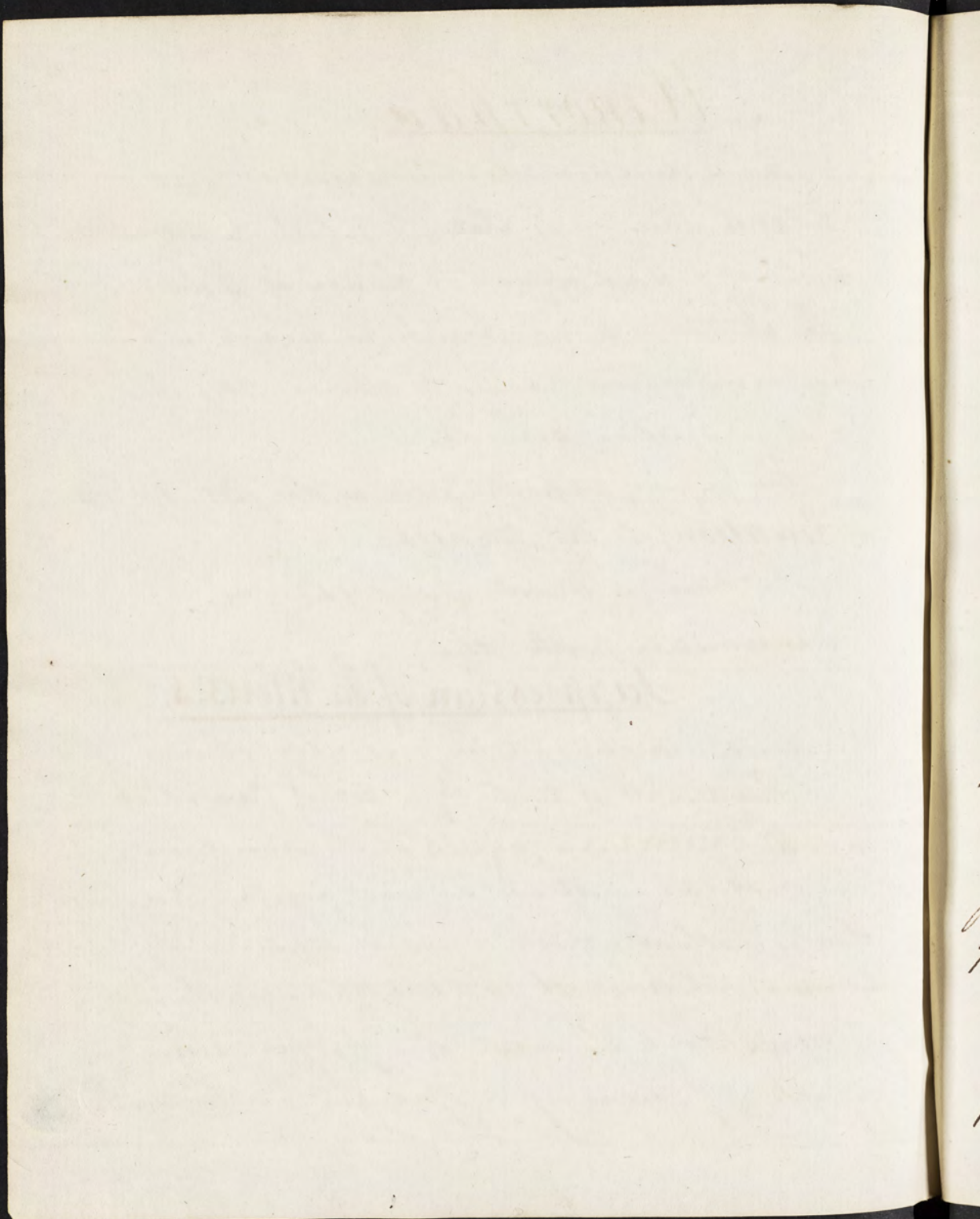
The name appropriated to the first species is Retention of the Menses -

The second is termed Suppression.

I commence with the

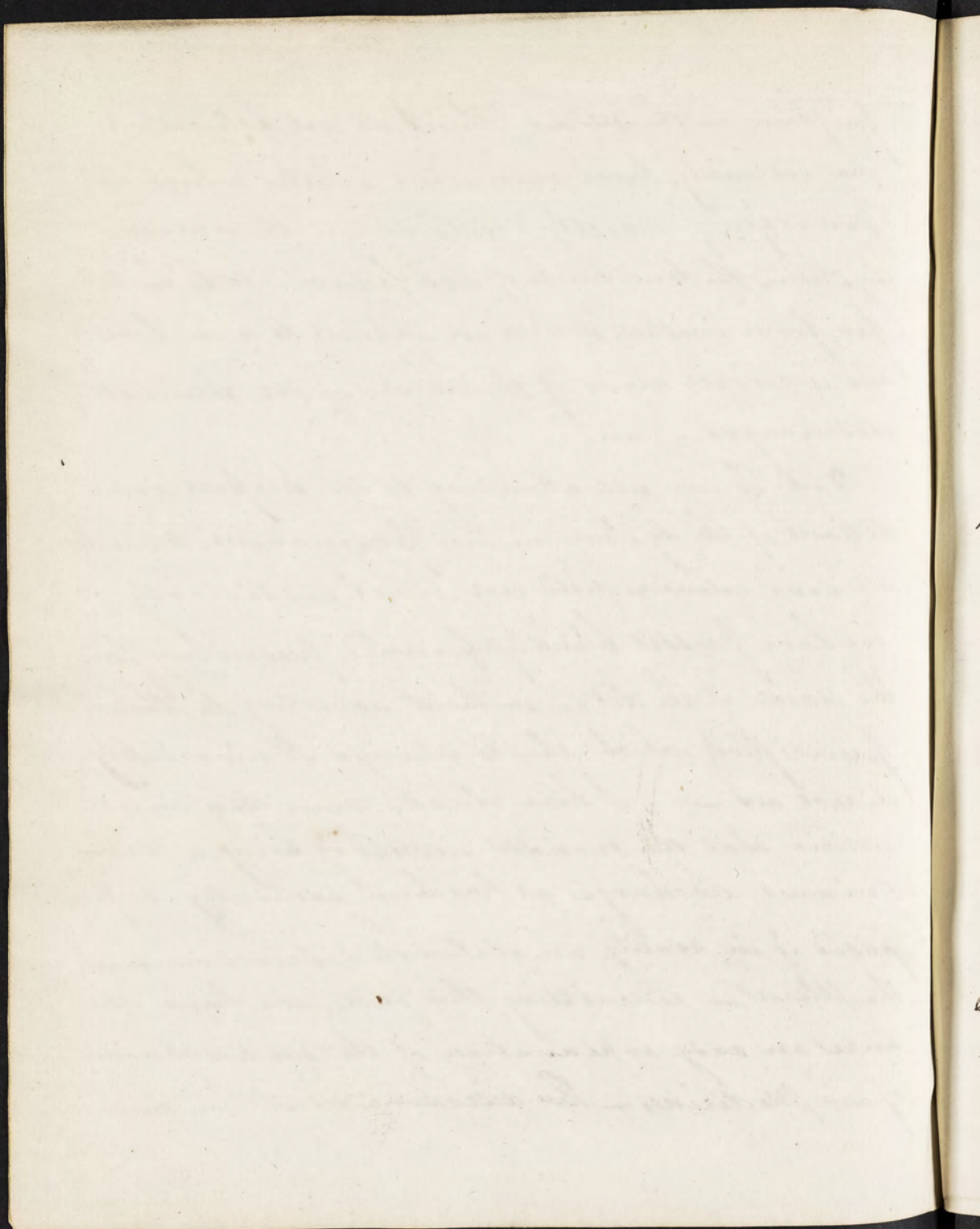
Suppression of the Menses, for reasons which will be presently obvious.

This disease is treated by a set of Remedies named Emmenagogues of the uncertainty of this class you must all be well acquainted, as there is nothing which is more deplored by practitioners - By most writers this uncertainty is attributed to the want of a proper medicine capable of producing a specific & active im-



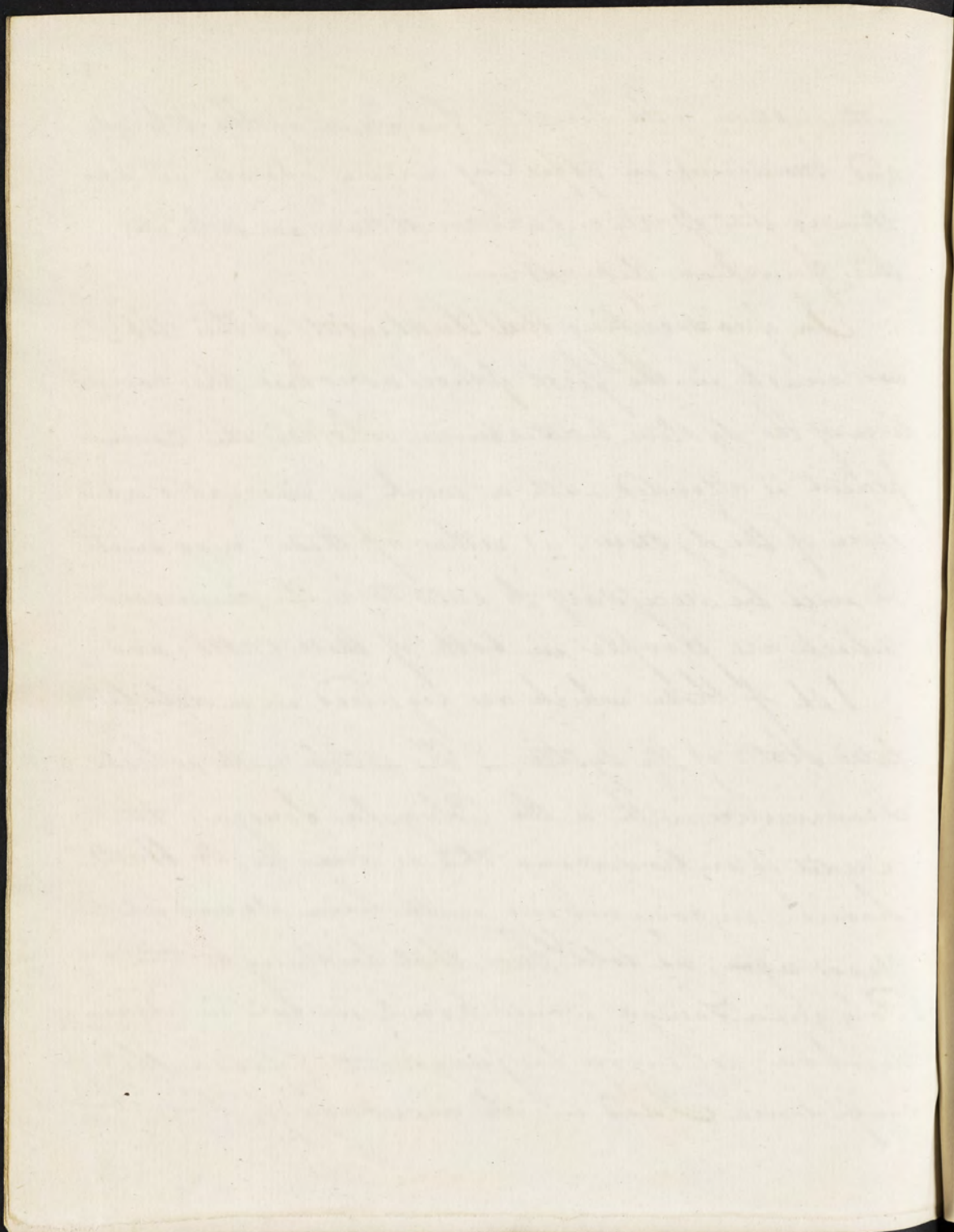
pression on the uterus, this I do not believe as we certainly have numerous articles which act powerfully directly & certainly on the uterine system, the true cause of our failure is to be looked for from another source, it appears to arise from our incorrect views of the nature of the uterine discharges — and

2nd To our not attending to the proper conditions of the system in our prescriptions. Hitherto we have administered our Med: empirically, we have pressed blindly forward prescribing for the name of the dis: — without adverting to those principles which should always & invariably direct us — I have already more than once noticed that the menes instead of being a sanguinous discharge as has been generally supposed is in reality an elaborated secretion from the uterus — admitting this fact, we have at once an easy explanation of the modus operandi of our medicines — This disease consists in an



interruption of the secretory function of the uterus, and medicines in effecting a cure operate in restoring that particular condition on which this function depends —

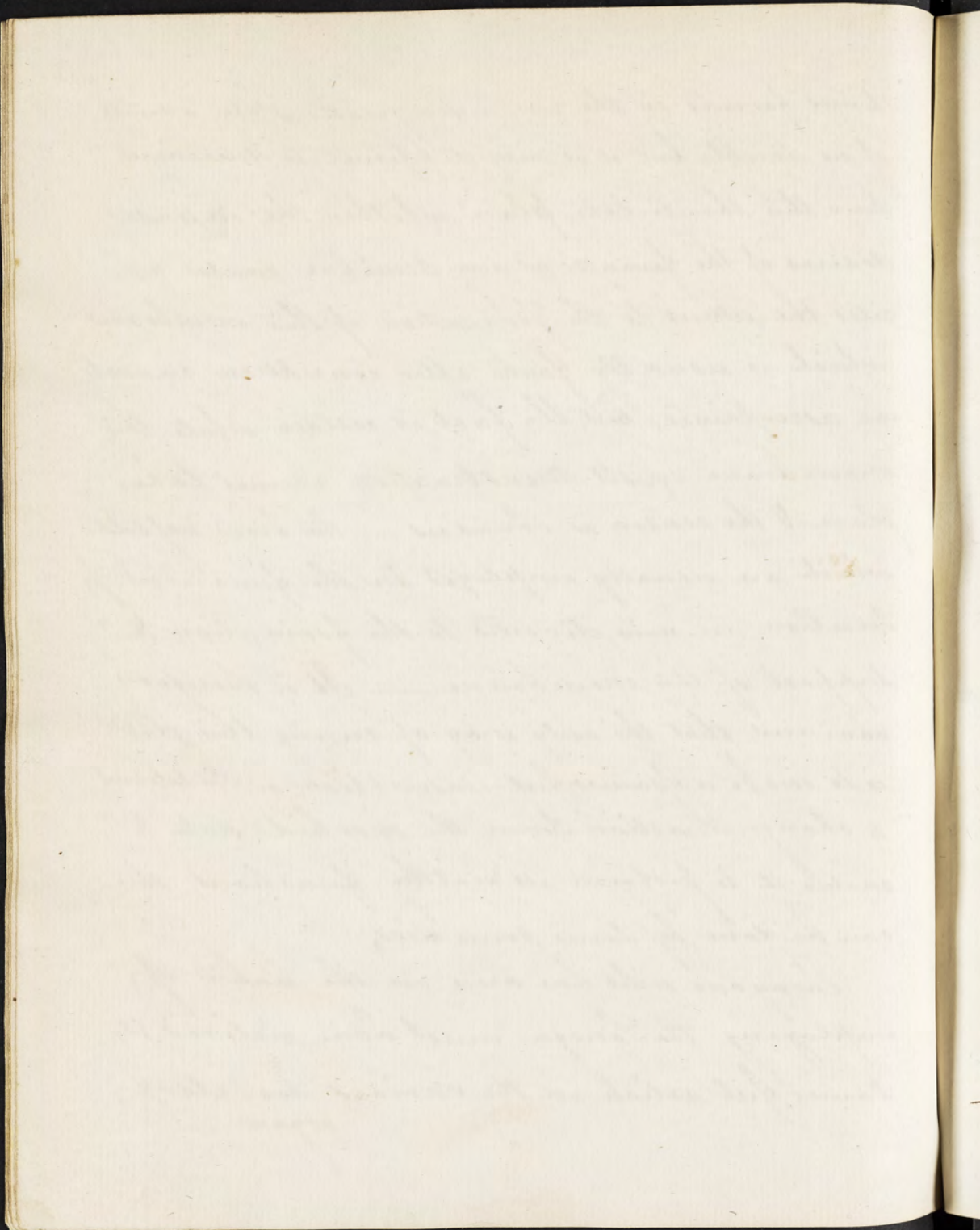
In prosecuting the Treatment of this dis. we must in the first place ascertain the condition of the system & determine whether the complaint is attended with a weak or increased action of the system, as either of these may exist it will be necessary to entertain the remedies which are proper in both of these cases, and 1st of those which are required in a debilitated state of the system — The article with which I commence with is the Polygala Senega, the Credit of introducing this is due to Dr Hartshorne, in conversing with him several years ago, he told me, that he thought the Polygala Senega would prove useful in amenorrhoea, relying on his judgment & from the confidence I had in the accuracy of his ob-



seroation I determined to try it, this I did both
 in my ^{public & private} practice, with sufficient success to recom-
 mend it to your attention, from my several trials
 with it I believe it is the most active certain &
 efficacious remedy we possess in these cases, It
 may be given in powder or decoction, I prefer very
 much the saturated decoction - when given in a
 large dose it sometimes excites nausea, this may
 be obviated by addition of Cinnamon ginger
 or other aromatics - My rule is to give $\mathcal{Z}\text{ss}$ in
 the 24 hours but ^{at} the time in which the menstrual
 effort is expected - I urge it as far as I can do with-
 out its being rejected, during the interval between
 the usual menstrual periods I lay it aside for
 about 2 weeks as if it is steadily continued, the
 patient will become disgusted with it & be contin-
 ually nauseated, at the same time that we em-
 ploy the Senega the system is to be properly regulated,
 excitement or debility is to be obviated by the ap-
 propriate means - That such a Membrane is some-

times formed in the un-impregnated state admits of no doubt, but it is very difficult to determine how this should take place whether the intense desires of the female or any similar cause excites the uterus to the formation of this membrane which is usually found after conception cannot be ascertained, but the fact is certain while this membrane exists menstruation cannot take place & the reason is obvious — the blood vessels which are usually employed in the functions of secretion are now diverted to the formation & support of this membrane — It is therefore obvious that the only way of curing this dis^e is to make a powerful impression on the uterus to change its action from the morbid state & enable it to perform its healthy functions, this can be done by some remedies,

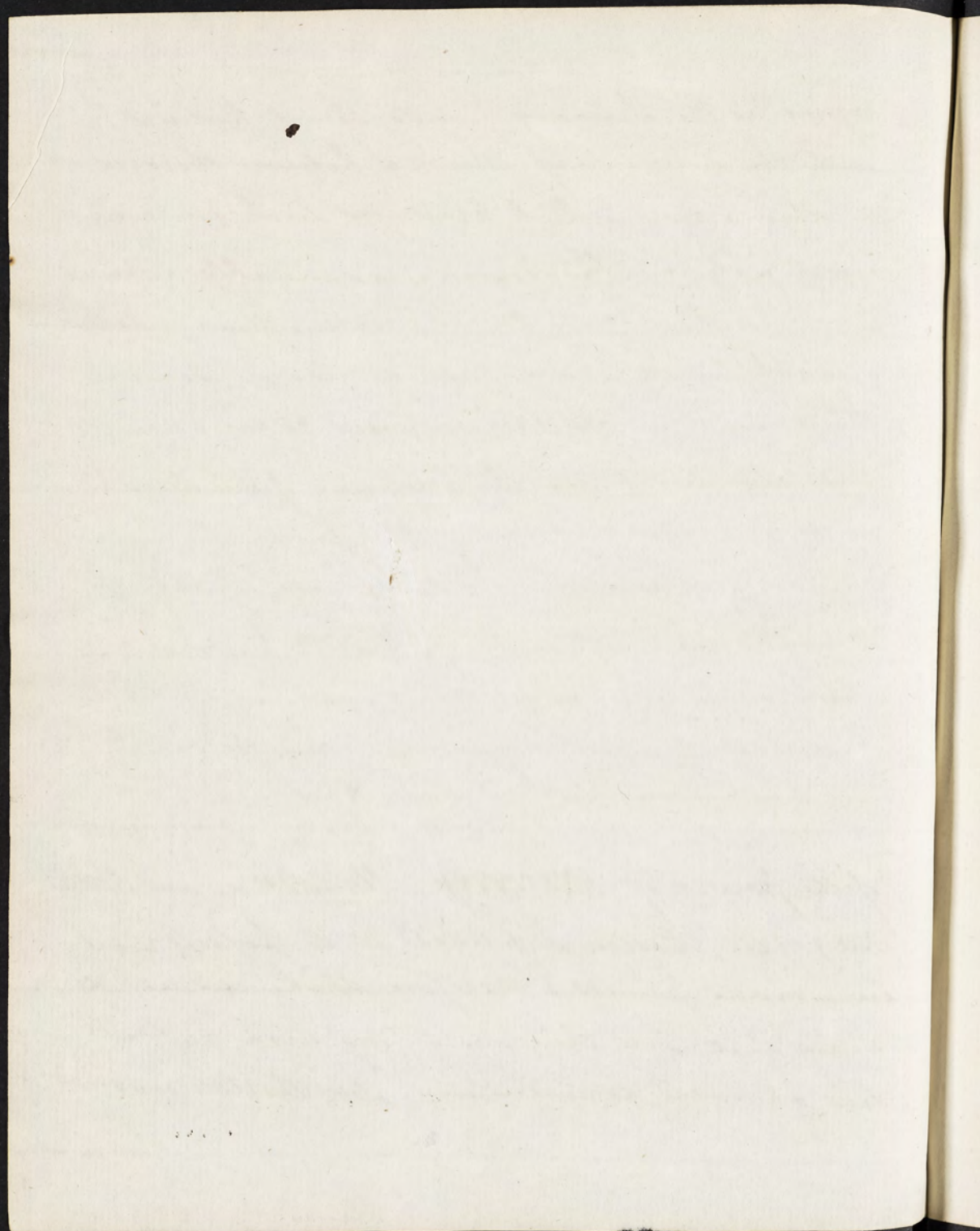
Every one who has been in the habit of employing the Senege must have noticed its powerful action on the various secretory
organs



organs as the Salivary glands, throat kidneys &c with the exception of Mercury. I believe there is no other article which produces such an universal action — This power is admirably displayed in its operation on the uterus & renders it very serviceable in the above case as also in several others —

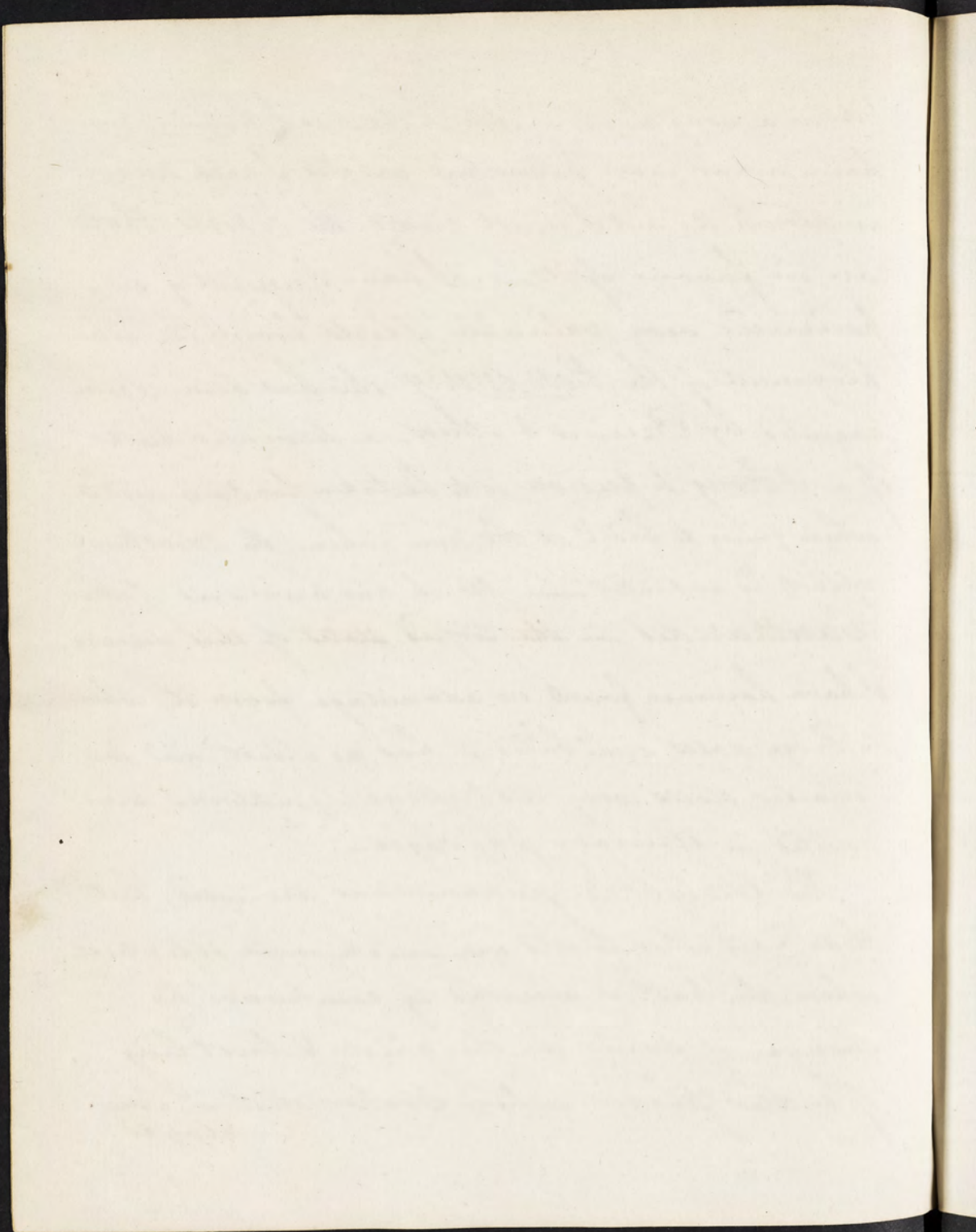
The Savine about 50 years ago was introduced into the treatment of this disease on the recommendation of Mr. Home — The higher authority of Cullen who spoke very lightly of it abated the confidence of pract^{rs} & it was very much neglected, lately it has been again prescribed in the feeble forms of this disease & said with some success dose ʒ grs. —

Much has been said & I believe with truth of the power of ~~Mercury~~ Madder as an Emmenagogue, Cullen supposed it to possess some injurious powers & therefore spoke disrespectfully of it, but there are many high authorities opposed to him — Dr. Barton consid.?



it in a very favourable light - as I believe we have many more powerful articles I have never employed it, but I must credit the reports that are in favour of it - I have frequently experienced very valuable effects from the employment of the Rose mery this has been recommended by Bergius & others, a tumbler full of a strong infusion is to be taken for 3 or 4 nights when going to bed & at the time when the menstrual effort is expected - much has been said of the Cantharides in the torpid states of this disease, I have however found no advantage from it, when in large doses exhibited it has no effect and in smaller doses very distressing symptoms are excited in urinary passages -

The Chalybeate preparations are used, but these & all other Tonics are much more effectual when the patient is amused by company, by change of scenes, by the gaiety & bustling of water places when proper diet is employed



& such other general means are conjoined —

Of the preparations of Iron, I know of none that is more effectual than the Rubigo ferri in doses of grs X to XV three times a day; it is generally administ.^d however with the Peruv. Bark & Ginger as follows —

℞ Peruv. Cort ℥i
 Rub. ferri ℥ij
 Zingib — ℥ij M.

Make this into an Electⁿ. with Syrup — It sh.^d be given 3 or 4 times a day — Wine of the nearest preparations is the Chalybeate wine, for making which I prefer the following formula

℞ of the Rust of Iron ℥jss
 Orange peel or
 Gentian — ℥jss

Port wine — 1 bottle, Digest for a few hours with a moderate heat then decant.

Besides these the Fetida gums have been much employed as assa-fatida Castor Musk are said

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have been very busy lately, and have not had time to devote to this matter as much as I would like. I am, however, very anxious to see that you are satisfied with the result. I have been thinking of this matter very much lately, and I am sure that I will be able to do so. I am, however, very busy lately, and have not had time to devote to this matter as much as I would like. I am, however, very anxious to see that you are satisfied with the result. I have been thinking of this matter very much lately, and I am sure that I will be able to do so.

to be of much service, especially in those called accompanied by irregular Spasmodic action.

I have only employed the *Opoponax* but obtained from it no pointed advantage. I consider the whole class of fetids as inert in this disease. If they ever do good it is so rarely that they deserve no share of your confidence.

I come now to the Second division of our Subject, or to those remedies which are necessary to reduce action — I have already observed that Amenorrhoea is accompanied with a highly excited as with a low state of the system, the former is marked with a full pulse a flushed countenance, a red mild eye, pain in the head back & loins — in such cases none would hesitate in resorting to N.S. as promptly as possible, this not only unlocks the secretive but obviates precarious hemorrhages in the brain in the lungs & other parts, I had known more than once the Menses begin to flow & the dise.

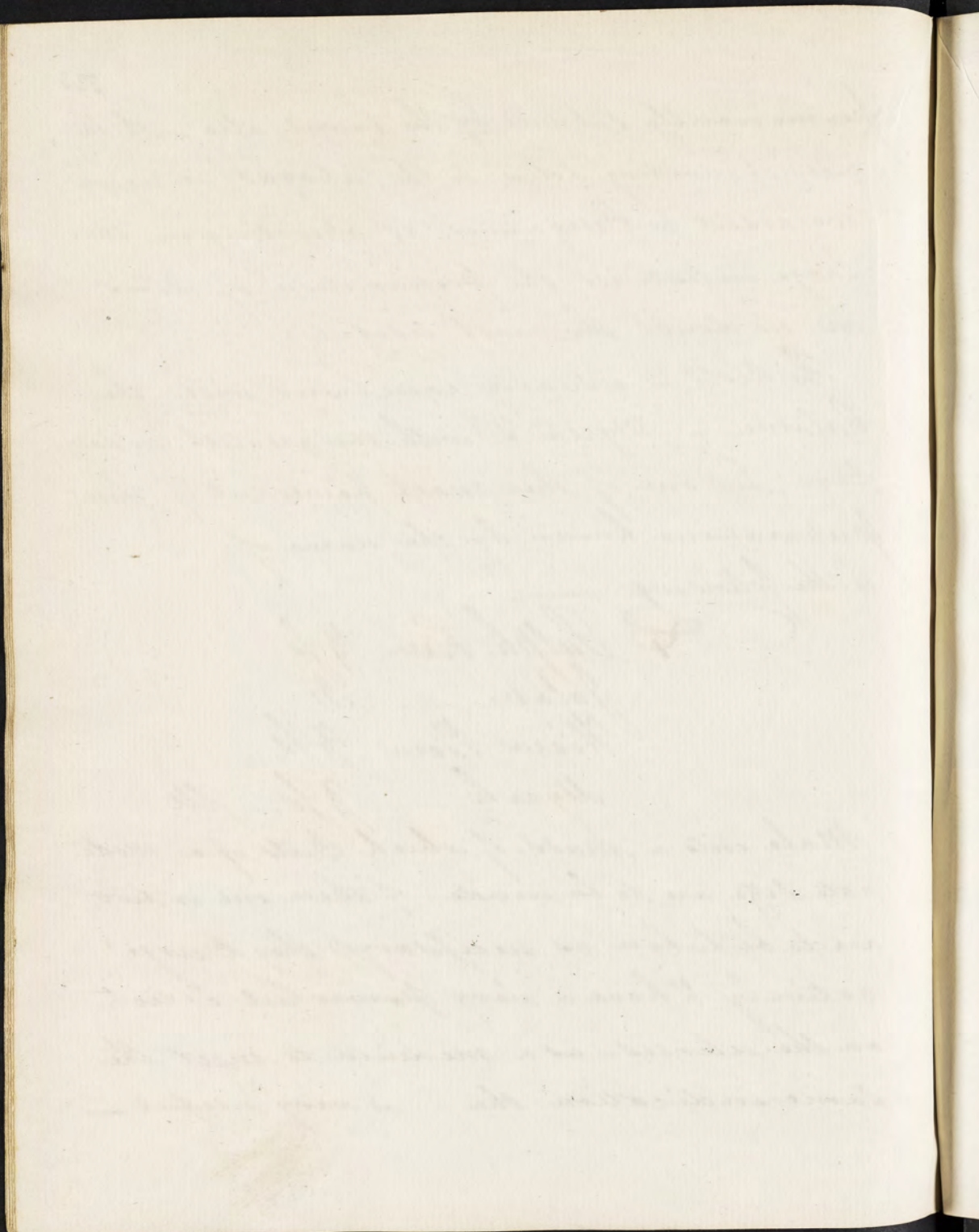
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permanently subdued by the lancet, also with the view of inviting action to the epigastric region we resort to Emetics, as operating on the large intestines the preparation of Aloes are no doubt the most useful.

The Aloes is usually combined with the Calomel or Myrrh & with the greatest advantage, but one of the most powerful of these preparations known by the name of is the following —

℞ Sulph. Ferri ℥ss
 Jalap — ℥i
 Nica Nica ℥ss
 Myrrh — ℥ss — M

Make into a mass, of which Pills of a moderate size are to be made, of these one or two are to be taken as necessary, they purge actively & have a very powerful effect on the uterus — as a medium to meet the same indication the is very useful —



This was first employed by Dr Mead 100 years ago who recommended it in the strongest manner.

Its reputation continued nearly unabated till the time of Cullen who in the spirit of scepticism as to the virtues of any emmenagogue denounced this as feeble & pernicious - Contrabuted by the authority of pract^{rs} have for a long time abandoned it, it is however now rising in the estimation of phys^{ns} of this country & those of Europe - In this City it is much employed & has become a favourite remedy Dr Physick has more confidence in it than in any other article - In powder the dose is 10 or 12 grs. of the Tinct. grs 25 or 30 are to be taken -

Before dismissing this subject I must notice a most distressing form of the dis^e & which requires a treatment in many respects peculiar - Sometimes the menstrual discharge is accompanied

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with great pain & comes away slowly, this has been termed Desmenorrhœa & depends on an imperfect secretory action. The remedies must vary according to the state of the system sometimes there is considerable action in which case N. S. is very useful. Diaphoresis is very often to be resorted to. & is best induced by combinations of the Opium & Specac.

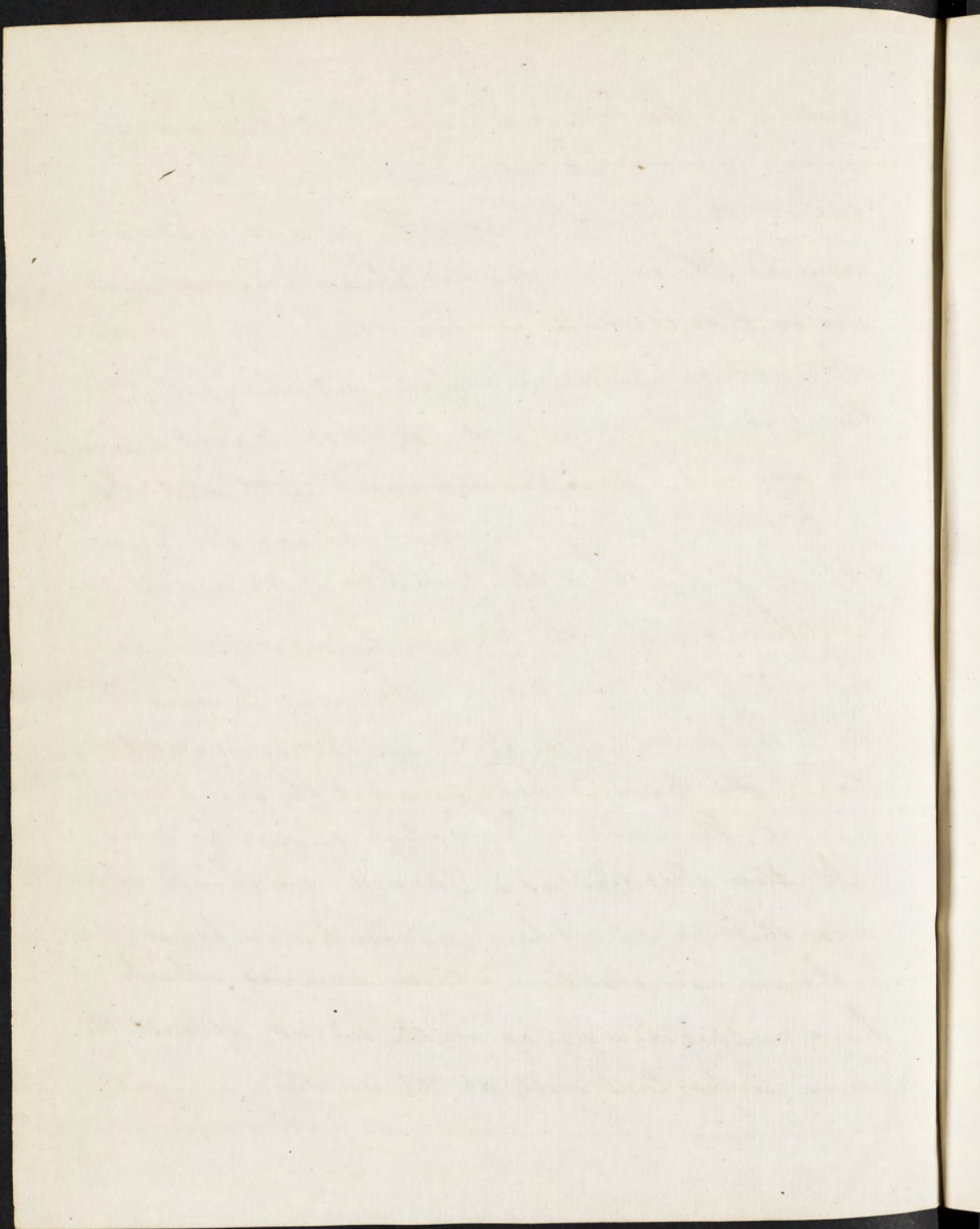
The Warm Bath is another important remedy it should be at the temperature of 98 or 100.

The Antients employed the Hemlock very much but of this I have no experience I think that we will do well to experiment with the Stramonium in these cases as having considerable determination to the uterus — I have tried it once or twice and I believe with advantage.

lately the Pellet has been introduced into this City, No article that we possess acts so

directly on the uterus & from this it has been
very much employed in Amenorrhœa,
but it should not be resorted to till the ad-
vanced stage—under these circumstances
one or two doses frequently overcomes the
obstruction & induce a free discharge. I
therefore restrict its use to those cases which
are advanced or accompanied with debility,

But the remedy in which I have the great
test confidence is the combⁿ of Opium and
Camphor grs ij of the Opium being added to
grs viij of the Camphor. this may be repeated
in 2 or 3 hours, if the first exhibition is inert.
When the pain is very severe & the symptoms
urgent, the anodyne injection should be used,
It often operates as a Charm, we should also
upon these occasions have recourse to warm fomentations.
I have now mentioned those remedies which
have a specific action on the uterus, at least the
more important ones, as the number might



be extended almost to infinity.

In the uncertainty of their operation we have floundered about & used one or the other without any judgment or discrimination,

As I have distributed them I trust you will be able to adopt them to the proper circumstances & become more successful than has hitherto been the case.

But you must expect often to be disappointed notwithstanding their most judicious employment of the best remedies.

Secretion of the menses is much influenced by the state of the ovaries & as these organs are often diseased we must not therefore hope to be successful in all cases.

In extreme cases we may resort to a salivation & blisters to the inside of the thighs & to the lumbar region.

To Cure Amenorrhœa is of great

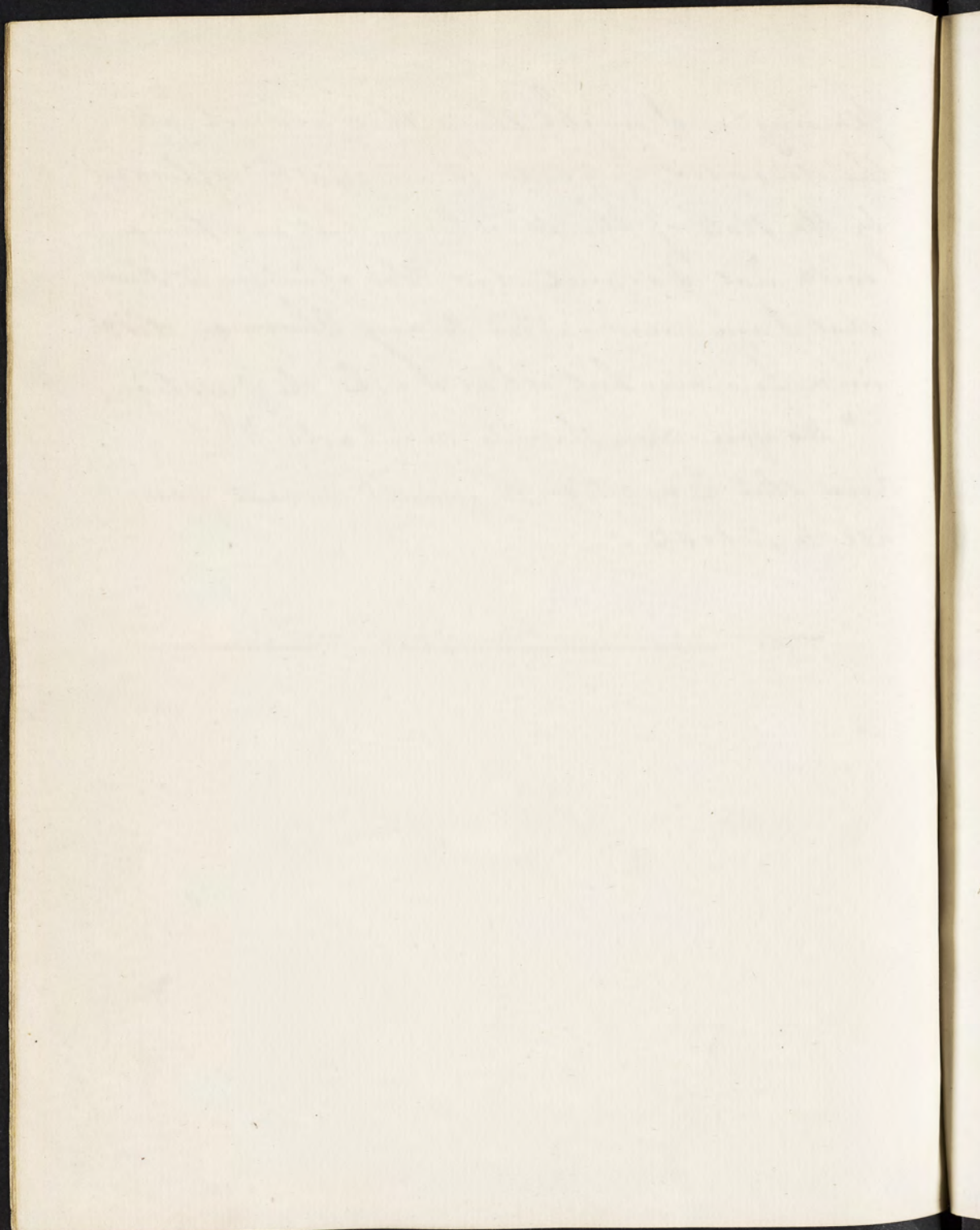
importance as any disorder or irregularity in this function has more influence over the health of a female and is attended with greater anxiety than any other disease. — as long as this derangement continues she is continually distressed & her mind & body are infinitely more liable to be affected by any trivial cause.

Whether Amenorrhoea is ever the cause of Insanity I cannot decide, as it is difficult in hospitals to obtain a precise history of the case — but of this I am certain that where the mind is diseased & the menstruation is interrupted, it is absolutely necessary that this function should be restored to its healthy action, before the former disease will yield —

I have often seen a cure effected or at least a great mitigation of the symptoms when the menses have commenced

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flowing — I might show that almost all
the diseases of females are greatly influenced
by the state of this secretion, but our time
will not permit, but this opinion is strong
that I am never called to any Chronic dis.
in a female but what I ask the question,
"Do you menstruate regularly?"
and this practice I would advise you
all to repeat.



Diseases of the Muscular System.

which includes the Muscles & their appendages, the fascia aponeurosis tendons &c—

Gout.

This is a painful affection commencing primarily in the Stomach, but displaying its effects chiefly in the Muscles, according to the violence in which it appears it is called Tonic or Atonic Regular or Irregular Gout. When in the extremities it is called Podagra.

Gout assumes such a variety of symptoms that I must refer you to authors for its history.

It occurs chiefly in debauched habits, in persons worn down with care and anxiety & in those who indulge in inordinate quantities of food or drink, and also from an hereditary predisposition, the Calculous connections in the bladder & those which are found in Gouty patients are considered as the same

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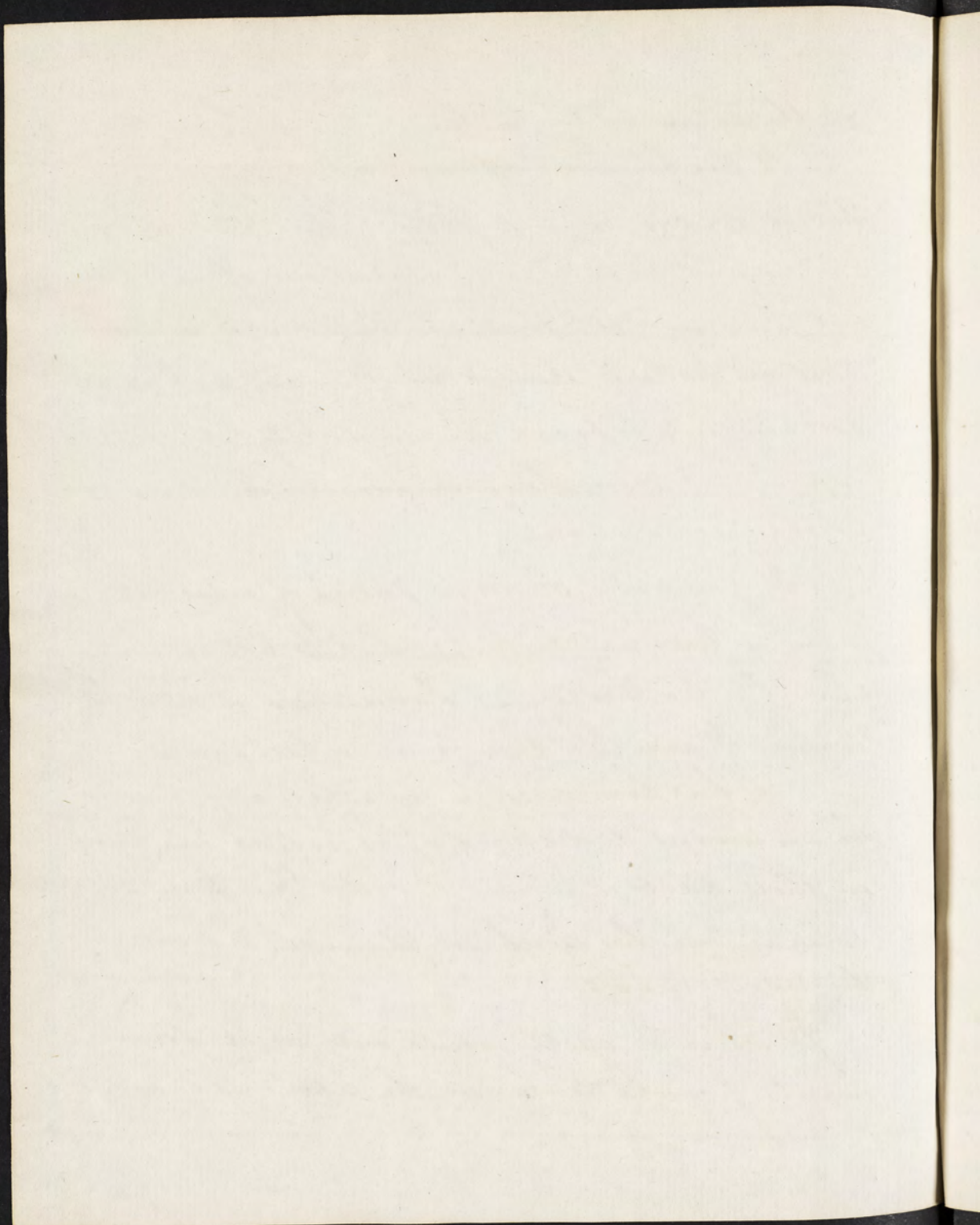
as the same by Chemists.

It has been almost universally supposed that all we can do, is to palliate this disease, but cannot have any expectations of a radical Cure — All that can be done is to conduct the Patient through the Paroxysm & by a certain diet to break the regularity of its occurrence & these therefore form the two chief indications.

It generally occurs in persons of a robust make of full and corpulent habits & of an Inflammatory diathesis — Sometimes it attacks women & even Children from inheritance.

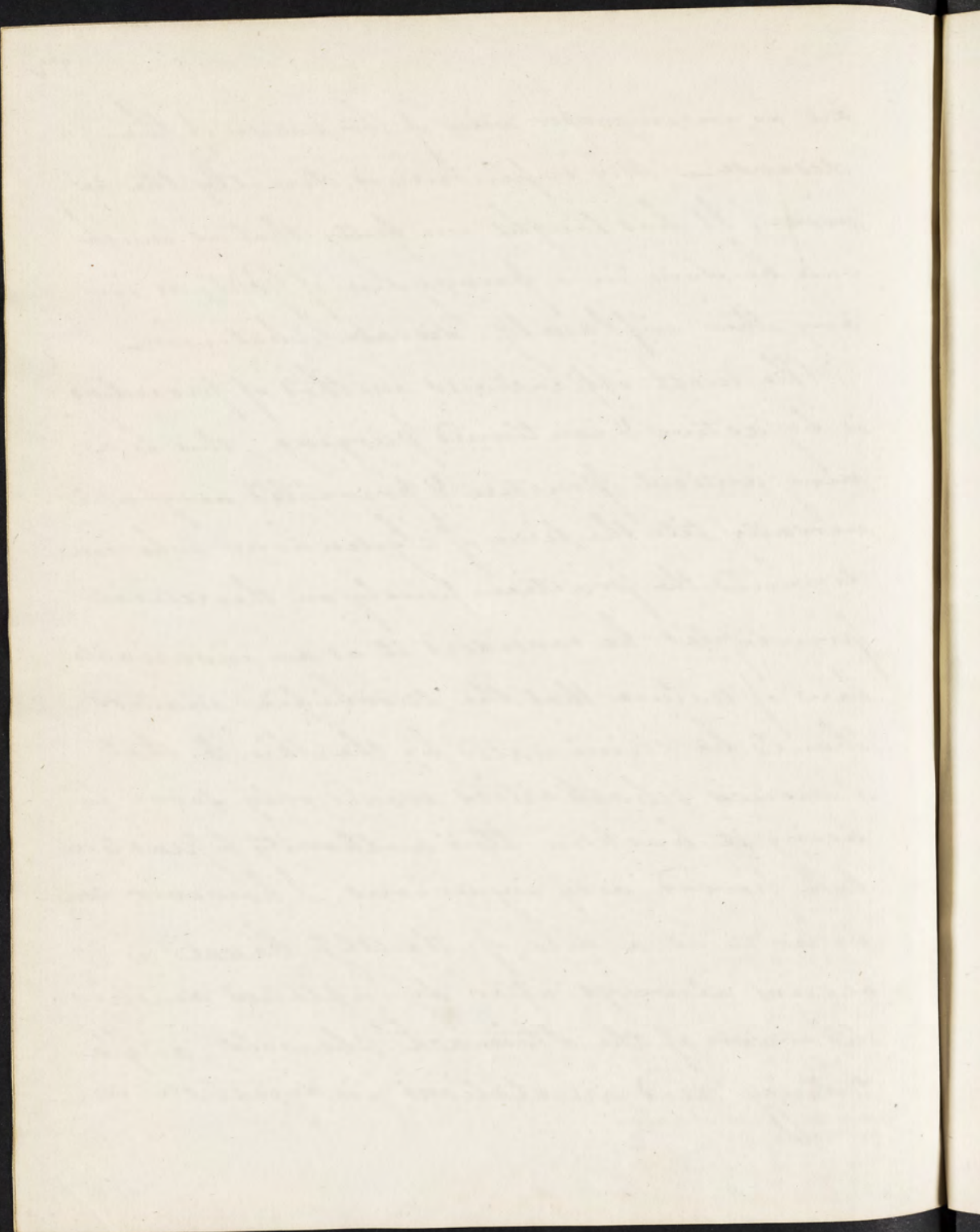
It has been customary especially among the Europeans to despair of affecting anything in these cases & merely to order the Patient to envelope his limb in flannel & keep himself quiet.

Practice so inert would only arise from a want of confidence in the resources of our



art or an improper view of the nature of the disease — My experience is directly the reverse, It has taught me fully that as much can be done in a paroxysm of Gout, as in any other inflam^y. disease whatever —

The most efficacious method of proceeding is by active & continued purging, this is a very antient practice & prevailed very universally till the time of Sydenham who condemned the practice purely on theoretical principles he considered it as an invariable law of nature that the morbid matters should be eliminated by the skin & that Emetics & Cathartics would only serve to bring it back - this authority & practice here proved very injurious, I however consider it as a dire of the N.Y. Canal as it occurs always after symptoms denoting disorder of the Stomach & bowels, as flatulency acid eructations indigestion de-

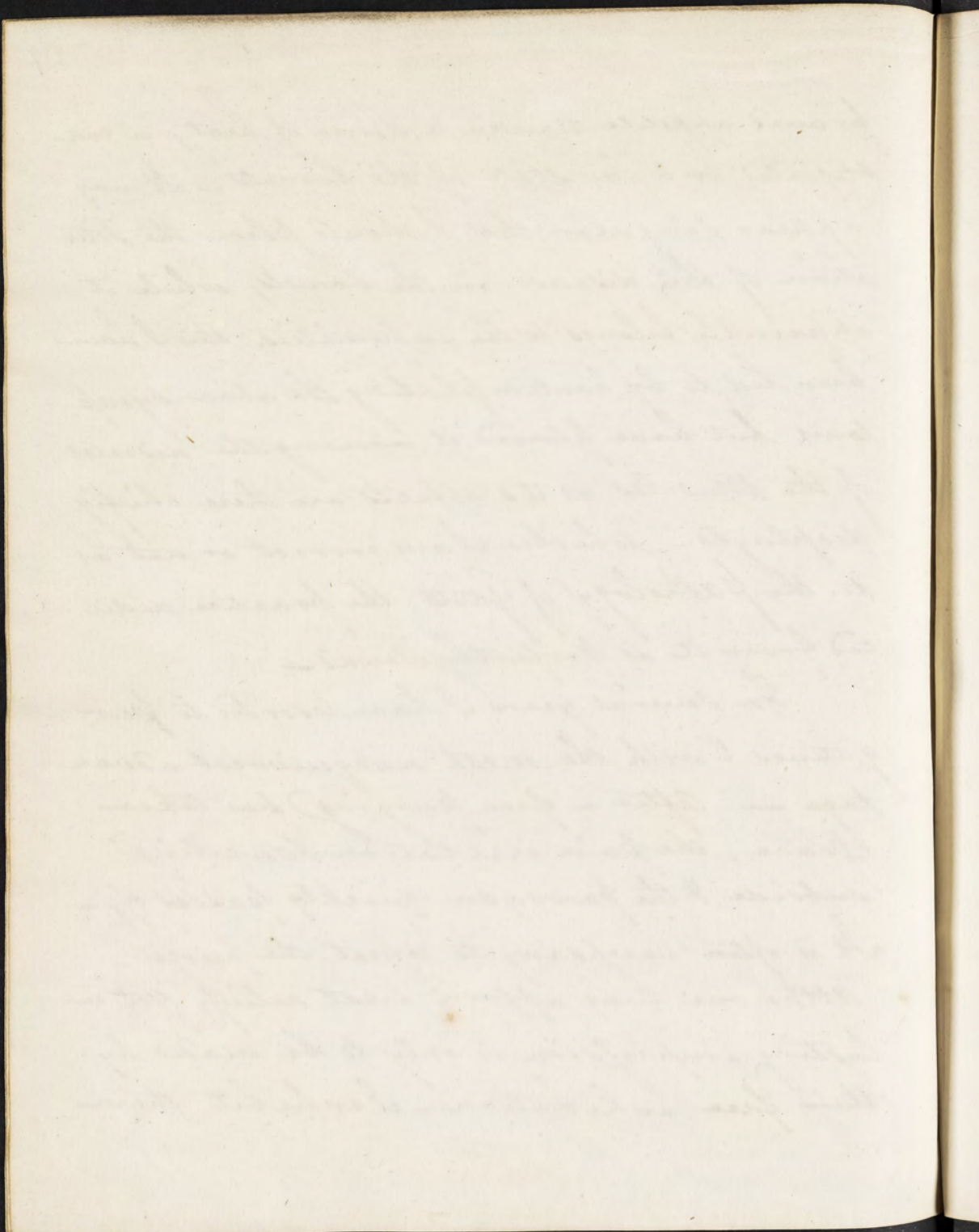


proved appetite nausea, a sense of heat, a constipated or a lax state of the bowels - It may appear singular that I should place the situation of this disease in the bowels, while it apparently belongs to the extremities. this I have been led to by contemplating the above symptoms but have placed it among the diseases of the Muscles as its effects are there chiefly displayed - whether I am correct or not as to the pathology of Gout, the practice deduced from it is perfectly sound -

For several years I have resorted to purgatives & with the most unequivocal advantage - After a free purging has taken place, the pain irritation & swelling subside & the paroxysm quickly passes off -

It is often necessary to repeat the purge -

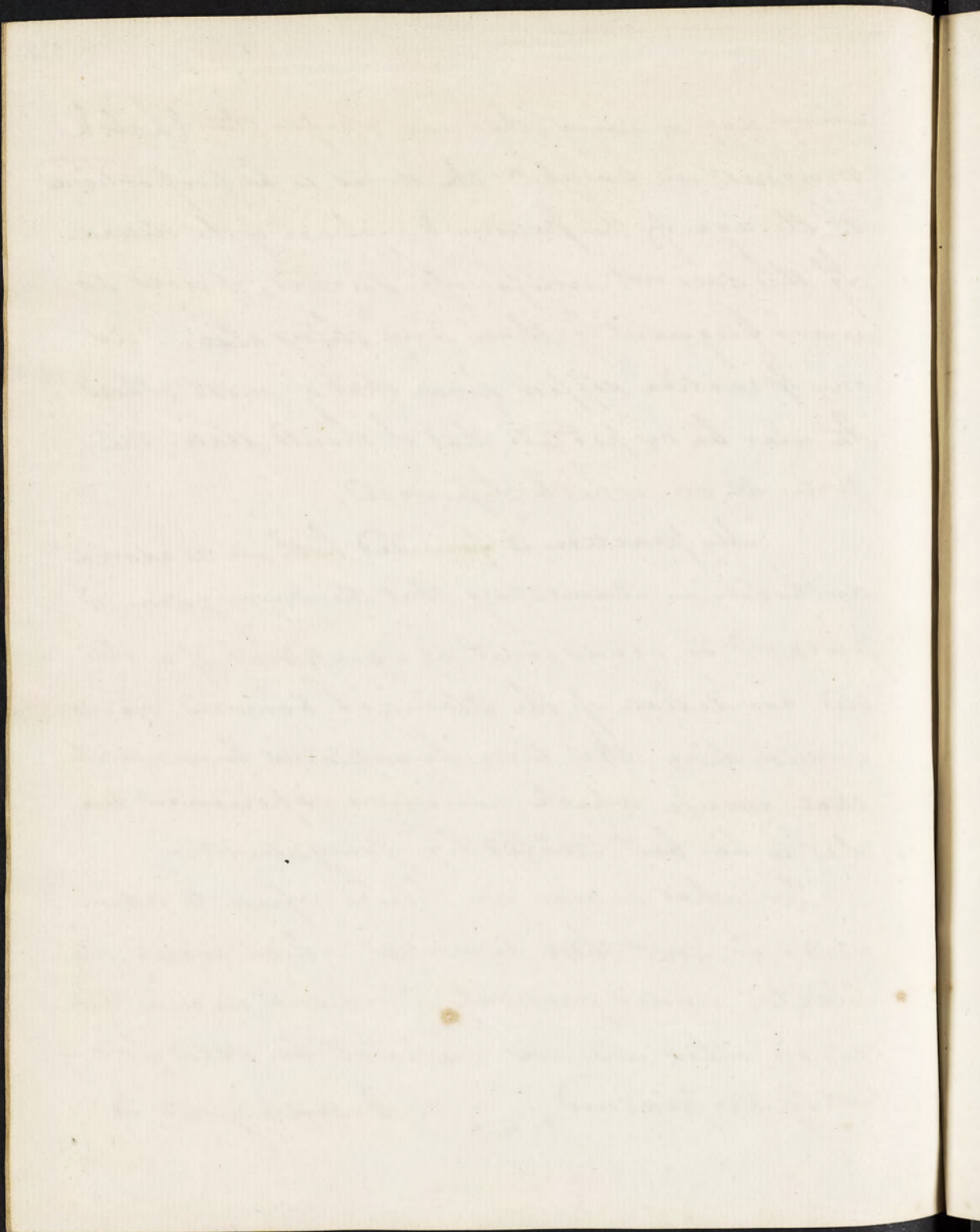
altho' one may afford great relief yet a lasting impression is only to be made by their free exhibition - I exhibit them



every day or every other day I prefer the Rhub. & magnes: in Comb.ⁿ the doses to be proportioned to the age of the patient & violence of the disease. If this does not uniformly succeed, it does so more frequently than any thing else. As my practice differs from that of most others It may be expected that I should state the grounds on which I proceed.

My practice is founded both on reason & authority - Admitting that the paroxysm is preceded or occasioned by symptoms of a vitiated condition of the stomach & bowels no one would deny that these symptoms form exactly that group which common experience teaches to be best treated by Purgatives.

For what reason we should refuse to administer in Gout those remedies which would be directed under precisely similar circumstances in other diseases cannot be satisfactorily explained - Besides Gout is



often removed by the coming on of a diarrhoea
 dysentery or Cholera Morbus - this fact did not
 escape the notice of Hippocrates, he observes
 that Gout is never cured where constipation,
 but is often overcome by the providential oc-
 currence of a diarrhoea & he conceives that great
 advantage is gained by "the melting down,"
 of the bowels, by which he probably means Chol-
 era Morbus ~

Musgrave also observes, that if a diarrhoea
 occurs during a paroxysm it carries it off & so
 one of this is that the dis^e does not return, even
 Sydenham confessed that if we wish to bring back
 the Gout we must restrain the evacuations from
 the bowels in which case the Gout comes thun-
 dering back on the extremities - As to the
 authorities in favour of this practice we may
 • commence with Hippocrates & cite all
 the pract^{rs} till the time of Sydenham -
 The Grecians the Romans the arabians & also

the Europeans after the revival of letters employed & recommended them even with a degree of enthusiasm - They employed the drastic purgatives & we hear of none of those evil effects which have been so freely ascribed to them & which have frightened physicians from the sound practice.

But many even at that time did not regard the authority of Sydenham -

Cheyne informs us that many eminent physicians of that time did not hesitate to employ them & also to recommend them as strong quick & certain remedies -

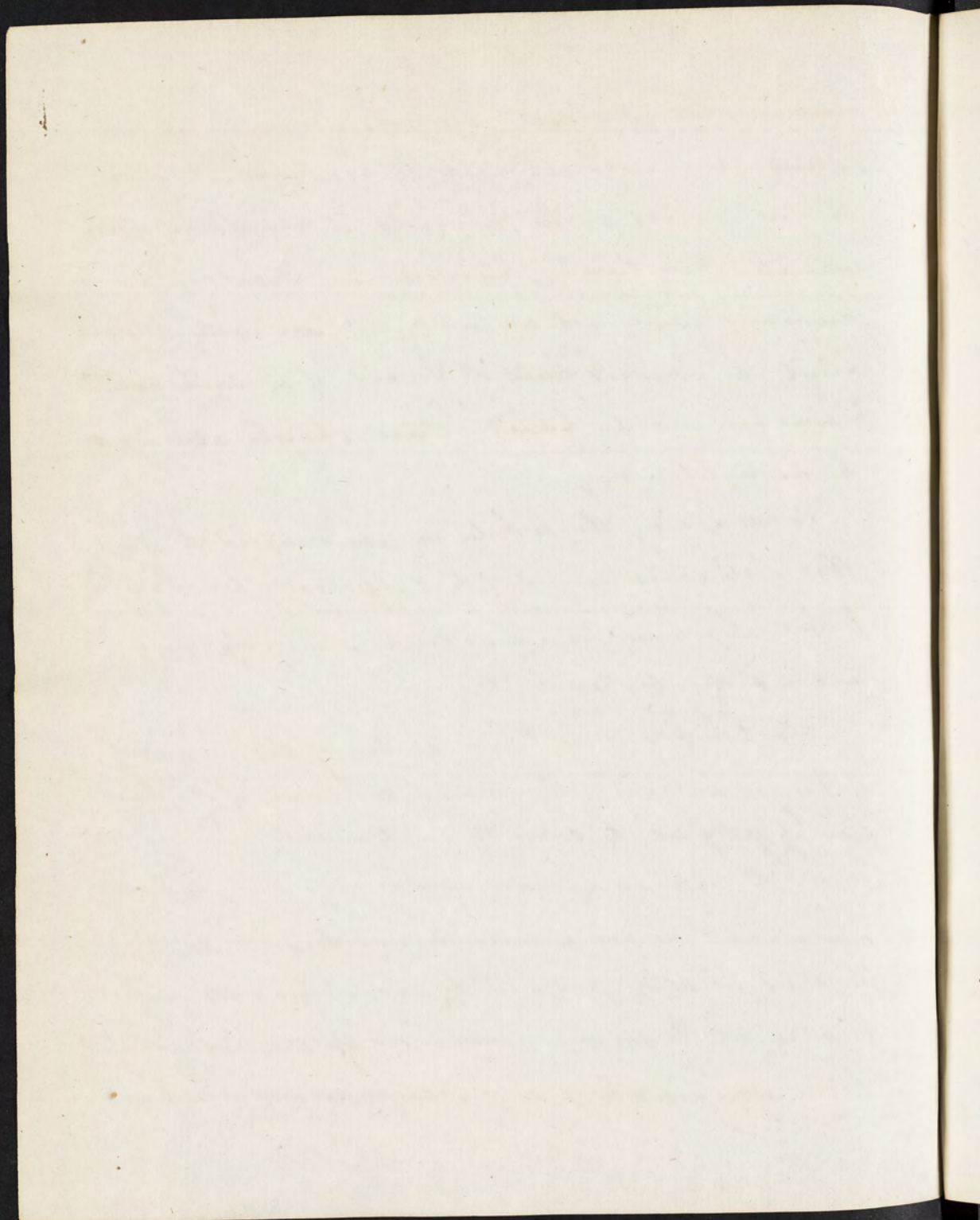
Sydenham himself confesses that they will relieve the patient, but will be followed by deliterious consequences a collateral proof of what I am maintaining is that purgatives are the foundation of most of the empirical remedies -

Experiments made to investigate the nature of the "Causa medicinale" - have deter-

mined that its effects are best attained by exhibiting our most drastic purges - To obtain the full effect of the purging, it should be often repeated & actively pursued - Moderate purging will not answer - You will always find the bowels full of feces of a dark color & uncommonly fetid, these should always be brought away -

Considering the whole we are entitled to say that Cathartics may safely & effectually be employed & that they have for a long time strangely and inconsiderably neglected.

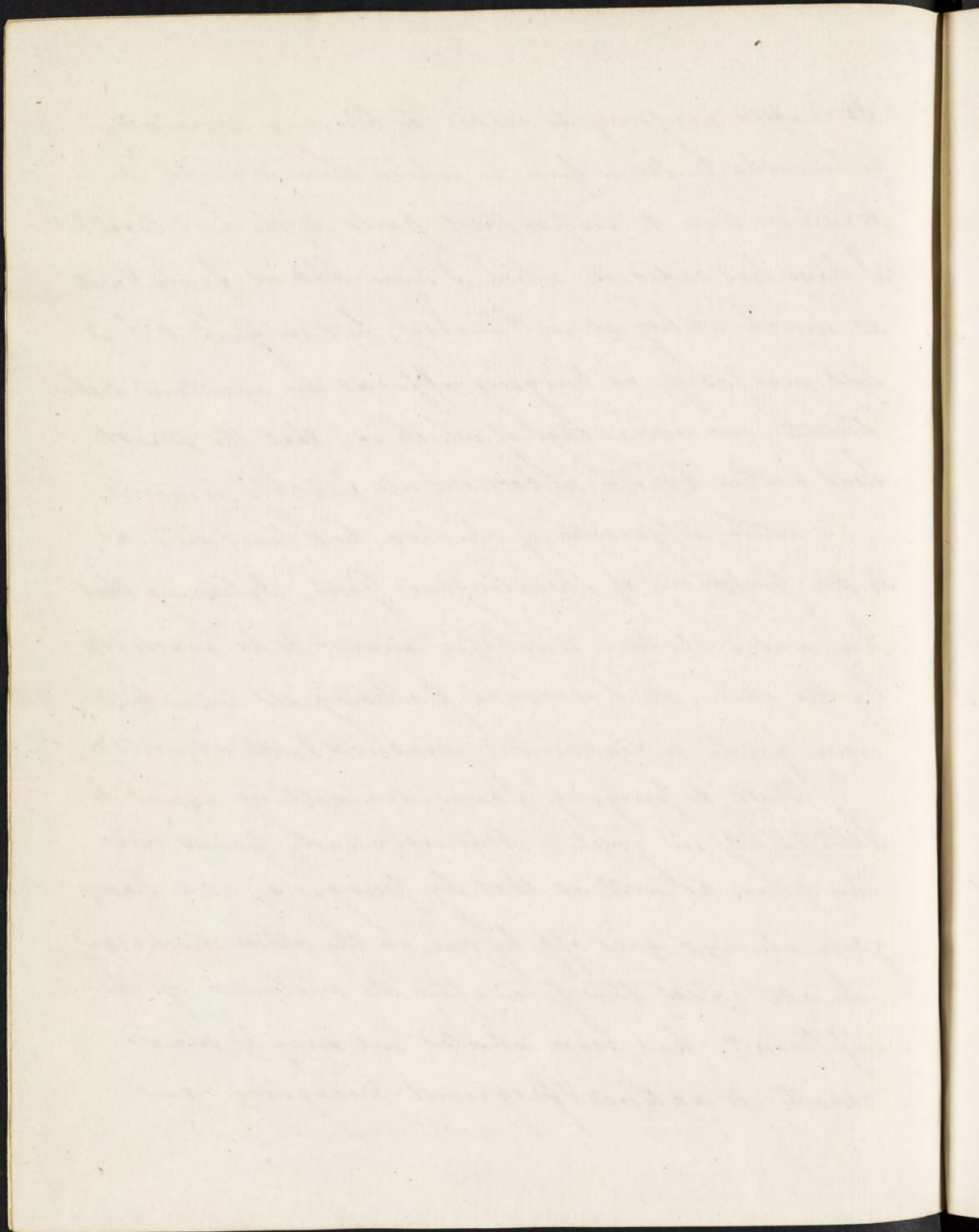
Emphatically as I have spoken of the superiority of purges in Gout I have seen too much of the practice of physic to confide exclusively in any remedy to cure a disease especially one whose symptoms are so greatly diversified - My plan here as in other cases is to accommodate my treatment to the circumstances of the disease & hence every variety of practice is required -



It is often necessary to resort to bleeding especially where the pulse is full or where there is great determination to important parts to the head lungs &c. I have had cases in which I have bled as freely & with as much utility as in Pleurisy, but in Gout N.S. is less necessary, as purging affords an excellent substitute, one advantage of which is, that the thirst heat & other febrile affections are quickly removed.

No little difference of opinion has prevailed as to the propriety of sweating in Gout, Believing that there was a certain morbid matter to be evacuated by the skin, the humoral pathologists resorted very freely to diaphoretic measures & with advantage.

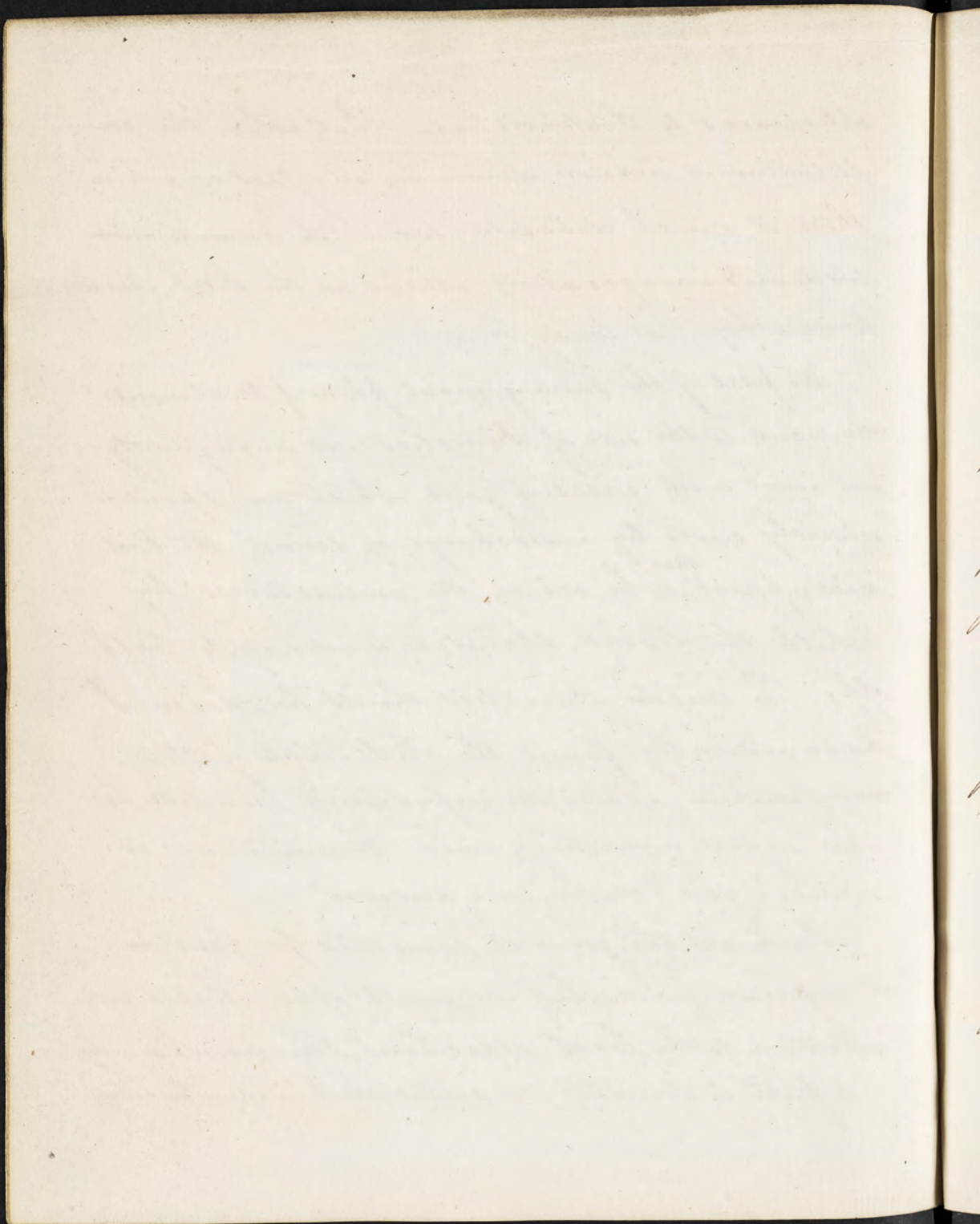
Next to purging I consider nothing equal to Sweating in Gout - Nature clearly points out this plan as well as that by purging, as a paroxysm always goes off by one or the other discharge. In all cases therefore after the violence of the inflammation has been abated we may & should resort to active & frequent purging and



afterwards to diaphoretics - But when the constitution is broken down by excesses or where there is much debility, we must administer cordial & invigorating articles as the Barb. Ammon wine whey hot toddy &c -

as part of the same general plan of treatment we recur to the use of Diuretics not unfrequently we meet with cases of Gout which are spontaneously cured by a discharge of urine: the Kidneys appear ^{thus} to be one of the emunctories by which the disease shows a tendency to pass off. The milder diuretics should be chosen & I have usually found the Vulc: Spts of Nitric very useful, as also the infusion of Juniper berries where something more stimulating is required gin & water will answer.

Such are the general remedies for Gout in its regular form, but we must often direct our attention to the local affections, The pain & agony of a part is sometimes extreme & imperiously



demands relief, much might be expected from Opium & hence it has been liberally given by some I however do not think that much advantage is to be gained from this & even in some instances it aggravates the sufferings —

Blisters so useful in other cases of local pain might a priori be supposed useful here, but on trial they have disappointed us & have been forsaken, they have been supposed also to be dangerous by repelling the Gout to vital parts, I however have no such fears, as experience has taught me, that Iriapisms & Rubefacients in general, are the best means of inviting the Gout to the extremities & of fixing it in this situation.

I cannot conceive of a remedy blowing hot & cold at the same time, this is one of those stupid Sentiments which stuffs the heads of the generality of pract^{rs} more advantage is to be expected from Leeches, but these cannot always be commanded in which case we may employ

fomentations, The best is a poultice of the common hops by which the tumefaction & anguish of the limb are speedily abated -

Fomentations of Chamomile flowers & of several bitter herbs are also useful, recently it has been said that most benefit is to be derived from the application of vapour or of purified air to the limb; this I have never seen but a priori, it promises to be of much advantage -

Flannel or Cotton should be wrapped around the limb - But all these means have been condemned by many pract^{rs} especially Dr Farrer who instead of augmenting the temperature of the limb considers it as already too high & maintains that the indication is to moderate this increased temperature, this he does by Cold cloths wrung out of Cold water are applied to the limb or the part plung'd directly into a bucket of Cold water - That this may relieve there is no doubt, but it must be employed

with great circumspection & care, as nothing is better ascertained than that Cold,

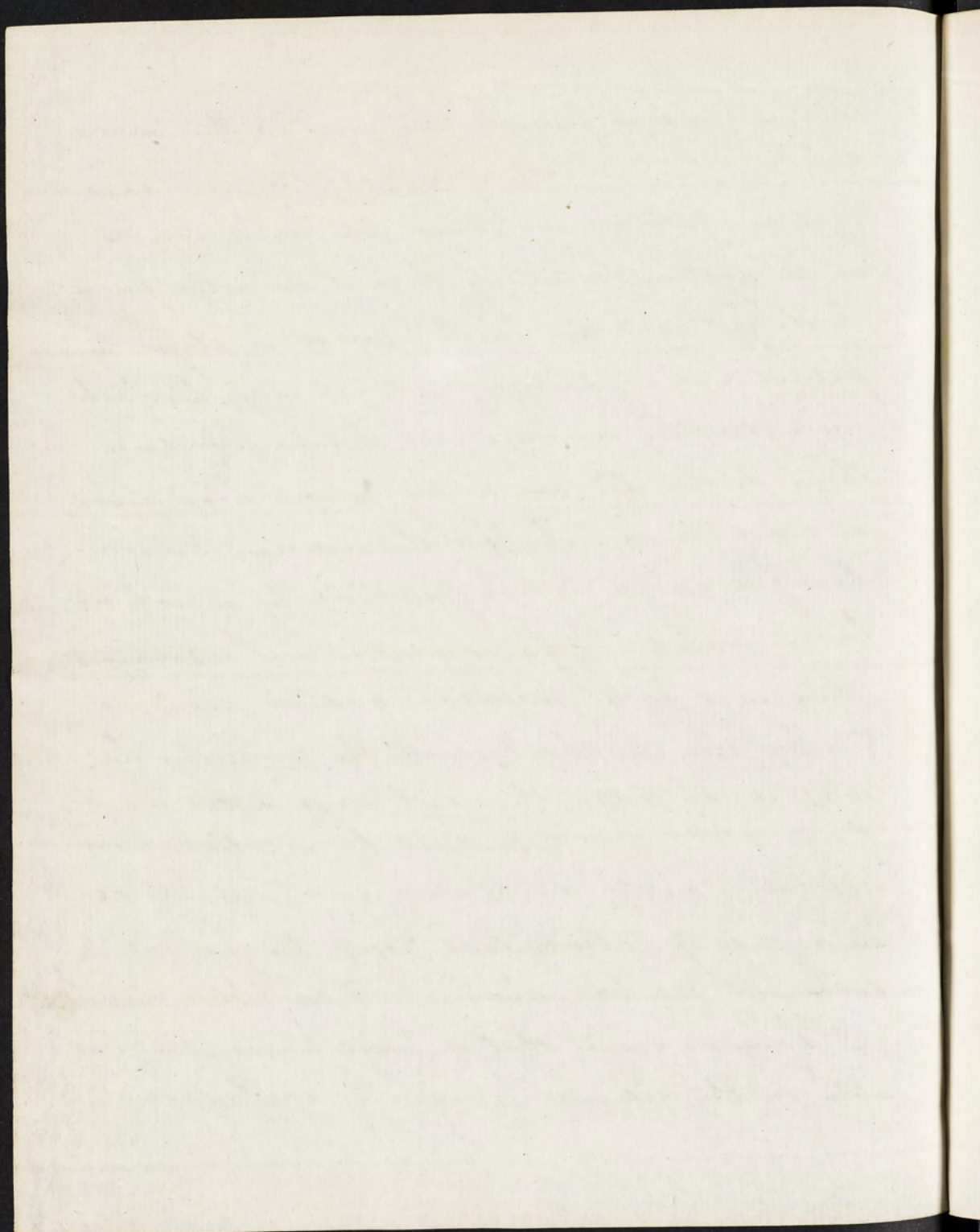
When the Stomach is debilitated or in a state of atony will repel the Heat to that viscus, but in persons who are young & who have the Stomach strong it may be usefully employed there is no danger & may be used with advantage - If there be any doubt of the state of the Stomach it will be proper previously to apply the Cold to exhibit Cordial articles as opium Vol alk hot toddy &c.

After all however Topical applications are of little use, they are merely palliatives.

The disease is to be attacked by general Remedies & above all by active purging - this by removing the dark & offensive matter from the bowels invariably relieves the tumefaction & pain - with this view we must also notice more particularly the "Eau Medicinale" this was originally employed in France & has acquired an immense reputation throughout Europe. It has also

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, hazy blue. The air smelled clean, almost sterile. I took a deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. I was alone in the vast, open space. The silence was absolute, broken only by the distant hum of a car or the rustle of leaves. I felt a sense of peace, a sense of being truly alone. The world around me seemed to fade away, leaving only the cold air and the quiet. I stood there for a moment, feeling the ground beneath my feet. It was hard, but firm. I knew I was in a new place, a place that was different from everything I had ever known. I felt a sense of adventure, a sense of possibility. The future was uncertain, but it was also full of potential. I took another deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. I was ready for whatever came next.

It has also been partially employed in this Country
 & I have received astonishing effects from it,
 Of its composition we know nothing, its effects
 on the system are chiefly those of an active purge,
 In the first case in which I saw it employed, the
 patient was suffering prodigiously, his limbs
 were swelled as much as I have ever seen
 them in this disease he had also a high fever
 at bed time he took $\frac{3j}{4}$ of this article, it soon
 brought on an active purging, by which a
 large quantity of foetid matter was discharged
 there was great nausea & gastric distress
 & a profuse diaphoresis, in the morning he
 was much better, the next dose acted more
 leniently & was followed by a relief from
 all the symptoms. I once administered it
 in a case of Retrocedent Gout, the patient
 took but one dose which proved completely effectual.
 I have no doubt that it will prove service-
 able in this disease especially in Podagra.



But in the discussions which have arisen in Europe many pract^{rs} condemn it altogether & say that it is even attended with fatal consequences & that like the Portland powder it makes fatal inroads on the constitution —

My experience with it is not sufficiently enlarged to determine this point, but I may observe that I have never seen it followed by any injurious consequences.

I know a Gent.^l of this City, who has been in the habit of using it for these last 3 years he was formerly very subject to paroxysms of Gout but by using the "Eau Med." they were overcome & whenever he feels any of the precursory symptoms he takes gr^s X or XV of this Med^e by which the attacks are prevented his health has been completely restored & he has felt no kind of inconvenience from this practice —

Altho' the disease in many instances is

apparently fixed in the extremities yet it will recede & affect vital parts.

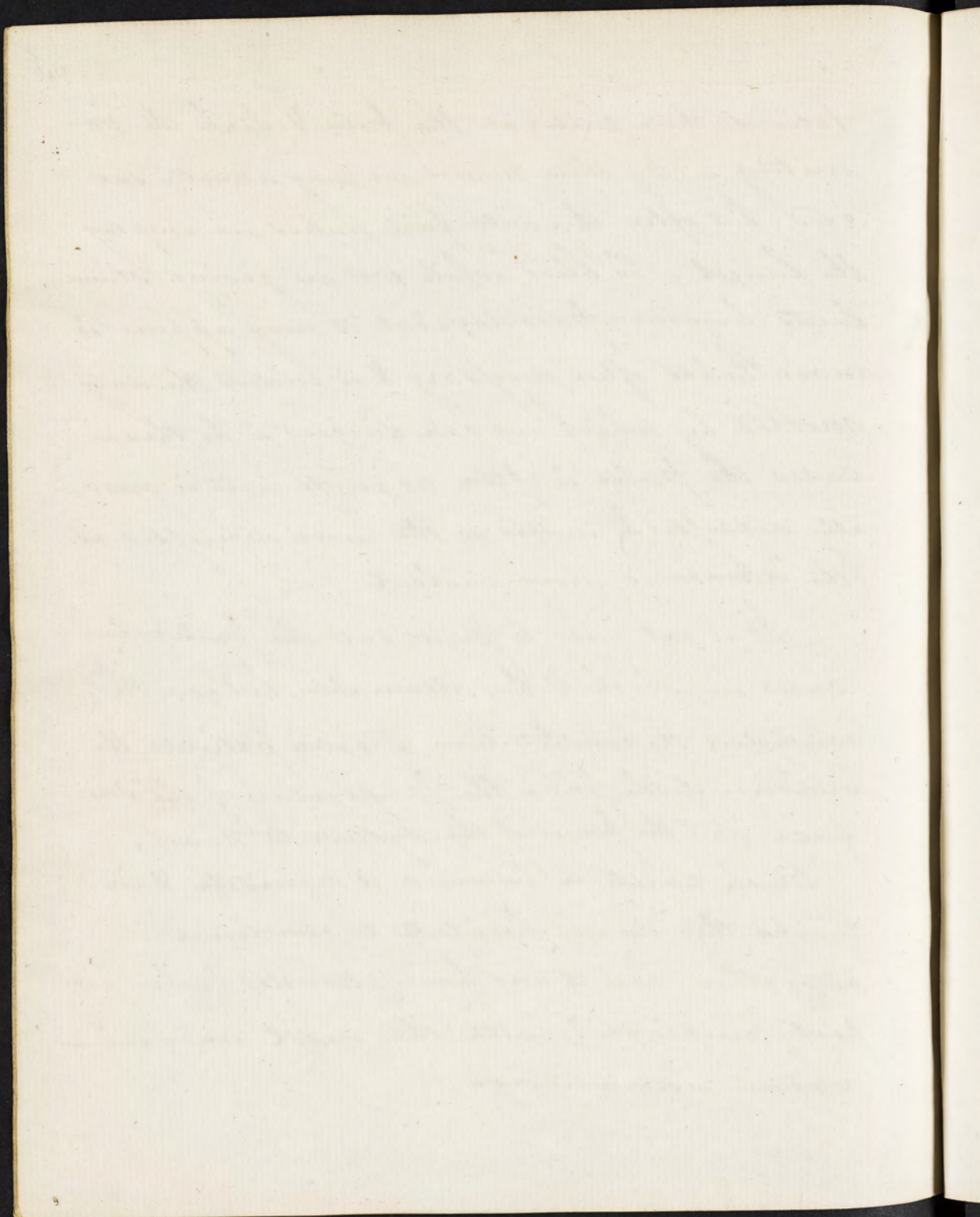
The stomach is the most usual seat of this retrocedent fault which is manifest by Nausea, sickness, spasms & violent vomiting, if not soon checked proves fatal — In such cases it is usual to employ Stimuli of all kinds Vol. alk. Opium & ether mustard wine ardent Spirits — most confidence at first is to be placed in Opium & ether, & subsequently in the mustk & alkali — It is a fact & should always be remembered that the stomach loses its tone in these cases & that therefore much larger doses are required to produce an effect than under ordinary circumstances — Thus 3, 4 or 5 times the quantity are to be exhibited, I have known \mathfrak{zj} of Laud^m to be taken in two doses without any unusual effects, never should we give less than $\mathfrak{gtt} \text{ } \mathfrak{c}$ in these cases, as auxillary means we may employ fomen

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tations these mitigate the pain & check the vomiting - By these means we may usually succeed, but often they will fail unless we employ the lancet - To bleed while we are giving Stimulants however paradoxical it may appear is nevertheless often necessary & is indeed the only method by which we can succeed - In these cases the pulse is often no guide as it is generally depressed & indeed is the more depressed as the disease is more violent.

It is not easy to point out the particular cases in which V.S. is allowable, but you sh^d consider the constitution of your patient the violence of the pain the temperature of the surface and the power of the system to react.

Much caution however is requisite & in Europe they do not hesitate to condemn it altogether, here it has been attended (when properly employed) with the most unequivocal advantage.



When Gout attacks the Lungs it puts on the usual symptoms of pneumonia, whether of pneumo: vera, of Asthma &c - and is to be treated precisely as when produced by ordinary Causes, this is contrary to the European practitioners & you will find Thomas' in his practice of Physic recommending moderate bleeding in patients only who are full & plethoric - this is a most stupid and senseless writer, his book is filled with erroneous practice, and if you follow him, you will be traced by the mortality you inflict.

When the Gout attacks the Lungs on the head, You must bleed generously & freely - Blisters should be applied and the other remedies for paralytic affections.

Gout attacking the heart induces Syncope or immediate death.

The disease which has been called

Angina pectoris I have reason to believe is nothing more than an arthritic affection of the heart.

I have seen but two cases of this disease, one recurred directly after an attack of retrocedent gout & the second in a person subject to the Gout. — In general when the heart is affected no time is allowed for the employment of our remedies the patient dies almost immediately, should an opportunity be afforded we should bleed, and give our antispasmodics —

As respects Retrocedent Gout in general, there is one precept of universal application, this is to bring it back to the extremities, which is to be attempted by Pediluvium — where the water is made more Stimulating by the addition of Salt Mustard or pepper —

Sinapisms and Blisters are also useful

Considering the extremities, as the proper seat of the Gout - The Nosologists have called it Misplaced Gout when it appears in other places.

Many are the situations in which it appears, I have even seen it in the genital organs, But whatever parts it may attack, it is to be treated on the general principles already laid down.

Atonic Gout.

By Atonic Gout is meant that condition of the system in which the Gouty diathesis prevails - But where there is not sufficient vigour in the system to produce a proper Inflammatory affection of the Limbs, this is marked by a group of affections, depending chiefly on the Stomach, often there is

Alone, I think.

pain & cramp in different parts of the body, which are relieved by the discharge of wind from the stomach, the bowels are affected by griping & tenesmus, there is considerable Hypochondriasis great attention to slight feelings, palpitations fainting asthma headache vertigo are also attending circumstances - The indication here is to restore the tone & strength of the whole system.

The course is nearly the same as has been noticed for similar states of the system -

We must however carefully guard against Constipation of the bowels by exhibiting Rhub. & Magnes: as warmers Cordial. The Tonics are to be employed, especially the rust of Iron, But little will these produce unless there is a change of diet and unless the habits of Indolence are changed for those of activity.

As regards Diet I have little to add to what has been said when treating of Dyspepsia. Milk the lighter kind of animal food are

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generally to be preferred.

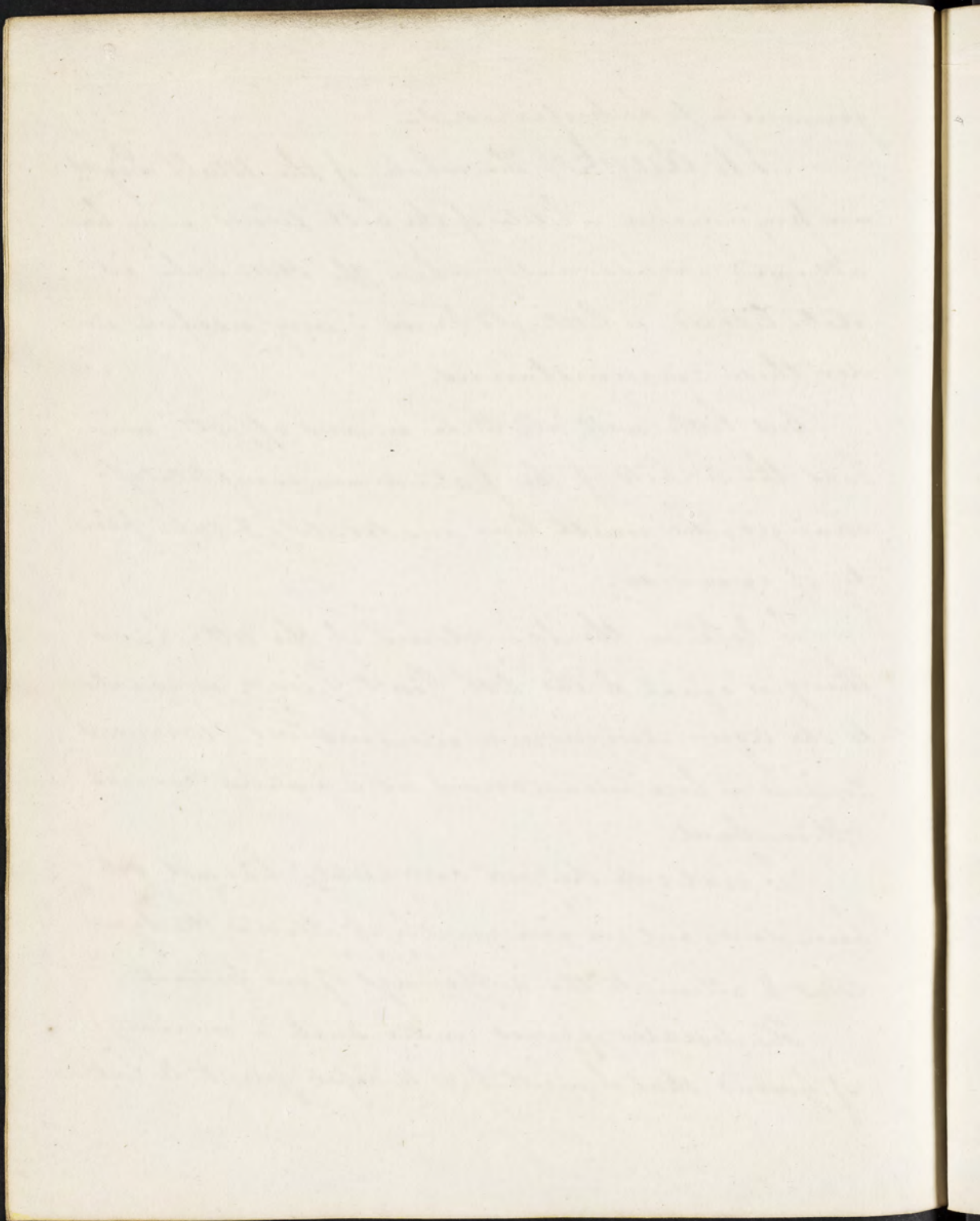
As to Drink, The whole of the Malt Liqueurs are prejudicial, a little of the best wines may be allowed occasionally when the Stomach is debilitated, a little old Rum is very useful under these circumstances.

But little will all these means effect unless the habits of the patient are completely changed, he must live moderately & take plenty of exercise.

To relieve the symptoms of the attack nothing is equal to the Vol. Tinct. Guaiac. or equal to the aqua Ammoniac uncombined - Warners Cordial is here advantageous as a grateful cordial Stimulant.

To eradicate the Gout completely has not yet been done, but we can greatly palliate the symptoms & alleviate the sufferings of our patients.

The disease appears under such a variety of forms that I must beg to refer you to Dr. Cullen

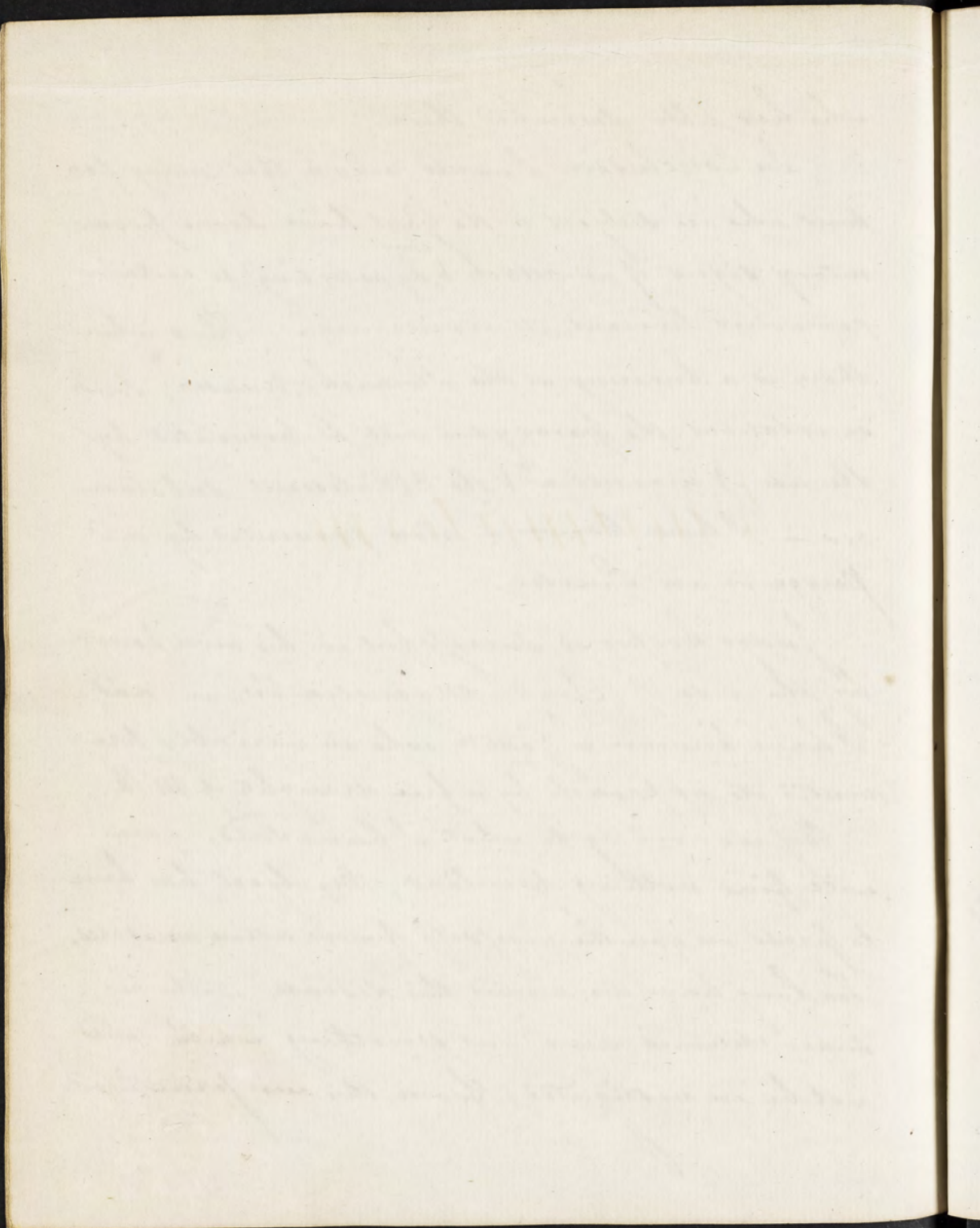


who has ably described them.

In Conclusion I would remark that many persons who are subject to the Gout have some promontory signs of an attack & ^{can} by resorting to certain remedies prevent its occurrence. Thus when there is a burning at the Stomach, Nausea, Sour eructations the paroxysm will be prevented by the use of magnesia & the Alkalescent substances — I have known it also prevented by a purge or an Emetic.

Judge Cooper is successful in his own person by the use of Soap-Magnesia &c — and I have known a Gentleman who invariably prevented its approach by a free draught of Milk.

By recurring to what I have said, you will find nothing peculiar, My object has been to press on you the necessity of more active measures. Too long have we viewed this disease with a superstitious awe, as something which could not be investigated, from this our practice



has been timid & altogether useless -

To arrive at a correct pathology of this dis^y & consequent practice we must view it as manageable by our remedies when we shall dare to consider it similar to other diseases.

Rheumatism.

This is very closely allied to the Gout in many of its circumstances - But there are several important distinctions -

Rheumatism arises from some evident cause - Gout does not - The former is not preceded by any promanitory symptoms. the latter is always ushered in by all the symptoms of gastric uneasiness -

The seat of one is the large joints, the other of the small ones. In Rheumatism the limbs are swollen, but they do not assume the

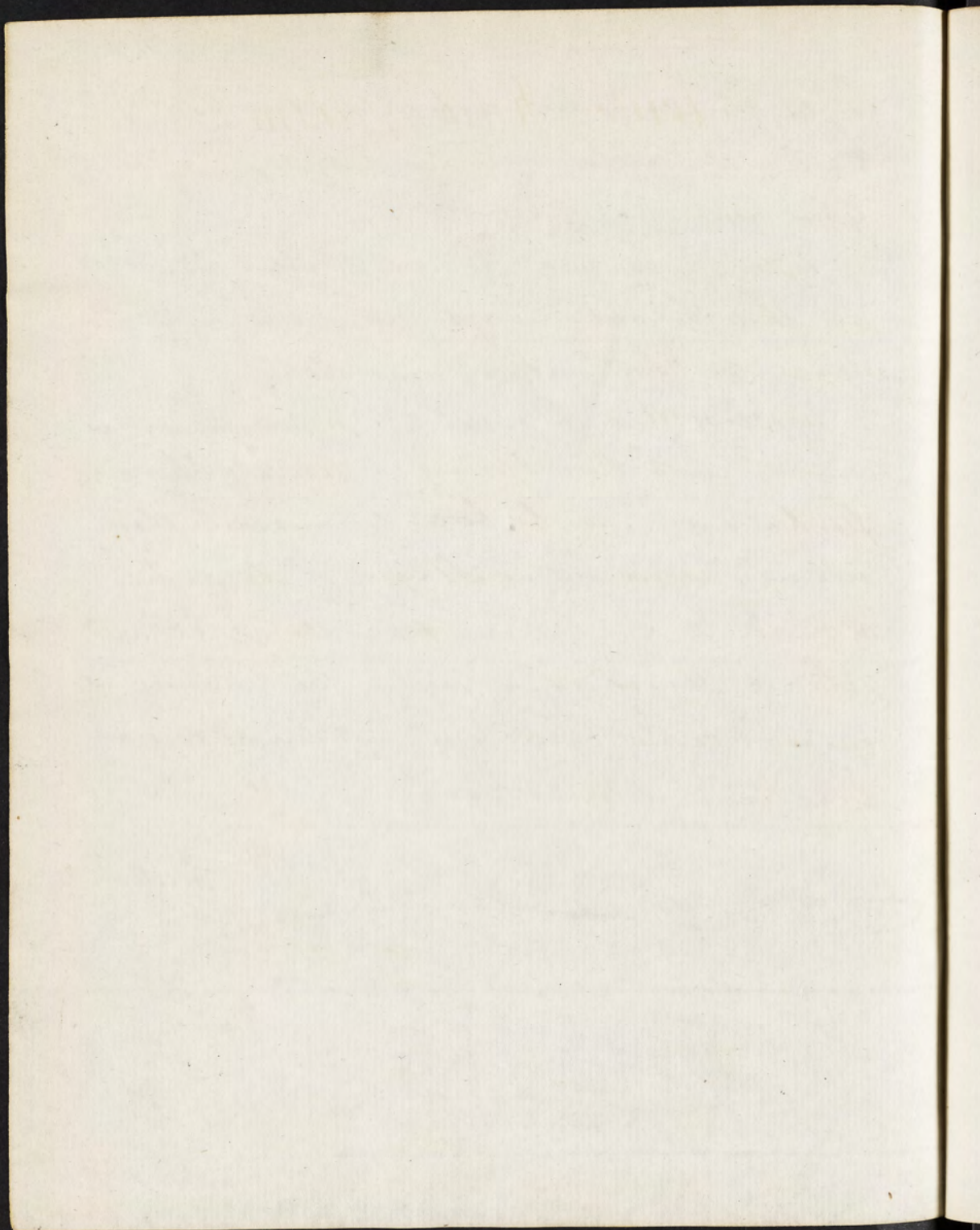
Permutation

bright florid colour which appears in Gout,
each disease Intermitts or Remitts, but the
Gout very irregularly.

After all however, the most radical distinction
is, that the Gout always commences in the Sto-
mach, the Rheumatism never does.

Nosologists have considered Rheumatism as
divided into two species — Acute & Chronic,
perhaps it would be better to consider these
not as Species but as Stages of the same
disease — and to term them the Tonic and
Atonic stages as in Gout — this however is
mere verbal criticism and leads to no
practical advantage.

Acute Rh.



Acute Rheumatism.

Is that which is attended by fever and Inflammⁿ - Chronic is directly the reverse.

The Causes are similar to those of the other phlegmasia especially vicissitudes of weather & sudden changes from heat to Cold hence appearing most generally in the Spring and the Fall.

The acute Rheumatism may appear at any period of Life, but it especially attacks the middle aged - I have seen it in very young children situated in the head & manifesting all the symptoms of hydrocephalus - all consider it as a genuine case of phlegmasia there being fever and local Inflammⁿ -

That there is an high affection of the parts cannot be denied, but I believe that as in Gout there is a peculiar action differing from the common phlegmasia, as appears from its progress & termination.

I never knew but one case in which suppuration was produced & here the discharge was thin & icharous. - I do not know that from this peculiarity of the inflammation any modification of the usual treatments for inflammatory diseases is demanded.

There is hardly any complaint which assumes a greater variety of forms than Rheumatism. - It generally attacks the larger joints, but it is often seated in other parts, as the loins hips head & also the superficies of the body the external layer of muscles & even the skin itself.

By many pathologists this is considered always as a centrifugal disease being constantly determined from the vital to the muscular & superficial parts which forms the strongest distinction between it & gout, but I believe this is not always the case.

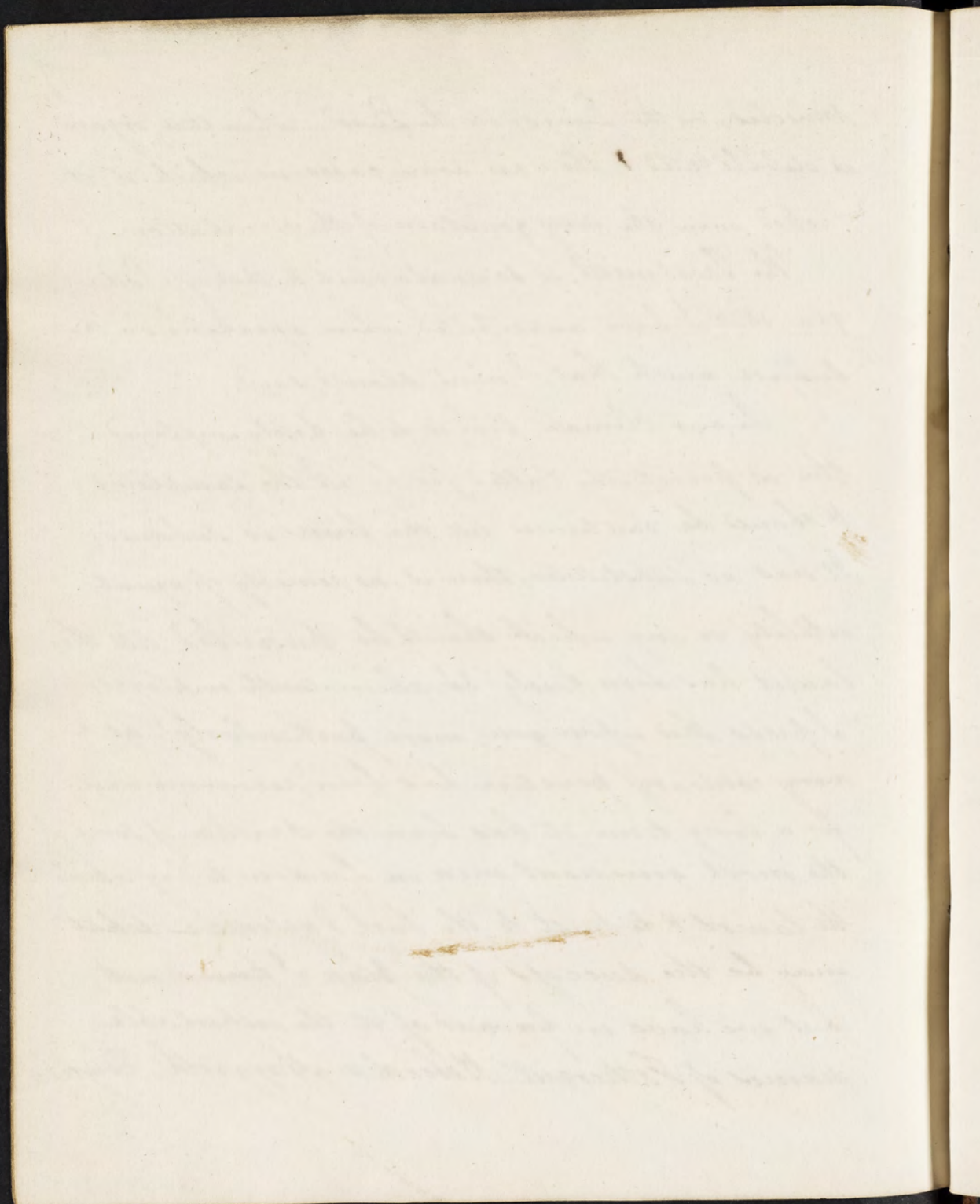
I have seen cases in which it like Gout was retrocedent falling on the Alx. Canal, on the

muscles, on the Lungs, on the Liver - when that organ is debilitated & there are some cases in which it attacks even the very fountain of the circulation.

The Treatment is so analogous to that of Poda gra that I have anticipated when speaking on that subject much that I now should say.

In our Climate P. S. is to be freely employed this is pointedly called for by all the symptoms & should be continued till the fever is subdued, It has no substitute, there is no remedy of equal utility or any which should be prescribed till the lancet has been freely & abundantly employed.

I press this upon you more particularly, as a very contrary practice has been recommended, for a long time it has been the practice of some of the most eminent men in London to lay aside the lancet & to trust to the bark & arsenic - what may be the success of the plan I know not, but we have in favour of it the respectable names of Goughill Heberden Haygarth Fordyce.

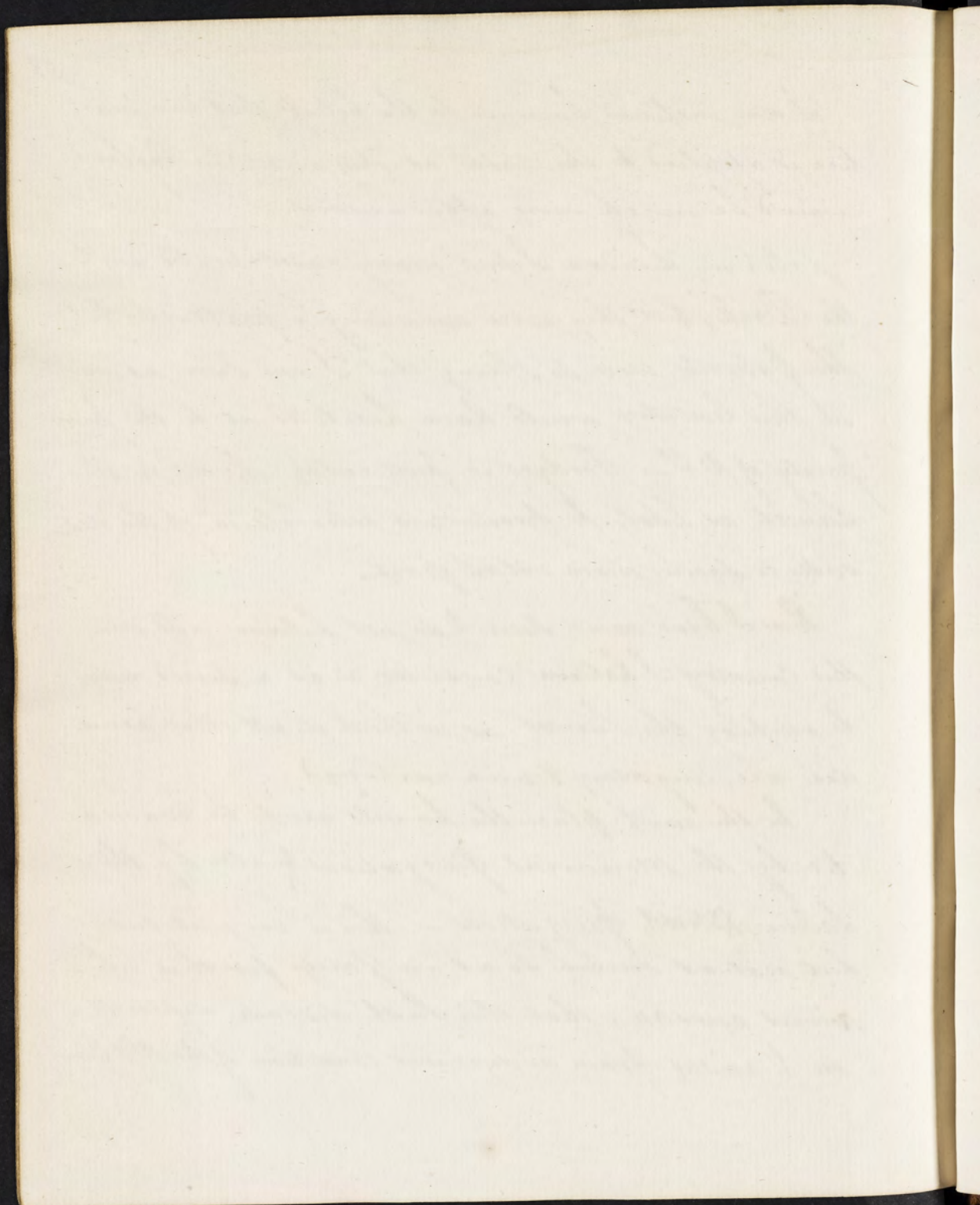


I am inclined however to the belief that our practice is applied to the cases as they occur in England would be much more efficacious.

When in London I saw many cases treated with the Bark, but they were exceedingly protracted & the patients were so strong that I am sure no one in this country would have hesitated as to the propriety of N. F. Fordyce in particular objects to the Linct as likely to produce a retrocession of the disease to some more vital part.

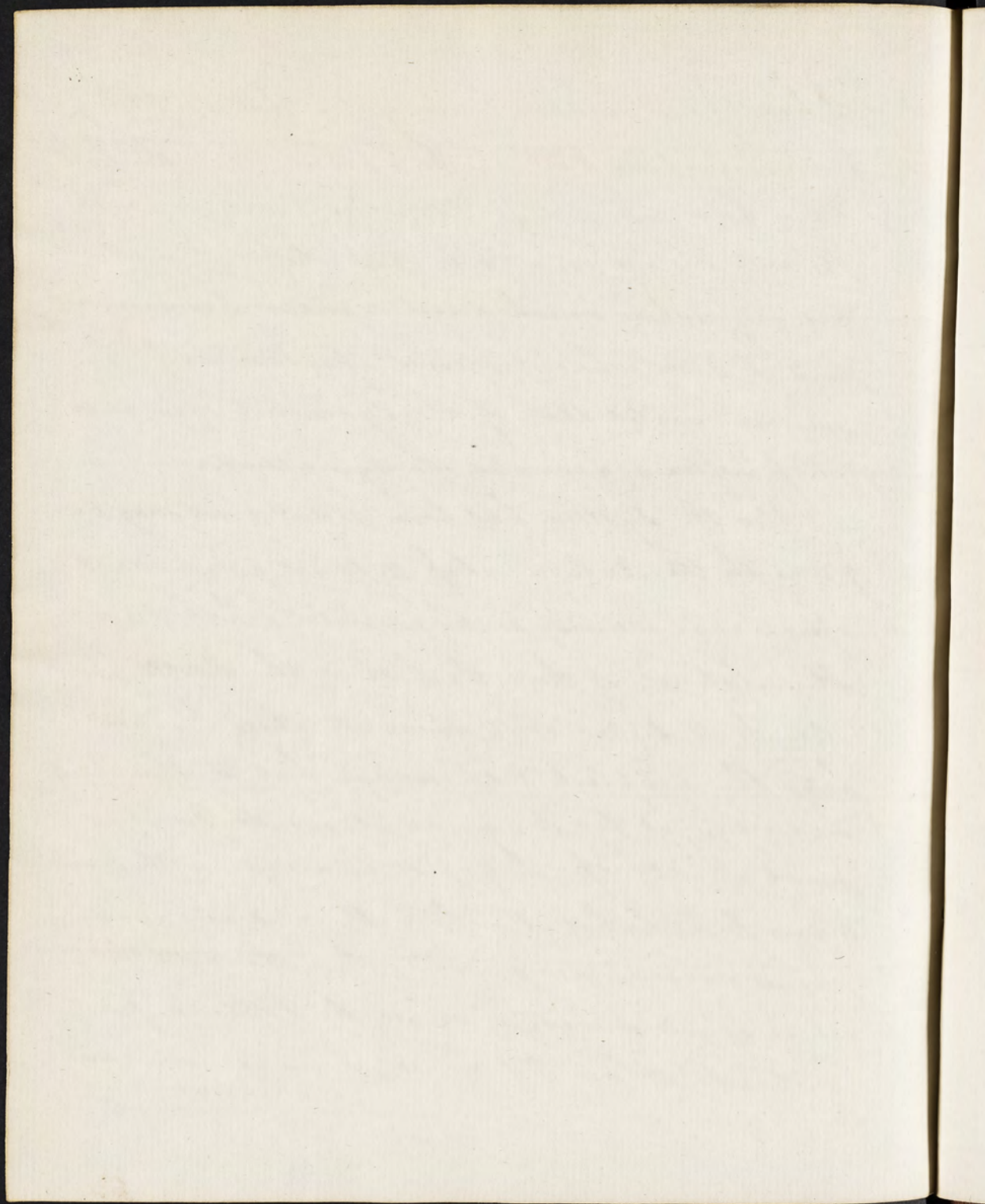
Thus I have never seen & do not believe, and in this country I believe consider it as a sacred duty to employ the Linct, as without it all other remedies are nugatory & unavailing.

In the next place the bowels are to be evacuated by the Mercurial Purgatives & also by the Saline ~~XXXXXX~~ Purgatives — this is very useful but not as much so as in Gout for this obvious reason, that this last disease depends on & arises from a depraved condition of the Biliary Canal.



I hardly need mention to any of you that Sweating is an important part in the Treatment, in this light it has been regarded for centuries & was very often the only means resorted to, Nevertheless it is useful only where much direct depletion has been premised even where it occurs spontaneously during an excited state of the system it affords no relief & often aggravates the Symptoms.

After the System has been reduced we may begin with the Antimonial & Nitrous preparations afterwards we may employ articles which are more Stimulating, of these the best is, the Dovers powder, to its superiority above all others I would bear the amplest testimony - but it should not be employed too soon, as it would produce great mischief, but if it be a rule with you never to exhibit it while there is any excitement remaining, and when the Sweating is once induced it should be kept up for not less than 24 hours, having once commenced



we should not desist, till the disease is entirely overcome, as otherwise it will recur.

While thus attending to the general system we should not overlook the local symptoms, the pain is sometimes very great & can hardly be borne, no doubt keeping up the general irritation & fever — — — — As in fact some difference of opinion has prevailed as to the proper mode of treatment, lately a practice has been introduced from Russia of employing cold & even Ice — On trial I have found that this, as a priori I expected, greatly aggravated the disease and increased the sufferings of my patient, why it should not be useful, cannot satisfactorily be explained, but the fact I am as well convinced of as of any other in Med. — Nor is this a solitary case every one knows how injurious cold is when applied to the lungs in an inflamed state, in case of this resort to topical depletion the advantage of this is immense, we also may

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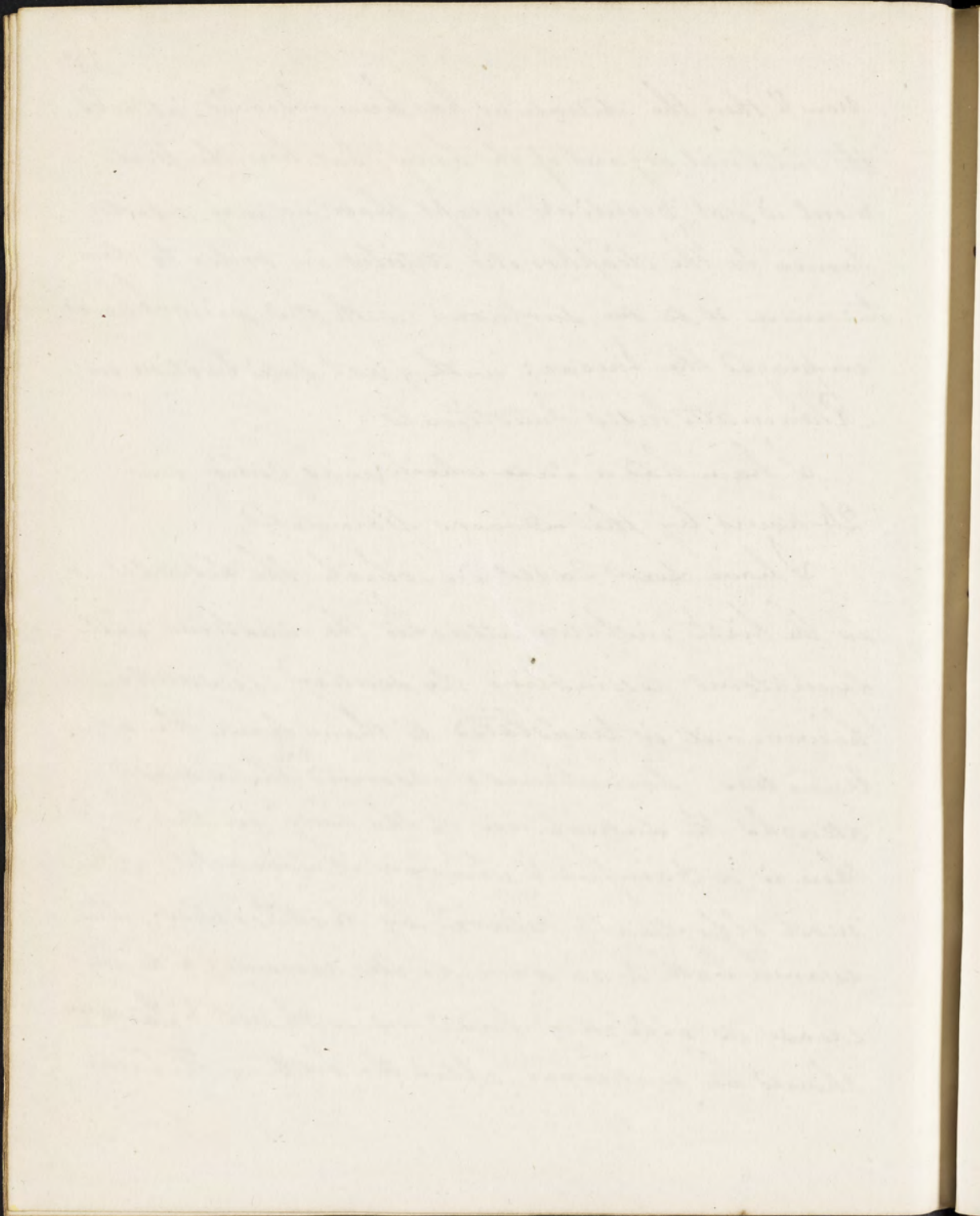
apply Blisters in succession to keep up a constant discharge from the part.

Within the last 2 or 3 years a peculiar practice has been recommended by Dr Balfour of Edinburgh - It is the application of a Glannel Roller so firmly as to compress the limb, this is said to have afforded immediate relief & when continued cures the patient - I have tried this method in a variety of instances but it gives no relief & sometimes increases the pain - By the same Gentleman this plan has been carried to a greater extent & he has recently recommended percussion in the affected part, the limb being firmly struck by a mallet covered with leather - This practice seems to have been borrowed from the Savages of the South Sea Islands, by whom it is said to afford relief, but the remedy is so violent & apparently so ill applicable to the case that I have not tried it.

Now & then the disease as has been observed, attacks the internal organs of the body, but here the treatment is not peculiar except that we may resort sooner to the diaphoretic articles in order to determine it to the surface, with this view I have employed the Specac: with great satisfaction in Rheumatismus Intestinalis.

I have had a case which was cured in 24 hours by the Loosens powder.

I have seen Cases in which the disease in the first instance attacked the intestines with symptoms resembling dysentery, usually however it is translated to them from the extremities. Sometimes I observed the disease attacks the superficies of the body in this case there is a painful & universal soreness. It is most effectually relieved by diaphoretics, the warm bath is an admirable remedy & to increase its efficacy frictions with oil & Laudum should be employed after the bath. The Treat



ment then consists in purging by means of the Saline Cathartics but to effect a cure, Remedies that are more active should be employed, especially those which act on the surface of the body without producing much sweating the best of these is Sulphur—

There are two other parts in which Rheumatism is sometimes situated one in the loins when it is termed Lumbago, the other in or about the hip joint when it is called Sciatica, each of these may be either Acute or Chronic.

Lumbago is sometimes Acute and comes on suddenly — I have known cases where no premonitory signs whatever, but coming on immediately in a very violent manner — Sometimes this is so severe that the Patient considers his Spine dislocated & there is not un usually a degree of Paralysis.

The remedies are, first Copious Bleeding even to $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX & XL — an active evacuation

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From the bowels - topical remedies are of great service, Cupping is the best, the Blisters applied directly over the part are of great advantage.

When the disease is Chronic much is gained by Dry Cupping, a remedy which is of great service are frictions of red pepper Brandy - as follows

℞ Cayenne Pepper ℥ss
Brandy — ℥viij

Another remedy is Fat - mixed with Oil or Lard by which I have very promptly effected cures -

The Treatment of Sciatica is analogous to the other, but this usually appears in advanced Life and is more generally of a Chronic Character.

There is a great deal of talk about the
state of the country at present.

It is said that the people are
very much dissatisfied with the
present administration.

They think that the government
is not doing enough to improve
the condition of the people.

They also think that the
government is too much
influenced by foreign interests.

They want to see a more
active and independent
government.

They want to see a more
representative government.
They want to see a more
responsible government.

They want to see a more
efficient government.
They want to see a more
honest government.

They want to see a more
progressive government.
They want to see a more
liberal government.

They want to see a more
just government.
They want to see a more
peaceful government.

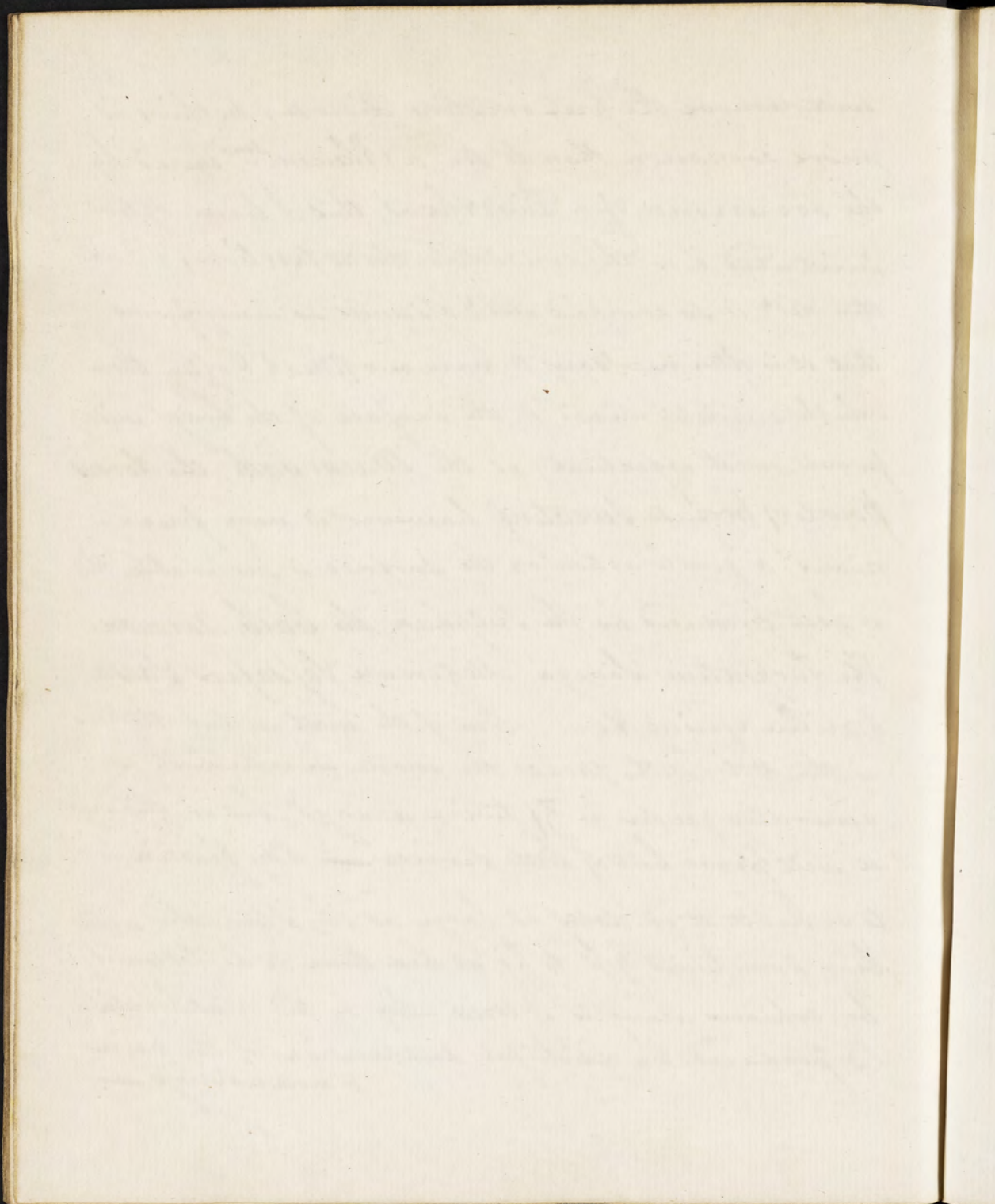
They want to see a more
prosperous government.
They want to see a more
happy government.

Chronic Rheumatism. 365

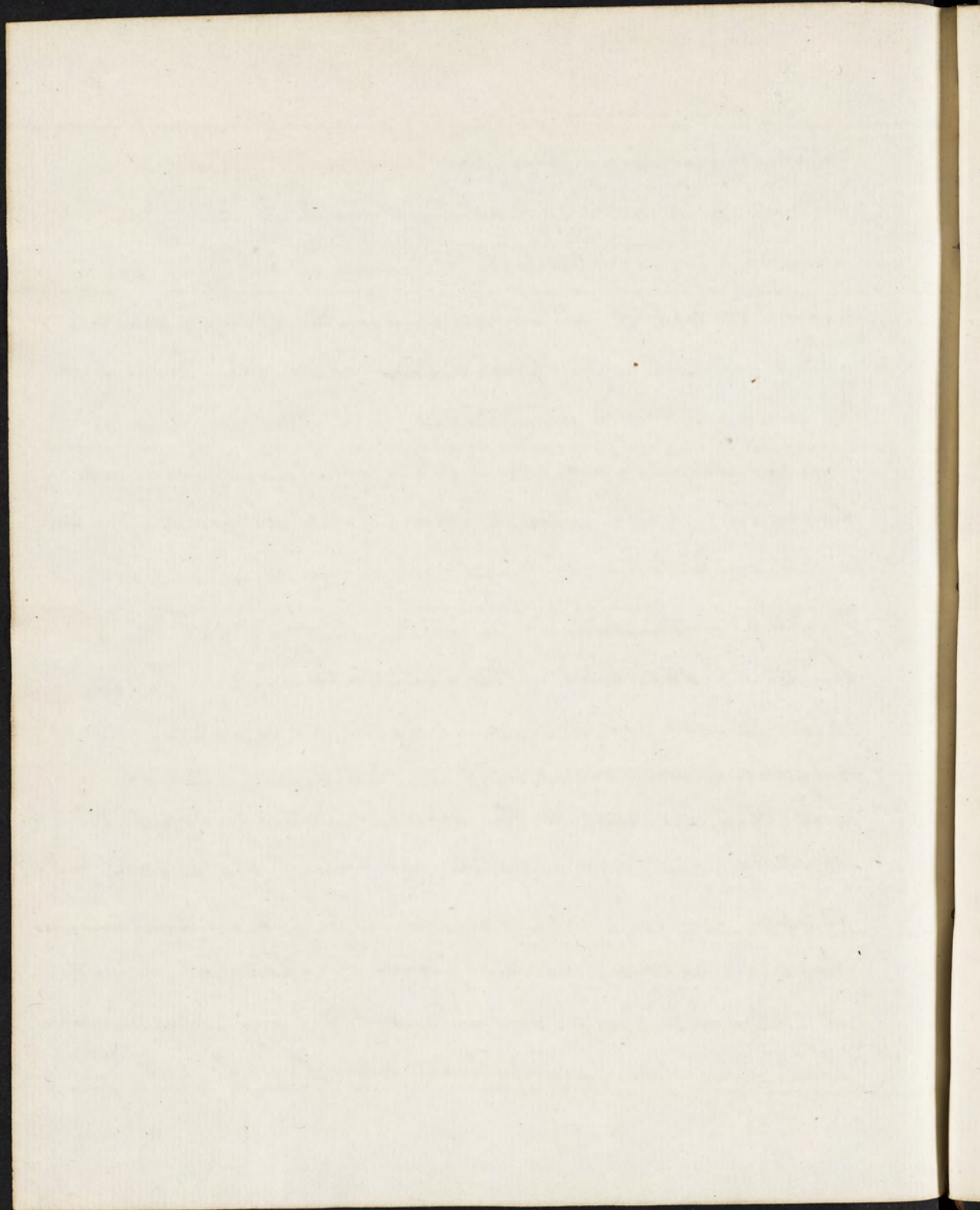
Is that condition where there is pain, but no local Inflammⁿ or fever — It either occurs originally or is the result of bad management & always is connected with State of the System — Sometimes it is very obstinate & lingering, this is owing to a phlogistic diathesis of the blood vessels — the System becomes so debilitated that bleeding cannot be resorted to & even if it were admissible, the only effect of it would be to increase the excitability of the vessels & aggravate all the symptoms — In these cases we should resort to active Purgings which quiets the irritability of the vessels & equalises the excitability which was concentrated in the blood vessels —

Every one must have observed the connection between Rheumatism & several of the intestinal diseases, they frequently alternate with each other & the occurrence of one

will remove the pre-existing disease, nothing is more common than to see a Rheum^{ism} cured by the occurrence of a Diarrhea, this I have often imitated & with considerable satisfaction, But this dis^e is so complicated & assumes so many forms that it is often necessary to vary our Med^{ic} & often those which are determined to the surface of the body will prove most effectual, as the Warm Bath, the Dovers powder; profuse sweating however is very precarious, a gentle action on the surface is preferable this is best produced by the Sulphur, the Carb. Ammon. The Turpentine Sassa Mezereum Sassafras Sassa parilla Guaiac. &c. — One of the most useful articles is the Vol. Tinct. Guaiac the mode in which it is generally given is ʒj twice a day, but in this way it will prove but of little service — My practice is to exhibit it in doses as large as the Stomach will bear sometimes ʒss to ʒj at bed time to be followed by copious draughts of wine whey by this diaphoresis is produced & a delightful suspension of the pain & uneasiness —



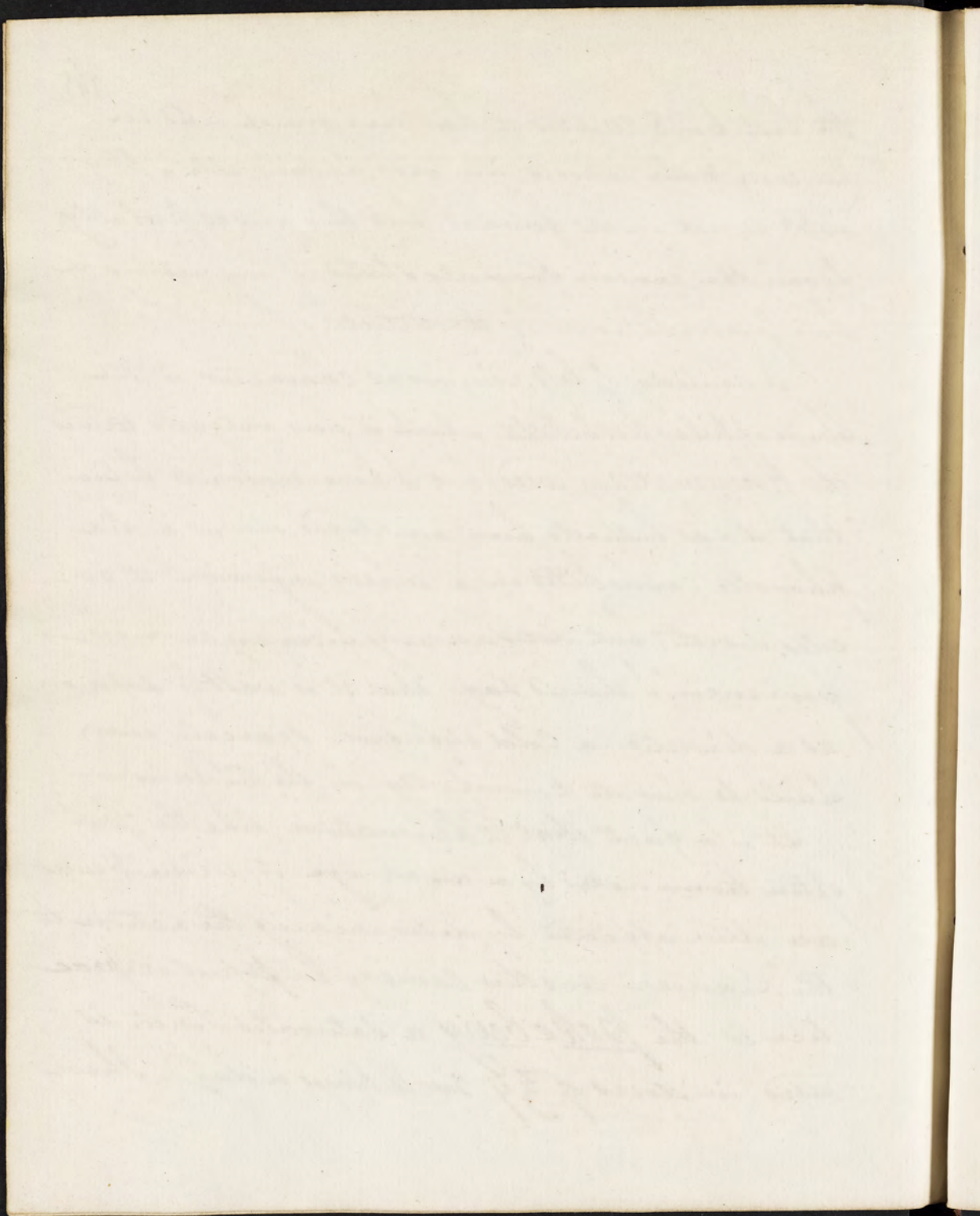
I did believe that this practice was peculiar to myself, but Dr Jackson of Boston informs me that he has long been in the habit of using the Tincture in this way - I have rarely found it to fail in suspending the paroxysm, It is in some of these cases that the Peruvian Bark is undoubtedly beneficial, The Arsenic also is under similar circumstances I have seen effectual, but to be useful they should be continued for a considerable time, I should place on the same footing Sulphur - the more I see of this last article, the better am I satisfied of its efficacy. - These three remedies are considered as adapted to Rheumatism occurring in miasmatic countries but they are not to be exclusively appropriated to those, but are useful in any of the weak & atonic forms of the disease - Of late the Calchicum has been recom^d in this form of Rheumatism but it appears to have been directed very empirically It is however indisputably beneficial, for



the last 6 or 8 Months it has been much used in this City & the reports are very favourable. My exp^t is not in its favour, but this arises probably from the reason formerly stated of my using a bad preparation of the article.

A remedy of less equivocal character is the *Chimaphila Umbellata* which is now vulgarly termed the Rheumatism weed, but I have reason to believe that it has hitherto been employed only as a diaphoretic, exhibited in a warm infusion it excites sweat, but determining from my own experience, I should say, that it is vastly superior as a diuretic, a Cold infusion scarcely ever fails to operate powerfully on the Kidnies—

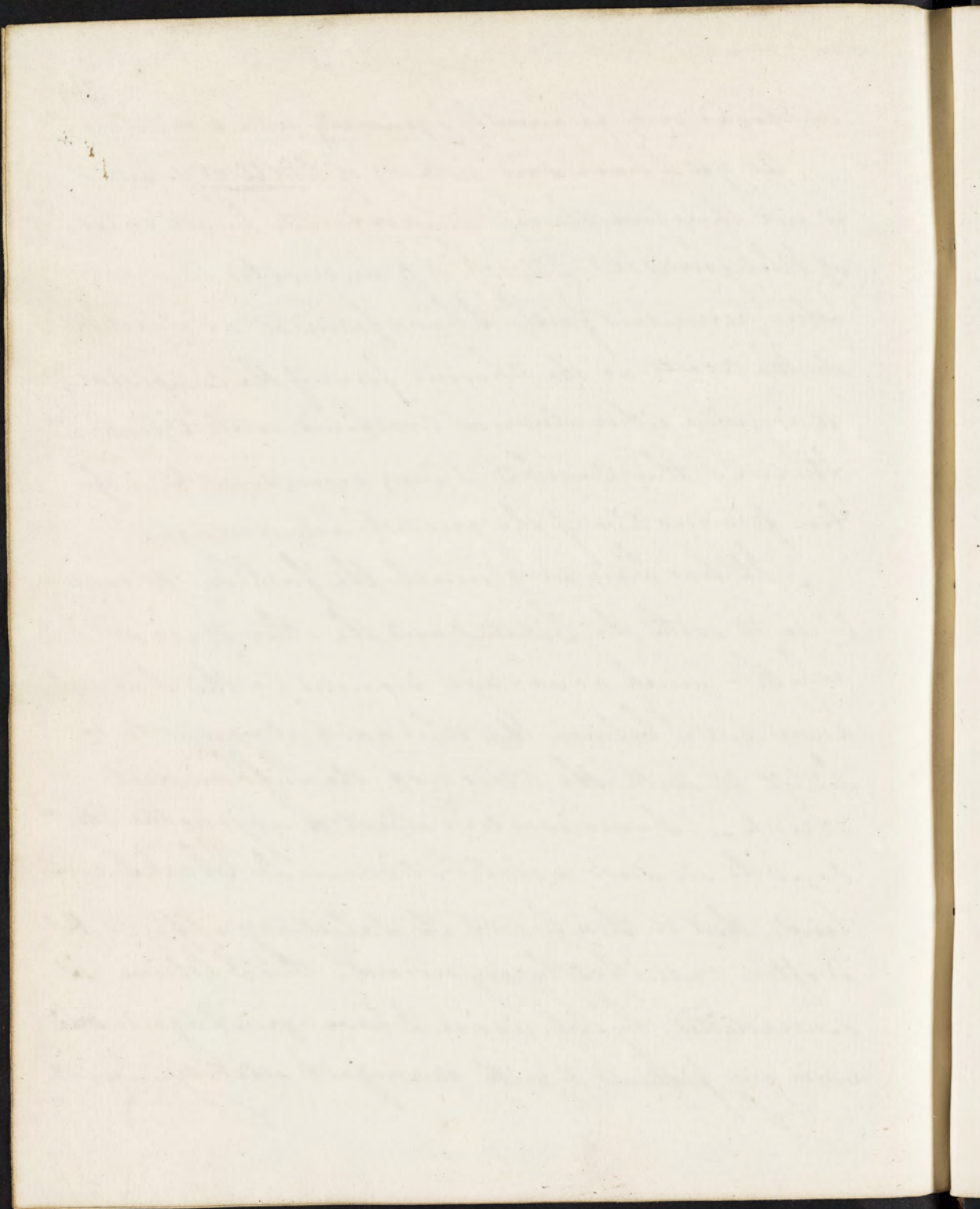
It is a fact that Rheumatism like the Gout often terminates by a discharge of Urine & cures are often affected by determining the action to the Kidnies—another remedy in popular practice is the Pokeberry a saturated Tinct. is used in doses of ʒij 3 or 4 times a day. I have



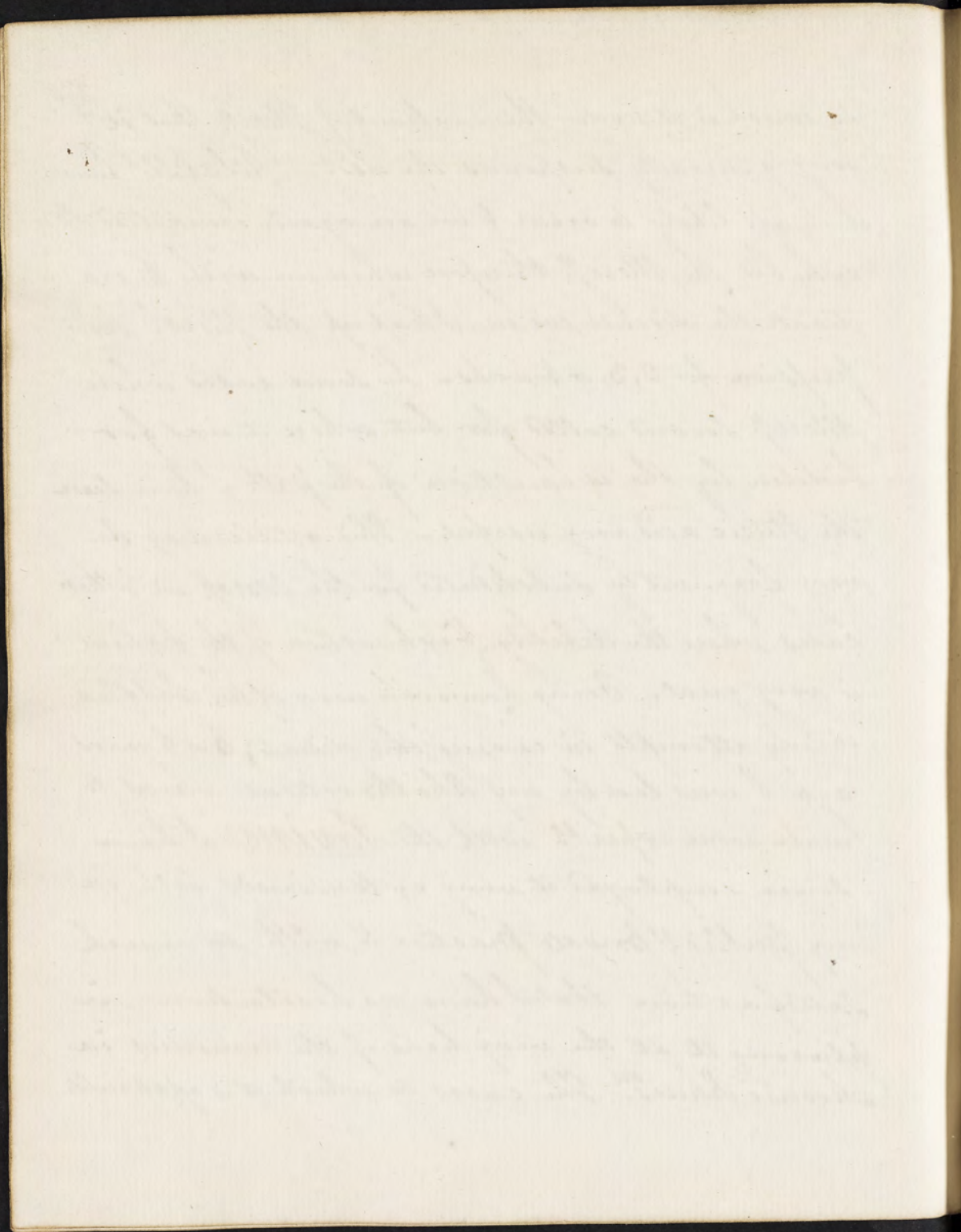
employed very frequently & generally with advantage.

As yet I have said nothing of MERCURY but it is not therefore the less important. In all cases of phlegmasia, Merc. is to be resorted to when other remedies fail. I have found it as effectual in the acute as the chronic form of the complaint, it is given either alone or combined with Opium & Specac. this Combⁿ is very excellent & is of ten productive of the greatest advantage.

It has been very much the fashion to combine it with the Bicuta and the other Narcotics, whether much advantage is gained by this I do not know but I believe that it is advantageous to exhibit it with the Mercury the Liffon diet drink. Some writers object to urging the Mer^y so as to induce a Salivation. Dr. Clarke contends that it then loses its salutary effects & is often manifestly injurious. This I believe is contradicted, by experience I have again & again salivated my patients & with manifest utility. Indeed



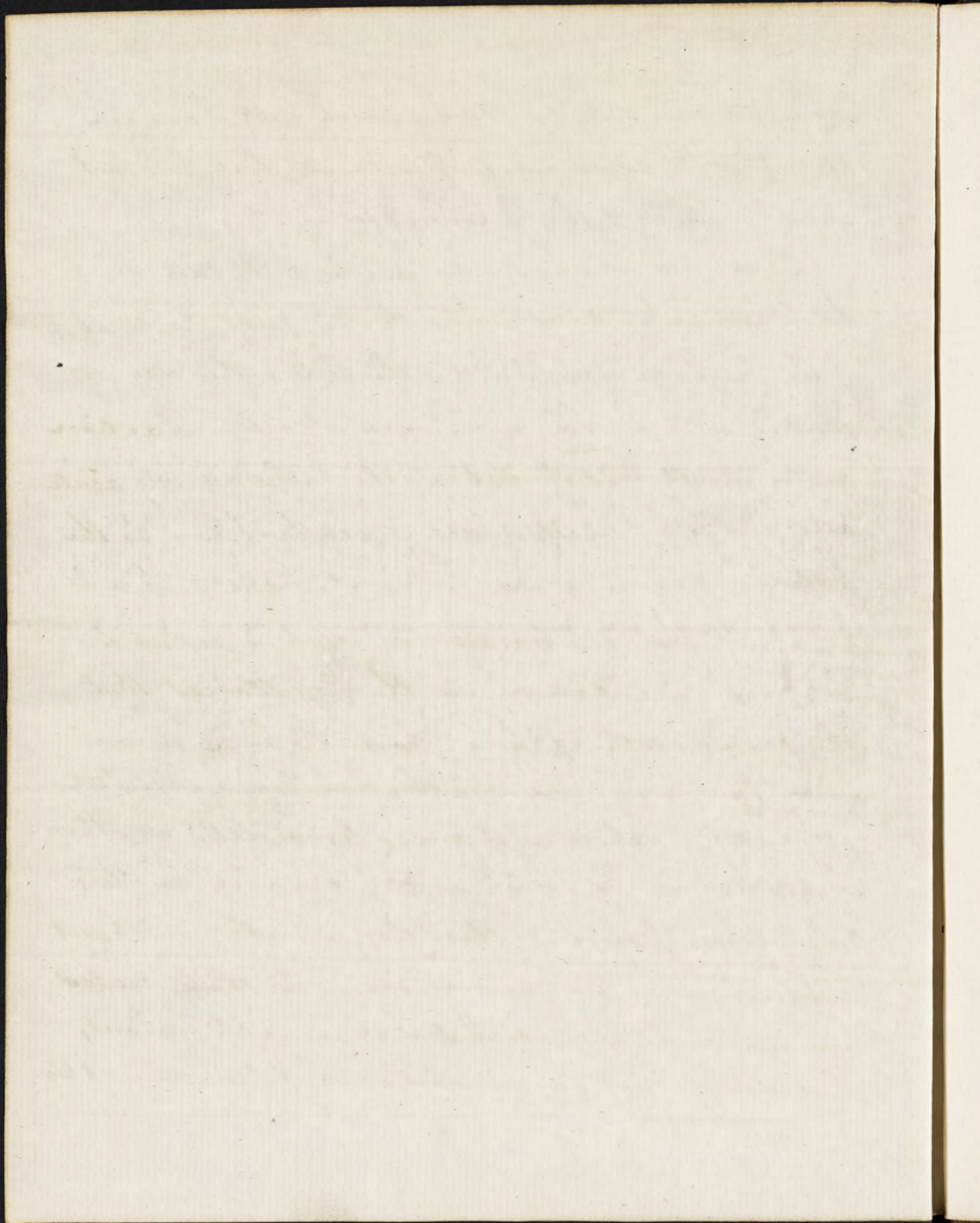
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So much is it under the controul of Merc^y. that it
very generally suspends the dis^e. - Relapses how-
ever are likely to occur & we are again compelled to
exhibit the Merc^y. therefore when we wish to era-
dicate the disease we must keep up the Merc^y. im-
pression for 2, 3, or 4 weeks - In some cases where
Merc^y. seemed called for but where it was for-
bidden by the exhaustion of the pat^t. I have seen
the Nitric acid very useful - This article may be
very frequently substituted for the Merc^y. in other
cases where the debility & exhaustion of the patient
is very great, Being however very often baffled
in my attempts in curing this disease; 6 or 8 years
ago I was led by my Rhetorical views to
make some exper^ts. with the LAVINE I have
since employed it very extensively both in
my public & private practice & with so much
satisfaction that I have no hesitation in
placing it at the very head of the remedies in
Chronic Rheum^{ism}. The cases to which it is applicable



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require a nice selection & from much exp^e. I can employ it with some degree of certainty but it is not easy to impart this knowledge -

Every one who has seen much of this dis^e may have remarked cases where there is great coldness of the surface & extremities, the skin either dry or covered with a clammy sweat also tumefaction of the joints, loss of motion, the pains are very acute augmented by vicissitudes of weather & even by the patient becoming uncovered at night - There is no doubt that this particular state is owing to a languid circulation in the Capillaries that the pain & swelling here produced by a convulsive motion of the vessels & not by a regular inflammatory action as it never terminates as other Inflamm^s. - The joints will remain in this swollen painful state for months without effusion or suppuration - In these cases no one employs Cold & sedative applications, but all resort to an opposite plan, they apply



the various vesicating or ~~not~~ rubefacient articles
 & also administer powerful Stimulants.

Endowed with the properties already described
 the SALVINE is admirably suited to these cases
 It heats & stimulates the body produces a glow &
 itching on the surface, brings on a perspiration
 & also a miliary eruption. It influences the
 circulation very much, the pulse which was
 small quick & weak becomes full stronger &
 comparatively slow - Every portion of the body
 is affected, especially the secretions the urine
 Catamenia &c -

The first case in which I employed it was
 where the patt^t had been dismissed as incurable
 in the course of 3 weeks he was cured -

I have tried it in many other cases & always
 found that after a few days the situation of
 the patt^t is much improved -

Encouraged by the above cases I also ventured
 its trial in Syphilitic Rheum ^{Ann} as it is com

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monly called but not with such decided advantage,
 a few of our pract^{rs} have become sensible of its
 advantage as well as my self — As to the
 introduction of New Remedies none can be more
 sensible than I am of their imposing character
 & how likely they are to deceive the expectations
 of their advocates, possibly I may be deceived,
 but at present I would venture my character
 that all my observations will be fully verified —
 It has been employed with success by Dr Kewson in the
 Jaund — In looking over some late publi-
 cations in Europe I find that it has been em-
 ployed in the Jaund especially of the stomach &
 head — some also have used it in Podagra but
 of this I have no experience & should suspect
 that it would be of no service —

When the Lavine is administ^d no immediate
 advantage is perceptible, it only displays its
 virtues after a considerable time, we must begin
 with doses of grs ʒi or 10 — 3 times a day & gra-

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dually increase them till a positive effect is produced - we must not dismiss it too hastily but should employ it long & steadily -

I now (Feb. 7 1818) usually give it in doses of 15 or 20 grs - 2, 3, or 4 times in the 24 hours, in two or three weeks there is hardly any case which will not yield to it - I have used it in more than 100 Cases, & it is now becoming very much used by the pract^{rs} of this City, who state that my recommendation has not been too strong -

While thus attending to the general treatment we should not overlook the local means;

The Swellings are sometimes very painful, to relieve which Blisters are useful, or what is better the Caustic issues, of late it has been fashionable to produce vesication by the Tartar Emetic, My experience teaches me that Issues are decidedly superior - precisely in such the Flannel roller is advantageous, I have found it useful in some cases, and

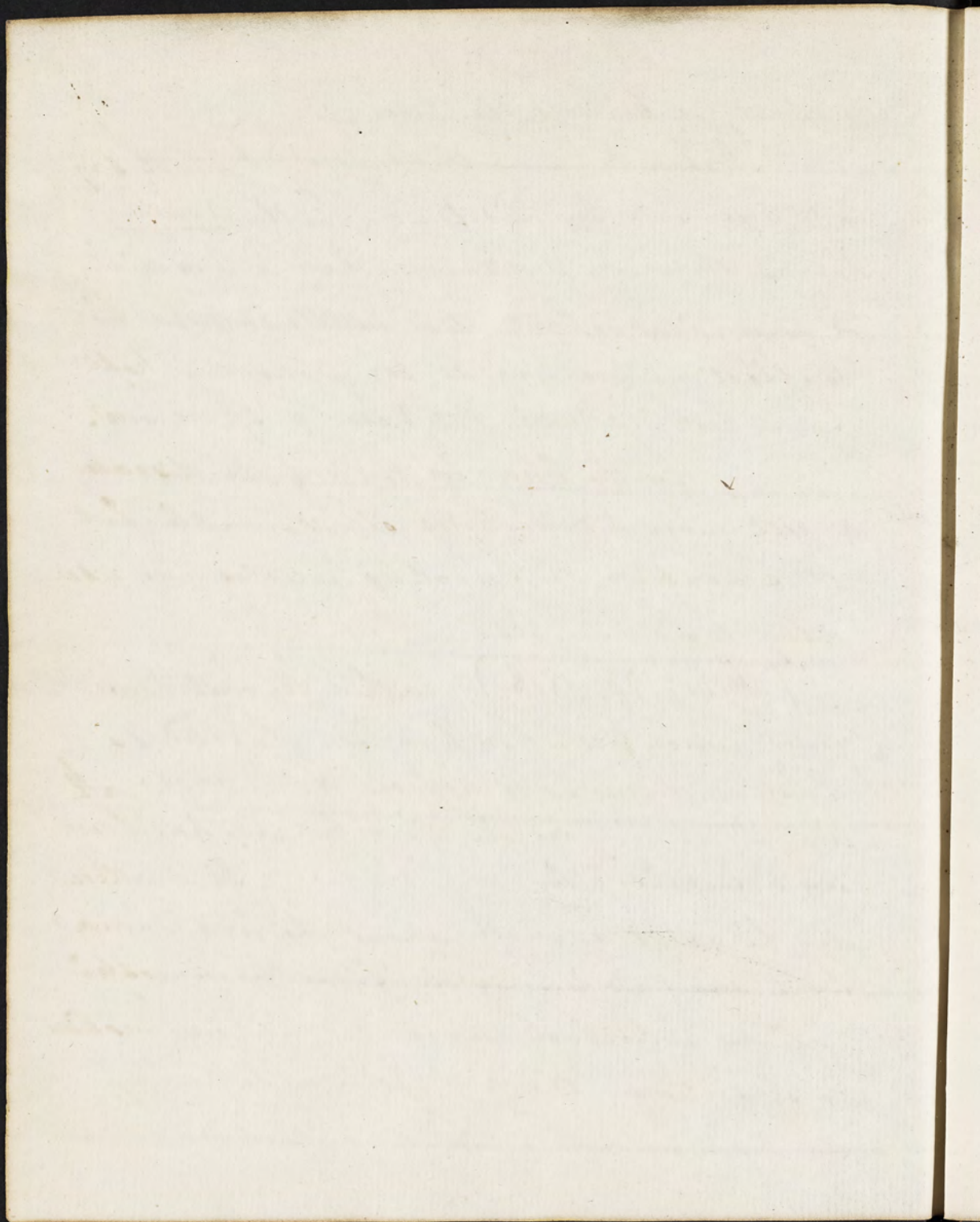
usually it perfects the Cure, —

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Before leaving the subject, I must say a few words on Diet — In the acute forms there is no disease where a low diet is more important, it is utterly impossible to effect a Cure unless the patient is kept on a very moderate diet & even a spare one.

In the Chronic forms of the disease a diet more nourishing is allowable but still heating stimulating articles are usually to be avoided.

(Febr'y. 23^o 1818) within the last few years much attention has been directed to Rheumatism as it affects the Heart, It was first noticed in Europe and has been well described by It is attended by great anxiety about the præcordia by a short Cough by difficulty in respiration which is increased by any motion or exertion, there is often a sense of



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suffocation, acute pain in the breast, sometimes at the heart - it is aggravated by eating, the patient lies on his back, there are violent palpitations of the heart, unusual pulsation of the carotids, noise in the Ears, giddiness &c - The palpitations are sometimes so great that they can be heard & they agitate the bed so that the pulsations can be counted by the motion of the curtains the pulse is weak & often irregular, commonly very hard, there are symptoms of watery effusions there is Oedema & often Ascites

All the cases noticed by this author have been preceded by one or more attacks of Rheumatism in the extremities, accompanied by a difficulty in respiration and a sense of great debility. The inflamⁿ - pain & Swelling &c soon subside while the affection of the heart continued, producing considerable oppression dropsy & the other un

pleasant symptoms already met? — he continues, ³⁷⁷
In all the cases that I have seen the patients
were young two only were about 22 — Out of 9
seven died — one at present has no probability
of recovering, the other has not had an attack
for 4 years — his recovery is attributed to a ri-
gid adherence to a milk diet — Of the 7 who
died, six were examined, in all of these the heart
was enlarged in some more considbly than in others
in one there was an effusion of water in the peri-
cardium, this membrane adhering to the heart
in some places & the heart itself being pale &
soft — Since this publication half a dozen re-
spectable authors have noticed this form of the
Compl^t. which I believe is in reality a case of
Angina pectoris — It appears that little can be done
& therefore we should be careful & attack the dis^e
while in its acute stage.

Finis.

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